Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NEW-YORK THE FAVORITE

Leads in the Fight for the Democratic Convention.

MUST WORK HARD, THOUGH, TO WIN

Many Competitors in the Field, Using Strong Arguments and Making Inviting Offers.

ST. LOUIS BOOMERS ARE VERY HOPEFUL

Chicago Represented by Active, Hustling Citizens—New-York Has No Time to Lose.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—"If the New-Yorkers can convince the members of the committee that they are in earnest in asking that the Democratic National Convention shall be held in New-York I have no doubt that New-York will be selected."

A member of the Democratic National Committee made this remark to-night after talking with several members of the New-York advance guard. He was in doubt until to-night concerning the attitude of the Democrats of New-York City. He is convinced now that the city wants the convention. He is only one of fifty-one, however, and the New-York boomers will consult the best interests of the city, so far as the convention question is concerned, if they address themselves immediately to the task of convincing the committee and the representatives of other cities that the movement in favor of New-York is genuine.

New-York's Advance Guard.

The New-York advance committte, consisting of John A. Mason, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; A. B. De Frece, R. M. Walters, Theodore M. Roche, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club; George A. Kessler, and L. F. Patrick, reached Washington to-night. The New-York delegation has its headquarters in the reception room on the first floor of the Arlington Hotel, which was occupied by the Pittsburg delegation to the Republican National Committtee meeting. John B. Trainor, who is in charge, early this morning caused the room to be decorated handsomely with the National colors. A picture of the Madison Square Garden is displayed in this room, and it is probable that the pictures of some of the hotels will also be exhibited.

Reinforcements Coming.

The New-Yorkers now on the ground, who are very enthusiastic, will be reinforced to-morrow by the Tammany delegation, the New-York Citizens' Committee, the committee from the Young Men's Democratic Club, and others, so that in all probability there will be at least 150 active Democrats here working in the interest of New-York. The presence of this representative body of New-Yorkers ought to have a good effect upon the members of the National Committee.

When the attention of Mr. Mason, Mr. Kessler, and the other New-York men was directed to the fact that a systematic effort was being made by the politicians from other cities to create the impression that New-York was not in earnest, they expressed the opinion that the committeemen soon would know the truth. Mr. Kessler said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that if the committee desired tangible proof, in the way of figures, that New-York was in the field for convention honors, he had no doubt that a check for $100,000 could be produced and guaranteed by prominent men of the delegation.

"New-York wants the convention, and we are here to make every effort to secure it," said Mr. Kessler.

The list of National Committeemen now in the city includes William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, Ben T. Cable of Illinois, S. P. Sheerin of Indiana, J. J. Richardson of Iowa, A. P. Gorman of Maryland, Charles B. Howry of Mississippi, J. G. Prather of Missouri, Hugo C. Wallace of Washington, John Sheridan of West Virginia, E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, and Mark Tarpy of California.

Call on Mr. Harrity.

Mr. Harrity, Chairman of the committee, arrived to-night, and went to the Arlington, where rooms had been engaged for him adjoining those of Secretary Sheerin.

The New-York men made it a point to call upon Mr. Harrity and Mr. Sheerin and assure them that New-York was in the field to win if possible. It is believed that Mr. Harrity will not oppose the selection of New-York, although, as yet, he has not expressed his opinion of the outcome of the struggle.

New-York enters the contest with the assurance that her advantages as a convention city are greater than those of any other town, and that there will be no lack of money to provide the required accommodation for the delegates and the thousands who will desire to witness the proceedings at the convention.

No Time to Lose.

It is understood here that the main body of New-York men will not be here until Wednesday. Every man who is to work for New-York ought to be on the ground now. Most of the members of the National Committee will be here to-morrow. The present is the time for missionary work. When the National Committee shall meet at the Arlington Thursday, its members will be impressed with the fact that a Democratic Convention is regarded as a decided help to a city's prosperity. The members now here have been importuned by representatives of all the competing cities, and in the next forty-eight hours the lobbying will be equal in point of intensity to any that has marked previous gatherings of the committee.

New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati are the chief contestants. Louisville may enter the lists, and San Francisco is regarded as a possible competitor, with, of course, no chance of winning.

St. Louis at Work.

St. Louis is represented thus early by ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, W. H. Thompson, S. A. Thompson, J. G. Prather, and C. C. Moffitt. These gentlemen have established headquarters at the Arlington. They will be joined to-morrow by other St. Louis men and will hustle for their city in the manner so familiar to the committee. The fact that the Republican Convention is to be held in St. Louis is not regarded by Mr. Francis and his associates as a handicap to the request that the Democrats shall go there also.

Their argument is that their Exposition Building will be transformed into a magnificent convention hall, and that much expense would be saved to the Democrats by using it.

They say also that the reasons which led the Republicans to choose St. Louis as a convention city are doubly powerful in favor of its selection by the Democrats. The present Republican tendencies of the Missourians, who really are not Republicans at heart, but only disgruntled Democrats, it is asserted, will be overcome perhaps if the convention should go to St. Louis.

Mr. Francis, accompanied by National Committeeman Wallace of Washington, called upon Secretary Lamont and other prominent Democrats this afternoon.

To a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Francis said to-night that St. Louis, in his opinion, stood an excellent chance of getting the convention. It is claimed by some of the St. Louis men that nine votes are pledged, with a prospect of securing the necessary twenty-six after other cities shall have received complimentary votes. Mr. Francis was not willing to say to-night just how many votes he believed would go to St. Louis on the first ballot.

Chicago Is Active.

The Chicago delegation has fitted up headquarters in the small reception room at the left of the Vermont Avenue entrance to the Arlington. Benjamin J. Rosenthal and L. Z. Leiter, the advance guard of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, have been busy to-day making the preliminary arrangements for the unloading of the Chicago boom, which will reach here not later than to-morrow. The headquarters have been supplied with the National colors and made as attractive as possible.

It will be difficult for the members of the National Committee to enter the Arlington without being waylaid by the Chicago men, unless they seek the less frequented entrances. Mr. Rosenthal is frank in his declaration that Chicago fears only New-York.

Afraid of New-York.

"We are convinced," he said this afternoon, "that New-York is in earnest in seeking the convention. From all that I can learn there will be many New-York men here to-morrow or next day, and of course they will cut a big figure. Whether they will succeed in capturing the convention is a question which cannot be answered at this time. As I said to you last night, Chicago does not intend to stipulate any sum that it will pay for the privilege of entertaining the convention.

"A large amount has been subscribed by our leading citizens for convention purposes, and if the delegates shall decide to take the convention to Chicago they will find that the most elaborate arrangements will be made for their comfort. The Coliseum, which is now being considered in connection with the convention, is in Sixty-third Street.

"The Illinois Central Railroad will arrange to run express trains to and from the convention hall, and the time between the leading hotels and the hall will not exceed eight minutes. By street car, it will take about thirty minutes to go from the Court House to the Coliseum. In case this arrangement is not satisfactory we can fall back upon Tattersalls, a huge building, which can be adapted to the purposes of a convention. This structure is very convenient of access.

"When the rest of our delegation gets here we shall begin wire pulling in earnest, and we feel reasonably hopeful of success."

Cincinnatians on the Way.

Thus far Cincinnati is unrepresented here, but a delegation is now on its way to Washington. Senator Brice, the member of the National Committee from Ohio, is out of the city. Before departing last week he is reported to have said to one who sought his opinion regarding the place for holding the convention that, if it should develop that a majority of the delegates were opposed to holding the convention East of the Alleghanies, a strong effort would be made in favor of Cincinnati.

If, on the contrary, the delegates should not indicate any particular preference prior to the meeting, he probably would not exert himself to the extent that he otherwise would.

It is not believed that Mr. Brice has any objections to New-York, and the New-York men are hopeful that when it shall be shown, as they believe it will be shown, that Cincinnati has no chance of securing the prize, Mr. Brice will turn in and work for New-York.

Committee to Meet Thursday.

The National Committee will meet Thursday morning in the banquet room at the Arlington, the scene of the recent Republican gathering, and of its own meeting four years ago. Chairman Harrity said to-night he believed it would be possible for the committee to transact all its business, including the hearing of the spokesmen for the different cities, and reach a decision by Thursday night. He is not decided fully in his own mind as to the best place for holding the convention.

A sub-committee of the National Committee will hold a meeting at the Arlington to-morrow night to consider a resolution which was offered by Mr. Collins of Massachusetts at the last convention, limiting the attendance at the convention of 1896 to delegates and alternates, members of the National Committee, and newspaper men. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Harrity of Pennsylvania, Gorman of Maryland, Cable of Illinois, Smalley of Vermont, and Wall of Wisconsin.

The Collins resolution was offered at a time when there was intense feeling growing out of the miserable accommodations for the Chicago convention in 1892. Several members of the National Committee say that it will not be adopted.

Date of the Convention.

Regarding the time for holding the convention there is good authority for the statement that the committee will decide to call the convention for the latter part of June or the first week in July. If Mr. Harrity's views shall be adopted, not more than two weeks will intervene between the Republican and the Democratic Convention.

In discussing the chances of the different cities now competing for the convention, a prominent member of the National Committee said late to-night that he had no doubt that New-York would be an admirable place for the great Democratic gathering.

"It may be," this gentleman added, "that some of the Western and Southern members will object to New-York on the ground that the convention, if held there, would be dominated by Wall Street. Of course, such an argument would be absurd, but there are men in the committee whose ideas concerning New-York are on a par with those of the silver men in Congress.

"The question of political expediency is likely to attach to the question of the

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SALISBURY IS YIELDING

The British Premier Making Advances to Venezuela.

A JOINT COMMISSION PROPOSED

The Boundary Dispute May Yet Be Referred to a Third Power for Settlement—Authors Acted Without Authority.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It is learned upon good authority that Lord Salisbury is endeavoring, through a neutral power, to resume direct negotiations with Venezuela, proposing the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the disputed frontier.

The joint commission failing to reach a complete agreement, the points in dispute are to be referred to a third power.

The committee of the Society of Authors has examined into the circumstances of the issuing of the address of British literary men to their confrères in America, appealing to the latter to use their influence to prevent a war, and declares that the signers of the address are alone answerable.

The use of the society's paper, on which the address was issued, was unauthorized. The committee avows the friendly feelings of the society for the Americans, but says it is of the opinion that action in international questions does not belong to the society's corporate powers.

The Standard will to-morrow say it is pleased by the exchanges of diplomatic expressions of good-will between the United States and Great Britain, and again argues that a way must be found to reconcile England's view of her rights in Guiana with the sensibilities of the people of the United States. It will add: "It must be only a work of time to effect a satisfactory settlement. The simplest way would be a direct agreement with Venezuela. It is obvious that we should have the good-will of the United States in such a solution."

The Daily News reiterates the importance of finding an honorable escape from the Venezuelan difficulty, and says:

"If things are allowed to continue as they are now, there may be a war, no matter how many excellent people may be horrified at the idea. Lord Salisbury has never declined to arbitrate. It was upon the scope, not the principle, of reference that he and Venezuela failed to agree. We believe that Lord Salisbury has clearly shown that Venezuela is in the wrong, but we are not impartial judges. The stronger the British case, the more eager should Lord Salisbury be to submit it to a competent court. Surely, we are willing to make a sentimental sacrifice for the sake of retaining the friendship of the United States. We expect something more from Lord Salisbury than an argumentative victory on paper."

SETTLEMENT BY THE PRINCIPALS.

The London Times Indorses the Proposition of The New-York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—In its issue to-morrow The Times, referring to the editorial article published by THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday, urging a direct arrangement between Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the dispute between them—an article which is supposed here to have been inspired by President Cleveland—will say it rejoices to see that as the time has come for reflection there is evidently a desire to revert to the plan for reaching a settlement to which President Cleveland gave his formal sanction at the very moment his own policy seemed to render it impracticable. The Times adds:

"What we have now to consider is the possibility of entering upon such negotiations with Venezuela. It is not for Great Britain to take the initiative. Several years ago Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain without any better reason than a difference of opinion regarding the boundary.

"The Foreign Office cannot, therefore, take any step in the matter until Venezuela chooses to resume negotiations in the ordinary way, but Great Britain is open to negotiations, as she has been throughout, on friendly terms.

"If reasonable conditions are kept in view an arrangement probably would not be difficult to effect. The obstacle, if any exists, has been created by the belief of the Venezuelans that trey will be supported with all the power of the United States in any demands they may make on Great Britain.

"We are sure this is a grotesque mistake. The obvious course for Venezuela to adopt is to ask the United States to place her again in communication with Great Britain.

"If Mr. Cleveland acted on this request, it would be a friendly act to both parties and would go far to restore the feelings of amity that subsisted between the United Kingdom and the United States before President Cleveland's message.

"But the key to the situation lies in the influence of the Government and people of the United States over the Venezuelans. A strong hint from Washington to President Crespo would be opportune."

The Times concludes by rejoicing over the request of the United States that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested in the Transvaal, and the British reply there to.

NEW LIGHT ON THE BOUNDARY.

England's Claim in Venezuela Again Proved Without Foundation.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 12.—Seneca Haselton, ex-Minister to Venezuela, has furnished The Free Press a statement regarding the boundary of Guiana, in which he gives new facts bearing upon the point of legitimate jurisdiction over the territory at the mouth of the Orinoco River, now occupied by the British. He quotes from the works of Robert Montgomery Martin, published in 1834-5 after about ten years of travel and research, entitled the "History of the British Colonies," in the preparation of which he had the assistance of many public officials and numerous other men resident in England and the colonies.

The colony of British Guiana is carefully treated. Its western boundary is situated somewhere on the coast between the Pomeroon River and the Barima River. The colony is further described as extending about 200 miles along the coast westward from the Coventy River, and so, by inference, stopping considerably east of the mouth of the Barima. The Parish of Trinity, the most westerly of British Guiana, is described as extending to the Pomeroon River, and "as far as the British settlements extend."

The author had apparently never heard that any one claimed that British Guiana extended to the Amacolo. He describes the colony, it may be added, as lying to the eastward of the sixtieth parallel of west longitude, a description which distinctly excludes the Point Barima. In 1836-7 Mr. Martin was given access to the Blue Books and to other official sources of information, with a view to the preparation of a work compassing the end desired by the House of Commons. The author's right to designate his work as official was unquestioned. But, in the "History of the Colonies of the British Empire," published in 1836, the boundaries of Western British Guiana are again stated as in the earlier work.

When Mr. Martin began his researches not more than ten years had elapsed since the cession from Holland to England of the colonies which constitute British Guiana, and when the history appeared twenty-five years had passed since the transfer of 1814. The actual extent of Dutch occupation was to Mr. Martin and Sir Robert Keer Porter a matter of comparatively easy determination, and the discovery of new evidence of an unambiguous character is necessary to warrant a more extensive British claim at this day than was made in the years 1830 to 1840.

"The British right to the entire territory embraced within the Schomburgk line is," Mr. Haselton says, "open to serious question. The occupation in 1855 of Point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, was on the fact of it an act of aggression upon the territory of the American republic, and in view of the traditional and well-known policy of this country, the refusal to submit the right to such occupation to the judgment of impartial arbitration cannot be regarded but as an act of unfriendliness to the United States. Lord Salisbury did not in his reply to Secretary Olney refuse in precise terms to submit any territory within the Schomburgk line to arbitration, and the way to an impartial determination of existing British rights seems yet open."

BRAZIL'S BOUNDARY CASE.

Denial that There Is Any Trouble with England in the Matter.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of the Brazilian Legation here said to-day that the negotiations were proceeding with the Government at Rio Janeiro about the Guiana boundary. There was no friction, he added, between Great Britain and Brazil on this question, nor was any likely to occur.

It was probable that a joint commission of delimitation would be appointed. There was no reason to believe that Brazil would abandon her claims in exchange for a money consideration.

The Venezuelan dispute had no connection with the Brazilian, and there was therefore no necessity for delaying the settlement of the Anglo-Brazilian question until the Venezuelan issues were arranged.

For Relief of a New-York Publisher.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) repealing Section 5,335, Revised Statutes, which provides a fine and imprisonment as a punishment for any one who commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence with any officer of any foreign Government with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government in relation to any dispute with the United States, etc. This is the act of Jan. 30, 1799, quoted the other day in the Senate as applicable to the case of a New-York publisher who secured telegrams from British officials on the Venezuelan question.

A Resolution as to Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following resolution, introduced by Senator Squire, was agreed to by the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what amount is required to be appropriated to pay for sites which are required for the erection of fortifications and coast defenses.

It is probable that the Senate would favor a liberal appropriation for coast defenses.

The Bering Sea Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Inquiries made at the Foreign Office here to-day relative to the statement that Canada had not agreed to the Bering Sea arbitration treaty elicited the statement that an understanding on the subject between Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, was quite possible, but that the Foreign Office had not heard of it.

SEVEN PERSONS ASPHYXIATED

Peter Hougaard of Chicago Takes His Own Life and the Lives of His Wife and Five Children.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Police Officer Gibbons of the North Side received a letter this morning from Peter Hougaard of Englewood, informing him that by the time it was received the writer would be dead. Officer Gibbons at once communicated with the police station at Englewood, and an officer was sent to Hougaard's house, where he found the bodies of Hougaard, his wife, and five children, who had been asphyxiated by gas.

Hougaard was a milk dealer, and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained.

The dead are:

HOUGAARD, PETER.
HOUGAARD, Mrs.
HOUGAARD, JENNIE.
HOUGAARD, OLGA.
HOUGAARD, MAUD.
HOUGAARD, HANS.
HOUGAARD, TELLA.

The bodies of Hougaard, his wife, and one-year-old child were found in one room; in an adjoining room was found the body of an eleven-year-old girl, and in another room the corpses of the three remaining children. The jets of every gas fixture in the house had been turned on, and the cracks of the windows and doors had been plugged with cotton. Death had evidently overtaken every member of the family except the father while they slept.

Friends of Hougaard say that in a business transaction a year ago he took several notes, which have long since fallen due, but were never paid, and it is thought that this may have caused his despondency.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MARCUS MARX

Taken Ill in Park Row—Was in the Telegraph and Telephone Business.

Marcus Marx, Vice President of the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company of 2 Wall Street, died suddenly yesterday in the lobby of THE TIMES Building. He had been carried from the sidewalk, where he had fallen insensible.

Mr. Marx was a man of wealth and importance in financial circles connected with telephone and telegraph interests. He is said to have come to this country from Germany when a young man. He engaged in the kid glove business and amassed a competence, after which he devoted the little time he spent in business pursuits to the interests he had at the time of his death.

He lived at 169 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and leaves a wife and six children—three sons and three daughters, one of whom married Abel Blackmar, a lawyer of this city and formerly President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn.

Mr. Marx fell to the sidewalk at 1 o'clock P. M., directly opposite the Park Row entrance to THE TIMES Building. Passers-by raised him, carried him into the building, called for an ambulance, and did all that they could to revive him. He died, however, before the ambulance arrived.

The body was taken to the Oak Street Station House and its identity established by cards and letters found upon it. Acting Captain Thompson communicated with Mr. Blackmar, who took charge of the body and had it removed to Brooklyn.

WILL NOT BE ARRESTED AGAIN

Major Armes Will Be Paroled to Answer the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The case of Major George A. Armes, United States Army, retired, arrested some time ago by order of Gen. Schofield for writing him a threatening letter while he was acting as Secretary of War; subsequently released by writ of habeas corpus and the judgment of the lower court ordering his release reversed by the Court of Appeals, remains quiescent. No action, it is said, will be taken before the 25th inst., which is the date upon which the Court of Appeals is expected to certify its decision remanding Major Armes to the custody of military authorities.

Although Major Armes is to be tried by court martial for his conduct toward Gen. Schofield, it is understood that he will not again be placed in confinement pending the settlement of that trial. When he reports to Col. Gleason, the officer in command of the Washington Barracks, he will probably be informed that he has been granted parole to appear when wanted to answer the charges preferred against him.

ARETHUSA SPRING WATER stands the test of comparison with any other table water, native or foreign. All leading grocers sell it.—Adv.

NO ALLIANCE WAS MADE

United States, It Is Said, Will Not Act with Europeans.

CZAR'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED

Cabinet Officers Deny that We Will Give Any Support to the Foes of Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S NEW VIEWS ON VENEZUELA

Speculation in Washington as to Lord Salisbury's Real Reason for Changing Front.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Much interest was manifested here to-day in the dispatches from London and St. Petersburg concerning the United States. While the editorial article of The London Standard is accepted as an unofficial indication of the desire on the part of the British Ministry to find a way out of the Venezuela dispute that will be satisfactory to the United States, the reasons given for the new attitude are not entirely comprehensive. It would be hard to find any one who is conscious of any effort in this country to refrain from adding to the anxieties and perplexities of England, and the assumption is rather forced that the United States has been "magnanimous" because it failed to see opportunities which England was aware of, in which we could have been very annoying and were not.

It is difficult to find any one in the secrets of the Administration who can tell of anything particular that has been done during the past week especially to merit the better opinion of the Salisbury Ministry. But there is no resentment of the agreeable phrases of The Standard article. It evidently was prepared by some one who has just awakened to the notion that, while there is no hostility to England as the result of our protest against her conduct toward Venezuela in the boundary matter, there is no modification of the general belief that, in refusing to submit that case to arbitration, both Venezuela and the United States were treated with a rudeness and injustice that justified a great deal more disappointment than has been expressed.

Taken together with the St. Petersburg dispatch that intimates that there is an understanding between the United States and Russia, and that the German Emperor can rely upon the support of France and the United States in adhering to his opposition to British arrogance in the Transvaal matter, the news has set on foot some inquiries to ascertain whether there is in fact any understanding between this country and Russia of a nature to justify the assurances of the Czar to Prince von Radolin.

Denied by the State Department.

State Department people are prompt to deny that there has been any such arrangement entered into. To justify the Czar in giving such assurances would be to incur prompt and sharp questioning. If we are to take part in rebuking British arrogance in Africa, we have abandoned our policy of abstaining from "entangling foreign alliances" and could just as properly enter into an arrangement with Russia and France to make good British shortcomings in dealing with the Sultan of Turkey. Without intending any disrespect to the Czar, it is asserted by diplomatic people that he probably did not say what he is reported to have said, or that he said a great deal more than he knew to be true.

A story that cannot be traced to any trustworthy source is told in explanation of England's attitude as expressed in The Standard editorial quoted this morning. This story intimates that before Senator Morgan offered his resolution congratulating President Kruger for his resistance to the British invaders, overtures had been made to the Administration to support the combination of European powers to give moral support to the Transvaal Republic.

An Alliance Offered.

The representation is that our Administration was assured that this course would secure the friendly approval of Germany to our contention regarding Venezuela. The suggestion that all this was so is very interesting and plausible when it is noticed that it is followed by the assurance that Secretary Olney would not listen to any offer of an alliance even for the extension of our moral support, or to a proposition that contemplated the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine by England that meant an abandonment of the principle involved.

Mr. Morgan is asserted to have had this information when he invited the Senate to congratulate President Kruger, and that he hoped to be able to rally the country to his side, when he found that the Administration would not use the opportunity of twisting the lion's tail to great advantage. If Mr. Morgan did know all this, the Administration confesses to ignorance of the pretty story. Cabinet officers who were asked about the matter to-day declare that they did not know of the alleged alliance with Russia until they read of it this morning, and they were totally unconscious of the fact that the Administration had been doing anything last week for which it was entitled to British thanks.

It was suggested by one Cabinet officer this afternoon that, if we were about to become so popular with the Czar and the Kaiser, it would be good news for the farmers and the produce raisers of the United States to hear that Germany had raised the embargo against our products, as that would be a more substantial advantage to us than the effort of the Czar and the Emperor to get us into a scheme for sharing responsibility for a disturbance of the peace of Europe. Then the Czar might manifest his great friendship for the United States and the cause of civilization by listening to some suggestions put forth with great modesty by our diplomatic representatives touching the treatment of American citizens who assert that they have not been always received in Russia as if they came from a favored nation, and who could not understand the sentimental friendship existing between Russia and the United States.

Will Prevent Any Trouble.

Whatever the bottom reasons of England for the cordial statements of The Standard, there is no doubt that they have made a good impression here and have strengthened the belief that the Venezuela controversy will be brought to a successful issue through the means adopted by President Cleveland to attract the attention of England to our very decided interest in the just and fair settlement of the dispute.

If a prudent desire to avoid being at war with too many nations at once enters into the British calculations just now, in the absence of any proof that that is so, the assurances given are accepted in the spirit in which they read.

A gentleman skilled in diplomatic affairs said to-night that he believed that the statement attributed to the Czar was entirely unauthorized, but that it was important as indicating the evident determination of the powers to force a rupture on general account, and that the relations of some of the powers had become so strained that old ties were proving slight and not restraining. This gentleman expressed the opinion that when it becomes evident that there is to be a Continental war, the United States will stiffen the policy of refraining from entangling alliances, and that, while the great nations devote themselves to war, the people of this country will industriously and impartially undertake to provide them with the food and clothing that they may be unable to provide in sufficient quantities for themselves. If, in the meantime, Venezuela secures the territory, or a part of it, that the British have persisted in claiming, Venezuela will believe that it is an ill war that brings no nation any good, and other South American countries will rejoice to see so fortunate an outcome of a very menacing situation.

UNDERGROUND WIRES USELESS

Electric Systems in Pittsburg and Surrounding Towns Greatly Damaged by Electrolysis.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Every underground cable in Allegheny City, all underground wires in Bellefield, part of the system in East Liberty, and also in the West End have been abandoned, the down-town district practically being the only part of the system in the two cities that has escaped the ravages of electrolysis.

The wires affected are the property of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, otherwise known as the Local Telephone Company. The wires affected had recently been placed underground at a cost exceeding $50,000. In every case the electric street railways are responsible for the unreliable condition of affairs.

The water companies, telegraphic companies, electric light companies, and natural and artificial gas companies have also suffered damage to a large extent. Overhead cables are being substituted for the underground systems, and experts are at work devising a plan to assure protection to the buried conductor wires.

ADMITS HE LOST A LARGE SUM

Capt. Allen of Manchester Uses His Ward's Money in Speculation.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Jan. 13.—Capt. John Allen, a retired sea captain, trustee of a portion of the estate of Henry Roberts, admits having lost over $70,000 of the amount placed in his care in stock speculation.

His bondsmen are Samuel Knight, coal dealer, and Nehemiah C. Marshall, retired furniture dealer, each for $50,000, and they will be required to make up the loss. Mr. Allen, it is said, has turned over to his counsel securities to the value of about $55,000, but it is not known whether this is the residue of the estate or his personal property.

Allen lost $100,000 in the recent decline in stocks, and it is possible that more than $70,000 of the trust fund is gone. Allen was guardian of two of Roberts's sons, who were bequeathed $50,000 each.

DRIVEN OUT OF BOSTON

Alleged Thieves Leave on Condition that They Come to New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Charles A. Drake, alias "Whitey" McGowan, twenty-four years old, said to be a New-York "knock-out drops" operator and general criminal; Richard D. Coleman, alias Hawley, nineteen years old, an alleged pickpocket, and Oscar Burns, alias William E. Hill, alias Ferguson, twenty-two years old, accused of being a thief, who were arrested, with William, alias "Tiny," Smith, on Friday evening, were driven out of the city Sunday afternoon, on their pledge to return to New-York.

Smith confessed that a number of signatures shown him were those that were on checks which he had stolen from letter-boxes in Philadelphia, and on which he had raised the amounts. He will be held here on the charge of check raising and burglary in Boston.

TIED A MULE ON A RAILROAD TRACK

Novel Attempt to Wreck an Express Train in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—An attempt was made to wreck the "Gilt-edge express" on the Shore Line about midnight last night near East Haven.

A mule was placed on the track with feet tied. The engine struck it, but neither the engine nor the cars left the track. The passengers were considerably shaken up.

There is no clue to the attempted wreckers. The animal was stolen from a barn near the track, and was placed on the rails just beyond a sharp curve. The train was running thirty-six miles an hour.

BETTER WAGES GRANTED IRONWORKERS

Alabama Mills Doing Good Business and Making Money.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 13.—The Birmingham Rolling Mills have granted puddlers an additional 25 cents a ton and all other employes an advance of 2 per cent. The Gate City Rolling Mill has followed suit.

Both mills are running on full time since starting up again after the holidays. The Gate City mills resumed operation this morning.

Prospects for uninterrupted activity for several months at good prices for the output are enjoyed by all Alabama mills.

Bicycles for Military Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Brig. Gen. Wheaton has issued general orders to the troops under his command in the Department of the Colorado, calling for stricter observation of the regulations requiring practice reconnaisances frequently, at least ten miles in all directions from the fort, and directing that as much use as possible be made of bicycles in these exercises, when practicable, although no machines are provided by the Government. The fitness of bicycles for military use in the rough country and on the plains in his division will be determined by Gen. Wheaton in this manner.

Fell Dead on a Train.

MATAWAN, N. J., Jan 13.—George Edick of Point Pleasant, a conductor on the fast freight on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, dropped dead near Sewaren this morning of heart disease. He was running between Communipaw and Point Pleasant, and sidetracked his train to allow the regular passenger train to pass. It was while his train was on the sidetrack that he was stricken and died.

Mr. Fitch's Motto About Paying.

"He who goes slowly goes safely, and he who goes safely goes far." This is Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring's motto, as he explained at last week's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"I also have a motto," said Controller Fitch yesterday. "It is this: 'Pay as you go, and if you can't pay, don't go.'"

SOUTH AFRICA TRANQUIL

Transvaal Does Not Dream of Denouncing the British Treaty.

HER AMBASSADOR ON SUZERAINTY

The Word Not in the Contract, but the Letter Has the Adherence of the Boers' Republic.

BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAN'S VIEW

He Denies that He Had a Conference with the French Foreign Minister or Plans a Meeting of Powers.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Le Temps publishes an interview with Junkheer Beelaerts van Blokland, Minister of the South African Republic to France and Germany.

The Minister declared that the Transvaal fully accepts the convention of 1884, and does not dream of denouncing it, but it does not contain a word about British suzerainty.

It only empowers Great Britain to veto any treaty the Transvaal may conclude if, in the opinion of the British Government, the treaty damages British interests.

The Transvaal wholly adhered to this.

He denied that he had had an interview with M. Berthelot, the French Foreign Minister, with a view to negotiating the holding of an international conference on the affairs of the Transvaal, or on any other subject of unusual importance.

RHODES'S APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Englishmen Find Pleasure in Serving Citizens of the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Post this morning publishes a dispatch sent by Cecil Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, in which he declared that England should have America's sympathy in the trouble in the Transvaal. In its issue to-morrow the paper will attack Mr. Rhodes for appealing to the United States.

It will say that if President Cleveland considers that the rights of Americans have been infringed, he knows well how to vindicate them. The United States certainly does not require the assistance of Mr. Rhodes.

The same may be said of Great Britain, but it first must be made clear that the British subjects have not put themselves out of court by their conduct. That Mr. Rhodes has much to answer for, apart from the questions of Dr. Jameson's raid and the Uitlanders, must be admitted.

He must explain why his police force at Mafeking was ready for active service the moment a letter from Johannesburg came to hand, and also why he did not inform Gov. Robinson, or, if he did inform him, why the latter did not communicate immediately with London.

With these facts awaiting explanation, The Post says it does not see any justification for Mr. Rhodes's extraordinary appeal to the Americans.

The Daily News will say: "Mr. Rhodes's ingenious argument in behalf of concessions to the Uitlanders proves too much. On the same showing it would justify Great Britain in annexing the Transvaal, with all the consequences that such wicked filibustering would entail."

Referring to the request of the American Government that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg, The News will say: "Whatever may be the result of the recent occurrences in the Transvaal, the Government and people of the United States must be gratified that so cordial and gratifying a response was made to Mr. Olney's request. It will be to Englishmen a source of peculiar pleasure at this moment if they can in any way testify to their regard for their kin beyond the sea."

LONDON'S EXCITEMENT VANISHES.

There Is No Longer Any Fear of Serious Trouble in the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—There has been a dearth of news to-day regarding the situation in South Africa and England's relations elsewhere, but it can be said that the outlook in general is better now than it has been for some time past.

The excitement has almost completely died away, but the naval preparations of the Government are proceeding apace, and, so far as is known to the public, have almost been completed. Nothing has yet been learned as to the destination of the flying squadron, although much conjecture is indulged in as to where its field of duty will be.

The fact that Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, went from London to-day to make a visit to Brighton is pretty strong evidence that there has been no further tension in the Anglo-German relations.

The ebullition of popular feeling against Germany, caused by Emperor William's attitude toward the Transvaal, was altogether too violent to last long, and there are now very few evidences of any great desire to open active hostilities against Germany.

It may be stated that the suggestion made to-day by The Manchester Guardian that the preparations now under way are intended to support a new British policy about Armenia contains some truth, but doubters ask why it was necessary to make all these naval preparations against Turkey when one of the strongest fleets the world has ever seen was lying at anchor within easy distance of the Golden Horn.

So far as the Transvaal is concerned, all serious trouble in that direction is undoubtedly ended. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, the rank and file of Dr. Jameson's expedition have started for the Natal boundary, and the release of the officers of the expedition is expected shortly. Every effort will be made to protect the members of the Rand Reform Committee, who have been placed under arrest, including the Americans. It is certain that a bitter fight will be made against allowing the Boer Government to confiscate their property as punishment for their alleged offense.

The statement of ex-Prime Minister Rhodes at Kimberly yesterday that his political career was just opening, and that he hoped to live long enough to do much good for South Africa, again arouses the idea that the objective point of his ambition is the establishment of a South Af-

READ DOWN THE LINES.

D o not neglect a cold;
U nless checked, it may be dangerous!
F or this reason, take no risks—
F ight your cold until it is cured,
Y ou need to stir up the torpid blood,
S et it moving, quicken its circulation.

P ure whiskey is the thing to take.
U nder its stimulating influence,
R eaction begins, you feel better,
E nergy returns, the cold disappears.

M edical men give this advice,
A nd they tell us that indigestion,
L ong continued stomach troubles,
T ake flight if treated in this way.

W hen you feel the need of a stimulant,
H asten to your grocer or druggist,
I nsist on having Duffy's pure malt whiskey
S ee that you get no other.
K eep in mind: "Duffy's is the only
E ntirely pure, medicinal stimulant."
Y ou can take nothing better!

rican Republic that will include all the territory south of the Zambesi River, including the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. In or out of office, he wields vast influence, and his doings in the future will be watched with even greater interest than in the past.

Little reliance can be placed in many of the newspaper dispatches published here purporting to explain the attitude of the powers toward Great Britain. The Continental nations may not be friendly to this country, but it is thought that any one of them would hesitate for a long while before striking a blow at England.

The representative of The United Press, collating all the information it has been possible to obtain, has all along predicted that the storm clouds would blow away, leaving the political atmosphere clearer than it was before, and this prediction bids fair to prove true in a very short time, unless some hidden trouble, whereof the public knows nothing, complicates the present situation.

BOERS' AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Great Britain Promises the Protection Accorded to Her Own Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says that among the members of the Reform Union arrested upon charges of high treason are Charles Butters, T. H. King, and Capt. Mein, American citizens.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—An interview was had to-day with Mr. Wiltsee, a colleague of John Hays Hammond, the well-known American mining engineer, who was a member of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg, and who is now under arrest for sedition. Mr. Wiltsee has just arrived from the Transvaal.

He said that he had sent cable dispatches to Gen. Harris and Major J. R. Crocker of San Francisco, friends of Mr. Hammond, and had been informed that they had apprised Senators Perkins and White of the serious position of the Americans in Johannesburg. Senator White had laid the matter before the Department of State, which had promised to pay prompt attention to the matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Olney received a cable dispatch from Mr. Bayard this afternoon, saying that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain gave assurances that he had instructed her Majesty's High Commissioner (Sir Hercules Robinson) to extend the same protection in behalf of John Hays Hammond and any other American citizen involved in charges of rebellion in the Transvaal as would be taken in the interest of British subjects under similar circumstances.

Among the Americans arrested is J. S. Curtis, who has for some time been a resident of Johannesburg. He held a leading position there and is very wealthy. Charles Butters, who is also under arrest, is connected with the Rand Ore Reduction Company. Capt. Mein is chief engineer of the Robinson Gold Mining Company. The property of these three Americans is threatened with confiscation.

Mr. Wiltsee declared that the United States Government would never permit the Boer Government to execute this threat. There is no doubt that Mr. Hammond and the other Americans belonged to the Reform Committee, which was a body formed in a time of emergency that was sufficiently serious to justify the Uitlanders in acting as they did. Mr. Wiltsee concluded by declaring that the sympathies of all the Americans in South Africa were with the Uitlanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Up to a late hour last night Major R. P. Hammond had received no further news from Africa about the arrest of his brother by order of President Kruger. Frederick Hellman, a civil engineer, well known in San Francisco and on the Comstock, went to South Africa last July. He was mentioned in the press dispatches recently as among the prominent Americans in Johannesburg. Last Saturday he cabled the following message to his father in this city: "Well. The rebellion quelled."

The news of the arrest of Hammond and others will cause anxiety in many a home in California. Most of the big mining men in Africa are from this State. There are under Hammond alone seventeen Californians as Superintendents of mines. Besides these, many others have gone over to fill subordinate positions.

The report received yesterday that Henry Ashe Tilghman of this city had been arrested, with Hammond and others, caused much anxiety to the young man's friends in this city, and a number of messages were cabled to the Transvaal metropolis for further information, and asking whether any assistance could be rendered him.

J. Story Curtis, the American arrested at Johannesburg, is a son of the late George Ticknor Curtis, who was one of the best-known lawyers and writers on political history in this country.

Mr. Curtis is a mining engineer of great ability and vast experience, gained in the West and in Africa, where he has been for several years.

His uncle, Benjamin Robbins Curtis, was appointed to the United States Supreme Court bench by President Fillmore, and gained renown by writing the dissenting opinion in the famous Dred Scott case.

He was a nephew of W. W. Story, the sculptor, and is related by marriage to Seth Low, Mr. Low having married a daughter of Benjamin Robbins Curtis.

TRANSVAAL QUESTION UNSETTLED.

Opinions of Journals that England, France, and Russia Are Allied.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Concerning the situation in the Transvaal The Times says: "There is far too great a disposition in some quarters to assume that the Transvaal difficulty is ended. It can only be truly said that the immediate danger of bloodshed has been averted. But all the evils and terrors which made a disturbance in the Transvaal, with or without Dr. Jameson, merely a question of time still remain unsettled."

The Manchester Guardian says: "Emperor William's message came at just the right time to give the Ministers an excuse for making preparations really intended to back their new policy, which will end the Armenian horrors and bring the Sultan to his senses. The latest rumors point to a land invasion by Russia and a joint naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France."

The Guardian intimates that the new flying squadron is more likely to go to Constantinople than to Delagoa Bay or any other point in South Africa.

The Westminster Gazette says: "The effects of the shifting of English leanings from Germany to France and Russia is already evident in the efforts m[illegible] plain Emperor William's tele[illegible]

"If our information is correct, the Marquis of Salisbury's desire to be better friends with France has already brought forth some fruit."

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Cape Town saying that advices have been received from Pretoria that the Boer authorities have refused to accept bail for the ringleaders of the disturbance at Johannesburg, but that the others have been released on £1,000 bail each. The expectation is that severe measures will be taken against the leaders despite the efforts of Gov. Robinson of the Cape Colony to obtain leniency for them, the Boers being greatly incensed against them.

A dispatch to The Times denies the truth of the report that the deposition of Dr. Jameson from the office of Administrator of the British South Africa Company was made upon the recommendation of the company. This denial, the dispatch says, came from the officials of the company.

WARSHIPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Flying Squadron Nearly Ready, but Its Destination Not Known.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Portsmouth to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Channel squadron is now ready for sea. The vessels composing the squadron have provisions on board sufficient to last six months. The ships will assemble at Portland at the end of the week to receive final orders.

The ships of the new flying squadron are nearly ready for sea. A large force of men worked upon them all day yesterday (Sunday) fitting them out, and the work is almost complete. It is not yet known when the squadron will sail or what is its destination.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR CONFER.

German Ambassador at London, Count von Hatzfeldt, Goes to Brighton.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Emperor visited Prince Hohenlohe at the Chancellerie this afternoon and the two had a long conference.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, has gone to Brighton, and his departure from London is taken as a sign that the Anglo-German situation is becoming calmer.

ART NOTES.

—Boston's Art Club opened its fifty-third exhibition Monday, Jan. 13. There was a press view on the Saturday previous. The $5,000 offered in prizes has been awarded as follows: Two thousand five hundred dollars to J. Alden Weir, for his picture, "The Old Rock," said to be a highly impressionistic example in blues and grays, with two children under the shadow of a great rock. Childe Hassam secured $1,500 for his "Summer Sunlight," wherein a young woman sits reading on the rocks beside the sea. Frank Benson took third prize—$1,000—for his portrait of "My Little Girl." Only ninety-five works are shown this year, as against 200 last, and no artist has more than one picture. The places of honor are occupied by large pictures by Hamilton Eaton, Woodbury, Enneking, Dessar, Caliga, Graves, Halsall, Picknell, and Benson. Other contributors are Wendal, Waterman, Miss Macomber, Lockwood, Ipsen, Davis, Hatfield, Barnard, Dean, Duveneck, Closson, De Camp, Gaugengigi, Hayden, Low, Heale, Brackett, Tolman, Miss Strong, Gallison, Mrs. Bush-Brown, Miss Curtis, Niemayer, Griscott, Gifford, Murphy, Dinsmore, Thayer, Davis, Boyd, Smith, Allen, Clark, Frank Bicknell, Waterman, Howe, and others. The committee making the awards consisted of Henry C. Angell, James S. Inglis, Frank Duveneck, Frederick P. Vinton, and Henry Thouron.

—Howard Pyle, the well-known and deservedly popular draughtsman, has a class at the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, that is unique in its way. It differs entirely from the ordinary classes in composition, in that the pupils are kept constantly at work on one of two subjects during the entire term, so that they modify their original drawing many times before it becomes a finished piece of work. Mr. Pyle selects these subjects, and the first step consists in the pupil's execution of the idea in a charcoal sketch. This is submitted to the teacher, who criticises it and hands it back for overhauling. The finished illustration is made in black and white oil. Not only do the highest-grade students at the institute take the course, but Mr. Pyle's class every Saturday is attended by a number of pupils from other schools, as well as by several of those who are already known as illustrators.

—The competition for the decoration of the new Common Council Chamber in the City Hall of Philadelphia is attracting considerable attention from American artists, both at home and abroad. It provides for a prize of $3,000 for the best design, $1,000 for the second best, and $750 for the third. This is exclusive of the commission, which it is believed will be given to the winner of the first prize. The designs must all be in before April 15, when the competition closes. Among those who have written for specifications are E. A. Abbey, Elihu H. Vedder, George B. Bridgeman, Kenyon Cox, Will H. Low, Charles H. Reinhart, and Walter McEwen.

—The Durand-Ruel galleries contain a collection of thirty oils and water colors by Maxime Maufra, an artist quite unknown here, but one possessing no little personality. Extremely clever, withal interesting, influenced strongly by the prevailing impressionism in France, M. Maufra gives to his canvases a unique, if somewhat crude, scheme of color that at times is very effective. There are sketches of seashore, Scotch mountains, bits of Belgium, and here and there a canal, or a simple landscape. The treatment is simple, the contrasts of color, light, and shade are strong, and the works will certainly attract attention, as being quite out of the commonplace.

—It is said that Edwin H. Blashfield, the artist, has decorated a piano for one of the Drexel family of Philadelphia. It is a grand piano, overlaid entirely with gold leaf and paneled with pictures in oils of idealistic subjects, which represent the great divisions of musical compositions, operatic, sacred, &c.

—William L. Picknell has been awarded the Walter Lippencott prize of $300 for the best landscape in the sixty-fifth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The woman's prize from Mary Smith went to Elizabeth Watson, the sum being $100, for a portrait of the artist's father.

—Charles Herbert Woodbury, a Boston painter, whose picture of "Mid-Ocean" attracted much attention at a recent exhibition of the Society of American Artists, in this city, has been selected as instructor for the Art Students' Club of Worcester, Mass.

—Childe Hassam, the well-known artist, will have a sale of his works at the American Art Association galleries, Madison Square South, on Feb. 6 and 7. This will be his first venture of this kind. The works will consist of oils, pastels, and water colors.

Say the Bank Was Robbed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The Directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank, which closed its doors on Saturday on account of a run caused by the Ady failure of Friday, now say that the bank has been robbed by one of the bank officers, and that about $50,000 is missing.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. For a prompt, efficient cure take

Hood's Pills

Which rouse the liver and restore full, regular action of the bowels; do not gripe. 25c.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

NEW-YORK THE FAVORITE

Continued from Page 1.

place of the convention, although for one I do not believe that it makes a particle of difference from a party standpoint where a convention is held.

"I am convinced that the members of the committee as yet have given little attention to the subject of Presidential candidates. One thing is certain: The Republicans, although now in control of both branches of Congress, are doing nothing to invite the confidence of the country, and the chances are that the present deadlock in the Senate will do them much injury.

"Although the Democratic Party is not in first-class condition for a fight, its prospects are much better than they were a month ago, and I shall be surprised if they do not improve materially long before the time shall come for the convention to be called to order."

TAMMANY PLANS COMPLETED.

The Delegation Will Start for Washington To-morrow.

The special committee appointed by the Tammany Executive Committee to go to Washington and aid the other committees in securing the Democratic National Convention for New-York held a meeting at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon to make final arrangements. Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy presided, and John B. McGoldrick and A. H. Hammersley, Jr., acted as Secretaries.

Secretary McGoodrick states that the committee would leave for Washington on the 3:20 o'clock train to-morrow afternoon. Headquarters have been secured at the Shoreham Hotel. District Attorney John R. Fellows will make the principal speech for New-York, and the other orators will be Thomas C. T. Crain and Senator Thomas F. Grady. Tickets can be procured at Tammany Hall to-day, from Daniel M. Donegan of the Committee on Transportation, between 3 and 5 o'clock, or on the day of departure just prior to the time the train leaves. The tickets are good on any train going or returning, commencing from last night, and ending next Monday, over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Among those present at the meeting were John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, Augustus W. Peters, Wauhope Lynn, Dederick Knabe, ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch, James W. Boyle, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., William S. Ringler, Joseph P. Fallon, Daniel M. Donegan, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Judge Martin, T. McMahon, Col. William B. Brown, G. W. Plunkitt, and Henry J. Goldsmith.

A letter was read from the Business Men's Democratic Association, offering its co-operation in the effort to bring the convention to this city.

TO WORK FOR CINCINNATI.

Committee of Leading Democrats Will Go to Washington.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—The following committee was named this afternoon to go to Washington and endeavor to secure the National Democratic Convention for Cincinnati: M. E. Ingalls, John F. Follett, A. Howard Hinkle, T. B. Paxton, H. D. Peck, and E. O. McCormick. They will leave at noon to-morrow.

The following telegram was sent to John R. McLean, Senators Brice and Sherman, Attorney General Harmon, Mr. Bowler, and Congressmen Berry, Sorg, Taft, and Bromwell:

"A meeting of citizens in Cincinnati, in the interest of securing the holding of the National Democratic Convention of 1896 in Cincinnati, request you to use your influence to that end, and to act with the committee, which will visit Washington from here."

ST. LOUIS HAS A LARGE SUM.

Money Promised to Secure the Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—Collection of funds to secure the National Democratic Convention was closed to-night. The final footing is $56,735. In addition to this, a score of the leading business men of this city have promised to swell the fund to $70,000 if necessary. Technical work on the plans for the convention hall is about complete, and shows that the capacity will considerably exceed the 12,000 seats proposed.

ELECTION BY THE THIRTEEN CLUB

Some Governors and United States Senators Become Honorary Members.

For the fifteenth time since its organization the Thirteen Club held its annual dinner and election of officers last night at the Ashland House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

Chief Ruler Hamilton presided. There were fifty-two members present. A number of letters were read from Governors and Senators accepting honorary membership. Among the names of the Governors were Richards of Montana, Matthews of Indiana, Morrill of Kansas, Thornton of New-Mexico, Coffin of Connecticut, McIntire of Colorado, Jones of Nevada, and Oates of Alabama.

The United States Senators were Hansbrough of North Dakota, Jones of Arkansas, Faulkner of West Virginia, Blanchard of Louisiana, Peffer of Kansas, Pugh of Alabama, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Gordon of Georgia, Squire of Washington, Mitchell of Oregon, Dubois of Idaho, and Hawley of Connecticut.

A majority of the old board of officers was re-elected: Chief Ruler—Col. Fred C. Hamilton; First Vice Ruler—William T. Condit; Second Vice Ruler—William C. Marion; Scribe—Capt. A. M. Copeland; Receiver—Charles W. Torrey, M. D.; Archivist—J. B. Abarbanell; Marshal—Harry Comstock; Custodian—Capt. William Foster; Toast Master—Charles I. Schampain; Intendant—W. E. Wilkinson; Gazetteer—James T. McElhinney; Historian—Charles L. Ullman; Artist—J. H. Stiner. The Thirteen Club of Newark, N. J., was present.

American Purity Alliance Conference.

At the first session of the American Purity Alliance Conference this evening, in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Bishop Andrews will offer prayer; the President, Aaron M. Powell, will deliver an opening address; the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New-York, an address of welcome, with a response by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J. Other addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. N. MacVickar, President of the Philadelphia Social Purity Alliance; the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, upon "The Immorality of the Regulation System"; Samuel C. Blackwell, upon "The Municipality and Vice," and the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, upon "Social Vice and National Decay." Elbridge T. Gerry, who was announced for this evening, will speak to-morrow evening instead.

Among the names of the distinguished Honorary Committee for the conference are those of Bishops Potter and Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Hon. Noah Davis, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson, John S. Huyler, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.; Mrs. Frederick A. Booth, Dr. Amelia Wright, and John S. Kennedy.

A MACHINE EXCISE BILL

Scant Consideration Only for Any Other Measure.

A RESOLUTION FOR AN INQUIRY

The Proposition to Investigate the Feeling of the Public on Sunday Observance Quickly Put Out of the Way.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Republican machine Excise bill is to be rushed through the two houses at a lively pace. Some Republican Senators say it will probably be ready to come out of the committee in two weeks, and then it will be crowded through both houses as rapidly as the machine can do it. The other bills, such as the one introduced by Mr. Adler and the one by Mr. French, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday morning, will get scant consideration, according to this programme.

Mr. Adler has one which it was his intention to introduce to-night, but it arrived too late. It is in the line of greater liberality on the Sunday question. It proposes to allow restaurants to sell beer on Sunday to customers who purchase a luncheon of any sort, and it defines a restaurant as a place which has at least four tables or twenty-four chairs for customers. The bill would also legalize the sale of beer on Sunday, in places other than restaurants, between the hours of 12 and 2 and 6 and 8 o'clock. This bill has the indorsement of the German-American Reform Union. It has been submitted to Dr. Parkhurst, and he is said to regard it as a fair and equitable measure. The Society for Liberal Sunday Laws also approves it.

In the House to-night, Mr. Kempner (Dem., New-York,) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The question of regulating the sale of liquors and other beverages on Sunday was the paramount issue at the recent election in the larger cities of the State, and is the most urgent problem calling for solution by this Legislature; and

Whereas, By a strained and narrow construction of the present excise law—unlike that placed upon it by the officials of any other municipality—the Police Department of New-York City has inflicted upon the people there a despotic method of Sunday excise enforcement, causing them great physical inconvenience, material loss, and the deprivation of their cherished personal liberty; and

Whereas, The citizens of New-York have rebuked their present administration for its Sunday excise policy by an overwhelming vote at the polls, and have thus expressed their desire for a change in the direction of a liberal Sunday law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That a special committee of seven be appointed, to consist of three Senators and four Assemblymen, to be selected from among the representatives of cities of the first class, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject hereinbefore mentioned, with a view to ascertaining the preponderance of public sentiment as to the needed amendment of the present excise law, and to report the result of their investigation, embodied in the form of a bill, to this Legislature within thirty days from the date of their appointment.

Resolved, That said Senators and Assemblymen, when appointed, shall constitute themselves into a joint committee, and shall hold sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Albany for the purpose aforesaid; that they may employ a stenographer and such other assistants as may be required, and may send for persons and papers and call or subpœna witnesses, and that they shall have full power and authority to prosecute their inquiry in any and all directions they may deem necessary to carry out the object of this resolution.

Mr. Kempner was about to ask for immediate consideration, but Mr. O'Grady was upon the floor in an instant with a motion that the resolution go to the Ways and Means Committee as it called for an expenditure.

The Speaker referred it in accordance with Mr. O'Grady's resolution without taking a vote.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GOOD ROADS.

Abolition of the Pathmaster System Needful—State Aid Recommended.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The special Committee on Good Roads, authorized by the last Assembly, of which Mr. Higbie of Suffolk was the Chairman, made its report to-night. The committee has visited the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey and inspected the roads there. The committee has visited various sections of this State, and has taken much testimony. It finds that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the present road system, and that a change of some kind is generally advocated. It recommends:

First—That there be at Albany a central head, which shall act in an advisory capacity, and shall have the superintendence of all roads hereafter built, the prime idea being that the maximum of utility shall be reached with the minimum cost.

Second—That State aid to the amount of one-third shall be given, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, and that the initiative may be taken by three alternative methods, (a) upon the petition of a benefited district paying one-third, the county one-third, and the State one-third; (b) upon a petition of the town, or by a resolution duly passed at any annual or special town meeting, in which event the town, county, and State shall each pay one-third, and (c) upon a resolution of the Board of Supervisors petitioning for a county road, of which the county is to pay two-thirds and the State one-third.

Third—That the number of road officers be decreased, and that there be one Commissioner of Highways only in each town, who shall act in connection with the Town Board.

Fourth—That the present wretched "Pathmaster" system shall be abolished, and the money system of taxation for highway purposes be used throughout the State.

Fifth—That there be a wide-tire law throughout the State, to take effect in the year 1900, and regulating the width of tire to the weight carried.

Sixth—That the convicts in the State prisons be utilized for the purpose of manufacturing the material for roadbeds at the prisons.

Each of these recommendations is accompanied by an appropriate bill. The report contains much valuable information, and appendices are attached which will be of much use to the Legislature.

THE FLOOD OF BILLS CONTINUES.

One Fare Wanted on Brooklyn Electric Cars—An Excise Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—There is no cessation of the flood of new bills in either House. In the Senate to-night Senator Malby introduced a bill legalizing the drawing of trial jurors of the trial terms of the Supreme Court. The bill was ordered to a third reading and referred to the Committee on Codes. Among the other bills introduced were:

Mr. Stranahan—Appropriating $3,000 for the establishment of a law library at Oswego for the Supreme Court.

Mr. Malby—Prohibiting the hounding of deer, and making the fact of dogs hounding deer prima facie evidence of violation of the law by the owner of the dogs.

Mr. Malby—Prohibiting the use of traps or lights for hunting deer and imposing $100 for violations.

Mr. Malby—Amending Section 1,317 of the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to new trials.

Mr. Wray—To regulate the profession of public accountants by requiring a certificate from the Regents before the title C. P. A. may be used; providing for examinations and a Board of Examiners to be appointed after 1897.

Mr. Foley—Providing temporary quarters for the Fifth Judicial District Court in New-York City at 32 Chambers Street.

Mr. Coggeshall—Making the close season for woodcock and grouse from Aug. 16 to Dec. 31, and making the non-salable season from Aug. 16 to Dec. 31.

Mr. Ellsworth—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County to tax cycles and expend the receipts for the construction of side paths along the roads of said county, and providing for a Board of Side Path Commissioners. The tax may not be less than 50 cents, nor more than $1 for each cycle.

Mr. Page—Providing that persons arrested for misdemeanors between 11 P. M. and 8 A. M. may be released on bail by police officers, on deposit of money or personal property, and giving a personal undertaking.

Mr. Seibert—Modifying the law compelling instruction as to the effect of alcoholic drinks by omitting the penalty.

Mr. Higbie—Appropriating $12,000 for the volunteer life savers of inland waters.

Mr. Burns—Permitting the Superintendent of Insurance to cancel the licenses of foreign insurance companies, whose country refuses a license to companies organized under the laws of this State.

Mr. Mullin—Modifying the financial laws of the State, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission.

These were among the bills introduced in the House:

Mr. Cain—Providing that no railroad fare in Brooklyn shall exceed five cents for a single fare for a consecutive trip over any part of a railroad system within the city limits.

Mr. French—The bill increasing excise license fees, which was prepared by the New-York City Police and Excise Boards.

Mr. Storm—Providing that the tax in Long Island City on foreign fire insurance premium receipts shall be paid to "the trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of Long Island City."

Mr. Schulum—Providing that sellers of cigarettes shall pay an annual license fee of $50, to be granted by excise boards. Mr. Mittnacht introduced a similar bill.

Mr. Robbins—Providing that attorneys shall cite from official court reports instead of from other published reports.

Mr. Tupper—Amending the State tax-equalization law by authorizing Boards of Supervisors to equalize the assessment upon counties after passing upon the tax equalization of cities within the county.

Mr. Cain—Fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at $1 per 1,000 feet.

Mr. Davidson—Authorizing District No. 1 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith to maintain a public library in New-York City.

Mr. Horton—The revision of the lunacy laws prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Mr. Mittnacht—Fixing ferriage for foot passengers on the New-York and East River Ferry, running between East Ninety-second Street, New-York City, and Long Island City, at 1 cent between 6 and 8 A. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M., and at 2 cents at other times.

Mr. Butts—Releasing until January, 1898, from improvement assessments, St. Paul's Church, Trinity Church, and the Church of the Holy Faith, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City; also a general bill releasing all religious corporations in the above wards from such assessments for three years from Jan. 1 last.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that police doormen in Brooklyn shall receive the same pay as patrolmen.

Mr. Butts—Releasing St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church of the Twenty-third Ward, New-York City, from improvement assessments and legalizing the acts of the church.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing political organizations to incorporate under the membership corporation law.

Mr. Horton—Prohibiting the killing of minks, coons, skunks, foxes, or muskrats in Wayne County outside of incorporated villages from May 1 to Oct. 31; foxes may be killed between Sept. 30 and May 1.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that election ballots be deposited with County Clerks and kept for sixty days for use as evidence in judicial proceedings.

Mr. H. E. Warner—Repealing the law to facilitate the payment of school taxes by railroad companies.

Mr. Butts—An anti-spy bill providing that any person, who, for the purpose of obtaining evidence to establish the commission of an offense, shall directly or indirectly procure or solicit any person to do or commit any act, with intent to induce another person to commit a criminal offense against the laws of the State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Horton—Providing that no policy fee or compensation shall be included in the sum charged in any fire insurance policy unless a report of such charge is made to the company.

Mr. Miller—Allowing 700 instead of 400 voters to each election district.

Many minor bills of no general interest were also introduced.

Is this Progress?

The telephone was invented less than 20 years ago.
It was then called a toy.
To-day there are 13,500 Telephone Stations in New-York City,

All equipped with Long Distance Telephones and connected by metallic circuit lines. From any one of them you can talk to Brooklyn or Boston, Jersey City or Chicago, Yonkers or Milwaukee, Newark or Buffalo.

New-York service is brought within the reach of all by our system of message rates:

Party Line from $75; Direct Line, $90.

AN AGENT WILL CALL ON REQUEST.

THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO
18 CORTLANDT ST.

PALISADES BILL ADVANCED.

A Resolution in the House Touching the Money Question.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The first bill on the calendar of the session was taken up by the House to-night. It was the measure of Mr. Cutler, on second reading, ceding jurisdiction to the United States of certain lands in Rockland County, in which the Palisades are included, for a military park. The bill was advanced to a third reading.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Babcock was introduced, and went over under the rules:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that all interest-bearing bonds or other obligations, on the part of the State of New-York, for any purpose whatever that discriminates in their payments against either gold, silver, or paper, the lawful money of the United States, are forbidden.

Mr. O'Grady offered a resolution, calling the attention of the House to the fact that the State Printer had not furnished copies of bills as rapidly as necessary, and providing that the Printing Committee investigate the apparent failure.

The resolution was adopted, and the House was about to adjourn, when Mr. Stanchfield arose. He said that it was the usual custom for members of the House to submit to their respective leaders on the floor whatever action they were about to take. Mr Stanchfield wished to protest against the action of C. J. Smith of Monroe and Mr. Donnelly of New-York. Both these gentlemen had taken unto themselves wives without the consent of their leaders. It was unjust, thought Mr. Stanchfield. Still, considering that the gentlemen had taken the step that would cast them upon the troubled sea of matrimony, he suggested that each of the gentlemen be showered with congratulations.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the members applauding Mr. Stanchfield's speech.

SHORT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Resolutions Favorable to Newtown Creek Improvement.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—There was no calendar in the Senate when it met at 8:30 this evening. Senator T. D. Sullivan made his first appearance of the session.

On Senator Cantor's motion the privileges of the floor were granted to ex-Senator Martin McMahon of New-York City.

Senator Mullin called attention to the violation of the rule forbidding the floor to unauthorized persons. Lieut. Gov. Saxton gave notice that the rule must be strictly enforced.

The appointment of D. B. Gibbons of Harmon, St. Lawrence County, as Clerk to the Committee on Codes was made on motion of Senator Malby.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany.

Senator Brush offered a concurrent resolution urging Congress to take favorable action on the bill for the improvement of Newtown Creek. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, A committee appointed by the last Legislature of the State of New-York, in making its report, suggested improvements in Newtown Creek in the interests of commerce, and recommended that the Legislature of this State pass a resolution urging upon the Congress of the United States immediate action to this end, and,

Whereas, Charles G. Bennett, member of Congress from the Fifth District of this State, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives calling for an appropriation for the purpose of dredging and widening the channel of said Newtown Creek, therefore be it

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, most respectfully urged to give its early and favorable consideration to this measure.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The appointment of W. A. Robbins of Oswego as Clerk to the Committee on Cities was made.

The Senate at 9:06 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

Lived over 100 Years.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Mary Thompson, living opposite here in Lawrence County, Ohio, died to-day in her one hundred and sixth year. One daughter is living at the age of eighty-four.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

JERSEYMEN NOT WANTED

The House Objects to Taking Them into Greater New-York.

LEXOW'S RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

Anti-Consolidationists Satisfied with the Situation—The Investigating Committee to be Selected To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Lexow resolution putting the Greater New-York proposition into the hands of an investigating committee went through the House with but one vote against it to-night. Mr. Butts tried to amend it so as to enlarge the committee's functions. He wanted to include Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Weehawken, Bergen Point, Rahway, and some other places in New-Jersey within the coming metropolis. He wanted the joint committee to confer with a similar committee from the New-Jersey Legislature, and take such steps as would determine the sentiment of the dwellers in those New-Jersey cities upon the question. If consolidation were completed as now proposed, he said, the metropolis would be the greatest monstrosity on the map. He held that for business and sanitary reasons Jersey City and the other placed named should be within the jurisdiction of New-York.

Mr. Butts is opposed to the consolidation, and his amendment to-night did not receive very serious attention. It was killed by a vote of 91 to 29.

Then Mr. McKeown of Brooklyn tried to change the resolution in a way that would have removed the possibilities of consolidation further away than they are now. He wanted the resolution changed to fix the time for the report by the Cities' Committee to April 1, instead of March 1.

"That simply means delay," said Mr. O'Grady, the leader of the Republicans, "and we do not want that." The Lexow resolution was then adopted. Mr. McKeown alone voted against it.

The two Cities' Committees will meet to-morrow afternoon. The sub-committee of nine, five from the Assembly and four from the Senate, may be appointed then, and "if so, they will proceed to business as early as they can."

Those who were last week prepared to give vigorous opposition to the Consolidation bill are not talking to-day. They evidently think the Lexow resolution is good enough for their purposes for the present.

When the Speaker handed down the Lexow resolution, Mr. Butts offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That in addition to the foregoing inquiries and prior to making a report thereon the said sub-committee (when appointed) be and is hereby instructed and directed to take such steps as may be proper to meet a like joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New-Jersey for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of a greater metropolis, and to ascertain and report the judgment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, by resolution or otherwise, upon what terms and considerations that portion of its territory may become a part of the greater metropolis; provided, the people of the State of New-Jersey and the people of the State of New-York, and the Congress of the United States, the resident taxpayers and voters of the particular portions of such greater metropolis, shall consent thereto in such manner as may be provided by law, such territory in the State of New-Jersey being substantially as follows:

First, all of Hudson County; second, all of Essex County included in the City of Newark and the immediate suburbs of said city; third, all that territory in the County of Bergen lying east of the Passaic River from its mouth northerly to a point to be projected due west from the present northerly line of the City of New-York on the Hudson River; fourth, all such portions of the Counties of Middlesex and Union as shall include the Cities of Perth Amboy, Rahway, and Elizabeth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be forwarded to the Legislature and Governor of New-Jersey.

In discussing the amendment, Mr. Butts said that in 1894, when the Greater New-York bill was in the Assembly for consideration, he had opposed it. That bill had, however, become a law, and under its provisions, the question was submitted to the people of New-York and other localities. The people had decided in favor of consolidation, and it was not his duty, he thought, to oppose the will of the people. If the Greater New-York bill was adopted, the present bill was in line, for there was no reason why the localities mentioned should not be included in the big city. There was nothing but the boundary line between the two States that would prevent the consolidation. Every foot of soil in the State of New-Jersey that bordered upon the Hudson River was in the port of New-York. A person could stand upon the top of the highest building in New-York City and gaze upon a large population in towns and cities in New-Jersey which would be benefited if they could come under the consolidation act. What was there against the adoption of the act? Mr Butts asked, and he added: "Nothing but an imaginary State line." The Legislature, he continued, should meet the Legislature of New-Jersey half way. New-Jersey was side by side with New-York as one of the thirteen States, and stood side by side on the flag.

Mr. O'Grady opposed the amendment because he did not believe it was to the question. There was no authority of law by which the consolidation proposed in the amendment could be brought about without a change in the boundary line, and this was in opposition to the Constitution, as no doubt Mr. Butts knew.

This was so, Mr. Butts retorted, but the amendment was only preliminary. The gentleman from Monroe, Mr. Butts said, did not consider the question as a statesman.

Mr. O'Grady insisted that it was absolutely improper for the Legislature to consider the amendment. Personally, he was in favor of making New-York City as large as possible, but not when the proposition was in opposition to the Constitution.

The gentleman from Monroe, answered Mr. Butts, did not look upon the matter as he should. "It should be gazed upon as the beginning of a permanent, grand structure, and—"

"But I insist," interrupted Mr. O'Grady, "that the amendment is not germane."

The Speaker expressed the same idea, but said he would allow a vote to be taken upon the amendment.

Mr. Butts called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 91 to 29.

After the announcement of the vote upon the amendment, Mr. McKeown offered another amendment that the report of the sub-committee be sent to the Legislature by April 1, instead of March 1.

The amendment, Mr. O'Grady thought, was unnecessary, as the committee would have reasonable time in which to report.

A vote was taken upon the McKeown amendment, which was lost.

The original concurrent resolution was then adopted by a vote of 115 to 1, Mr. McKeown of Kings being the only vote in opposition.

AFTER MILHOLLAND'S SCALP.

The House Will Investigate the Printing Contract.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Republican machine is after the scalp of John E. Milholland. He has the contract for doing the State printing. He secured it only after a long and hard-fought contest. Having secured it, he disposed of it to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck Company of New-York City. The printing of bills must be done in this city, and so the New-York firm rented a part of the plant of a firm here.

Leader O'Grady to-night presented a resolution directing the Assembly Committee on Printing to investigate as to what facilities the company has for performing its contracts. Mr. O'Grady said that there were available on the members' desks only 18 of the 100 or more bills which had been introduced up to last Thursday, and he wanted to know why the delay. The resolution for investigation was adopted.

Extending Parkhurst Society's Powers.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Senator Pavey to-night introduced a bill designed to increase the powers of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime, in New-York City. It authorizes the society to employ a Superintendent, who may be one of the Directors. He is to have authority to conduct the society's cases in Magistrates' courts, police courts, the Court of Special Sessions, and before Justices of the Peace. The Superintendent is to be a peace officer. The society is authorized to employ any of its Directors as attorneys and counsel to represent it in the prosecution of its cases.

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Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

Men of All Sizes

can come into this shirt store of ours and find shirts to fit them, in the style they like.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

best quality, ready-to-wear, are carried in stock in all styles of bosoms, in five sleeve lengths; three slopes of the neck band; open back, or front, or both, or like a coat. There's an extra long shirt for extra long men. The man who doesn't get a fit gets his money back.

Made to measure, six for $9; laundered, six for $10. Ready-to-wear, $1.50 each. Booklet free.

Keep M'f'g Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.

MYSTERY ABOUT A PRISONER

Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital Gives Bail for a Woman Accused of Shoplifting.

An elderly woman, wearing a black silk dress, sealskin cape, and diamond earrings, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night on complaint of the private detective employed in O'Neill's dry goods store, who charged her with stealing articles valued at about $18.

After being locked up the woman was taken very ill, and fainted several times. The matron revived her, but she refused to send for relatives.

To the Sergeant she said she was Anna Johnson, fifty years old, but refused to give her address. The detective said she had seen the woman secrete two cut glass dishes beneath her wrap, and when accused of stealing them she insisted that she had paid for the articles. She was taken into a private room in the store and left alone for a minute, and when the detective returned the woman refused to permit her to search her. In a closet in the room there were found two silk vests, two pocket handkerchiefs, two pipes, a silver candlestick, a silver spoon, a silver bracelet, and a nail brush.

Three men called at the station house last night and offered $500 cash as security for her appearance in the Jefferson Market Court. This was refused. One of the men, said he was Dr. Goodman, and was formerly attached to Bellevue Hospital. He called up that hospital and held a long conversation over the telephone with Warden O'Rourke, the result of which was that the Warden came to the station house at 11 o'clock and gave bail for the prisoner. She appeared very weak, and was supported by the doctor out of the station house and to a cab.

Dr. Goodman refused to tell the woman's name, all that he would say being that she had arrived in New-York from San Francisco four months ago, that she had been under his care for general debility, and that her brain was affected. She belonged to a most estimable family, he said, and if she took the articles it was in a moment of mental aberration.

MR. PLATT AND THE CANALS

He Has a Conference with Senator Parsons and Mr. Aldridge.

Senator Parsons, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which has to do with the canals, and State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge had a long conference with Thomas C. Platt in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

Under the constitutional amendment relative to the canals adopted at the last election, $4,000,000 can be spent on the canals for improvements this year.

Being a Presidential year, and Mr. Platt having announced that he is in earnest about supporting Gov. Morton for the Presidency, he wants to see to it that expenditures are properly made in the canal counties.

ILL AND DESTITUTE IN A STABLE

Joseph Farr, an Old Man, Lived with His Horse in Brooklyn.

Joseph Farr, eighty-one years old, who lived with an old horse in a stable at 381 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Flatbush Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from illness and destitution.

Farr says he has a son, George Farr, who is a Roundsman in the Eleventh Precinct, this city. The old man did light trucking up to a short time ago, when he became so feeble that he could scarcely attend to his own wants.

The horse was consequently neglected, and when found by the police, both horse and owner presented a deplorable sight. The animal was turned over to Paul Eyens of 967 Flushing Avenue, who promised to care for it.

.....Scott's Emulsion

Will Cure A Stubborn Cough

when ordinary specifics fail. It restores strength to the weakened organs and gives the system the force needed to throw off the disease.

50c. and $1.00 at all druggists.

MORGAN AFTER SHERMAN

The Ohio Senator Accused of Causing the Country's Troubles.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FREE COINAGE

The Miami Admitted to the United States Registry—Mr. Pritchard Replies to Some of Mr. Hill's Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) delivered a two hours' speech in the Senate to-day in support of the substitute for the House bond bill reported by the Finance Committee.

The speech was directed principally against Mr. Sherman's course, both as Senator and as Secretary of the Treasury, adverse to the recognition of silver on an equality with gold in the payment of the liabilities of the Government. He spoke of Mr. Sherman in a sarcastic vein as the Napoleon of finance, and predicted for him an approaching Waterloo, and a relegation to a Saint Helena. He charged him with having done all that could be done to drive silver out of circulation, and to deprive it of its bullion value.

The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Morgan said, was the author of five measures of finance that had given the people and the country more trouble in handling $346,000,000 of greenbacks than they had had in paying $12,000,000,000 of appropriations and $3,000,000,000 of public debt. These measures were the demonetization of silver in 1873, the sequestration of the gold reserve in the Treasury in 1878, the power given to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1880 to preserve the parity between the metals, the power to sell bonds at private sale, and the power to enable private persons by contract to dispense with the legal-tender laws in their transactions.

There never had been a more flagrant case of repudiation, without excuse or necessity, than when the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Sherman) refused to pay silver coin in redemption of legal-tender notes, and bought gold coin with the same money and paid it out to redeem obligations. The segregation of the reserve fund of $100,000,000 in gold in the Treasury had made it an easy matter for the dealers in bullion and exchange to corner the market for gold, and to force the Treasury to buy it in order to keep the reserve at its maximum. (Secretary Carlisle, in a communication printed elsewhere in this issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, says the reserve fund has never been so segregated.)

In reference to the Rothschilds and Seligmans as princes of finance, Mr. Morgan spoke sneeringly of the latter as "people who used to sell cheap clothing down in Alabama." He expressed his willingness to have greenbacks funded into gold bonds if silver certificates were issued to take the place of the greenbacks in the volume of currency, and if the silver in the Treasury were coined for the redemption of those certificates.

Mr. Morgan occupied two hours in reading his speech. The floor was then taken by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) who will speak on the bill to-morrow.

A bill to provide for American registry for the steamer Miami was, on motion of Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow, after a short colloquy, in which Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) remarked sarcastically that he had thought at one time of welcoming Mr. Hill to a Republican caucus, but that there was no hope of that now.

"I am inclined to agree with you in that statement," Mr. Hill replied.

NORTH CAROLINIANS PERTURBED.

The Tar Heel Senators Reply to Mr. Hill's Recent Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) in the Senate to-day, replied to the criticisms indulged in by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) a few days ago against the two North Carolina Senators, who, though chosen at the same time and by the same combination, stood diametrically opposite sides on the tariff question. He reviewed Mr. Hill's speeches and votes on the Wilson Tariff bill, referred to the fact that one of Mr. Hill's political supporters in Troy was now counting, in Sing Sing, the hours that were to elapse before his execution, and suggested that the difference between his colleage (Mr. Butler) and the New-York Senator was that the former left the Democratic Party because its abuse could not be corrected inside the organization, while the latter had been kicked out and "branded as a traitor."

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) said that he was not aware that he had said, the other day, anything that called for such an elaborate speech as that just made by the Senator from North Carolina. As to his (Mr. Hill's) having been "kicked out of the Democratic Party," he said, "the Democratic Party has met with some reverses within the last two or three years. That is true. But still I flatter myself that I am a lively member of what is left of that organization."

As to Mr. Pritchard's allusion to "Bat" Shea and John McKane, Mr. Hill explained that Shea had got into a row at a local election fight in the City of Troy, which had started at a Republican primary; and that, at the time of his (Mr. Hill's) and his colleague's (Mr. Murphy's) election to the Senate, McKane was a Republican.

"But," Mr. Pritchard interrupted, "McKane never got into the penitentiary until after he joined the Democratic Party."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) defended his political course and his present position on the tariff question, contrasting both with those of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill commented upon Mr. Pritchard's statement to the effect that North Carolina was Republican, and had been Republican ever since the war, if there had been fair elections there; and then upon the fact that the other North Carolina Senator (Mr. Butler) had acted with the Democratic Party all the time that that party was charged with being so corrupt. He could not understand why Mr. Pritchard should have made "so vicious an attack upon his colleague." He was inclined to believe that they had had pretty fair elections down in North Carolina; and that, in 1896, the people of North Carolina would be still for the true, not the spurious, principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson—which the two North Carolina Senators were so fond of alluding to.

"Then," said Mr. Butler, "it will have to nominate a man for the Presidency who does not favor a single gold standard."

"Still harping on my daughter," Mr. Hill quoted, amid laughter. "Every discussion has something inserted in relation to gold and silver. I am pretty well convinced that North Carolina is not going to be satisfied at the next election. I think that either the Democratic ticket or the Republican ticket will be elected. I hope it will be the Democratic ticket; but I am inclined to believe, from the inconsistent claims made here to-day, that it will be utterly impossible for either of the two great parties to gratify the fickle constituency of North Carolina."

An interruption by Mr. Allen (Rep., Neb.,) caused Mr. Hill to exclaim, with the Duke of Gloster: "Another Richmond in the field." [Loud Laughter.]

The colloquy between Mr. Hill, Mr. Allen, and the two North Carolina Senators was still going on when the Vice President, at 2 P. M., put a stop to it by announcing that the time had come for consideration of the unfinished business.

DELAY IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Secretary Carlisle Explains It in a Report to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Carlisle's response to the Senate to-day to a resolution of inquiry, adopted Dec. 5, in regard to the delay in erecting a certain public building in Oregon, covers the whole ground as to the delay in constructing public buildings all over the country. The Secretary says:

At the date of the convening of the Fifty-first Congress (the Congress which has authorized the public building at Portland, Oregon,) there were upon the books of this department appropriations for 163 public buildings, all of which were in various stages of construction. That same Congress authorized the construction of seventy additional public buildings, and provided for the extension of seven marine hospitals, at an aggregate limit of cost of $12,916,890.77. The Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses authorized altogether the construction of twelve additional public buildings, and improvements to five marine hospitals and other structures at a limit of cost of $6,842,000, making an aggregate of ninety-four buildings authorized to be constructed and improved at a total cost of $18,758,890.77, which, in addition to the 163 buildings above referred to, make a total of 257 buildings upon which construction operations have been in progress since December, 1880, of which number there are at this time twenty-five buildings for which no drawings have been prepared.

It has been the general practice of the department to begin work upon the various public buildings in the order of their authorization by Congress, and under this practice there remain six buildings which claim priority over the public bulding at Portland, Oregon.

Notwithstanding the large number of public buildings authorized by Congress, no increase in the force of the office of the Supervising Architect has been provided for, although a specific request to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives was made by this department on Jan. 22, 1895, that the amount allotted for that office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, should be increased from $200,000 to $250,000, the reason given being that such an increase was necessary in order to enable the department to employ a sufficient technical force to bring the work up to date. This request, however, was not complied with, and the usual allowance of $200,000 was made.

Since the 6th of March, 1893, this department has made every effort possible, with the limited appropriation allowed by Congress for the support of the office of the Supervising Architect, to expedite the preparation of drawings and specifications for the various public buildings under its control and to take up new work as rapidly as the force would permit and to proceed with the construction of buildings with all possible expedition.

The sum of $200,000, which the Secretary is authorized by Congress to use during each fiscal year for the preparation of designs, plans, specifications, and drawings for public buildings, does not, Mr. Carlisle says, exceed the amount of the usual charges of a competent architect for the preparation of designs, plans, and specifications and superintending the construction of a single public building of the first-class, and it must be evident, therefore, that the office of the Supervising Architect must be relieved from a very considerable part of the labor now imposed upon it, or adequate provision must be made for the pay of a sufficient number of skilled employes, or that the work upon the many public buildings must continue to be delayed as heretofore.

TO IMPROVE WASHINGTON RIVERS.

Amendments to the Harbor Bill Proposed by Senator Squire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Squire introduced to-day amendments to the river and harbor bill for the following improvements:

For improvements of outer entrance to Gray's Harbor, $250,000.
Improvement of Columbia River, between mouth of Millamette River and the City of Vancouver, $67,000.
Improvement of Nooksack River, $25,000.
Improvement of Columbia River, from Rock Island Rapids to the Okanagan River, $12,000.
Improvement of Swinsmith Slough, $72,000.
Improvement of Everett Harbor, $150,000.
Improvement of Olympia Harbor, $100,000.
Improvement of Chehalis River and its tributaries, $5,000.
To complete existing project of improvement of Grays's Harbor, $75,000.
Improvement of Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, as far up as Asotin, $20,000.
Improvement of Puget Sound and its tributary waters, including the Rivers Skagit, Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Nooksack, Snoqualmie, Dwamish, and Puyallup, continuing improvement and rebuilding Snagboat, $90,000.

All of the above are in the State of Washington.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS MEET TO-NIGHT

The Worth and Willis Factions Working Hard for Control.

The Republican County Committee will meet in the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, to-night. It is expected to be a lively meeting, as there will be a fight over the election of the officers. Both the Worth and Willis forces will make a special effort to secure control of the committee, as this is a Presidential year.

There will also be a fight over the question of consolidation, as the Worth adherents are in favor of consolidation, while the Willis contingent, representing Mayor Wurster, want resubmission.

If the Willis faction wins, a resolution will be adopted declaring against consolidation without a resubmission, and adding that union means perpetual victory for Tammany Hall and the extinguishment of the Republican Party in Kings County.

Celebration of Robert Emmet's Birth.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Irish National Alliance of this city, held last night at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, it was decided that the annual celebration of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, will be held Wednesday evening, March 4, at Cooper Union.

A letter of acceptance to preside at the celebration was read from Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. John E. Fitzgerald of Boston will be the orator. Irish national ballads will be sung by Chauncey Olcott, the actor, and M. J. Murphy, the Irish baritone.

TYPEWRITER GIRL SWINDLED

Ernest A. Washburn Got $50 from Her—His "American Guide Company of New-York, London, and South America."

Miss Mary Murphy of 764 Eleventh Avenue, a typewriter and stenographer, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against Ernest A. Washburn of 642 Eighth Avenue, whom she charged with having swindled her out of $50.

Washburn formerly ran what he termed "The American Guide Company of New-York, London, Paris, and South America," with offices at 1,299 and 1,301 Broadway. In his circular he set forth that he had forty-four women guides and sixteen men guides that were able to speak various languages and were thoroughly acquainted with banking, commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile businesses, and were able not only to show the customers of the concerns the sights of the city, but were also competent to take them to any of the stores and see that they were not cheated when buying goods. For this he charged $1 per hour for the first hour and 60 cents for each succeeding hour.

When arrested yesterday by Central Office detectives Washburn had in his possession a typewritten list of his various women guides, with a minute description of each. Some would be described as "small, petite, husband a physician and invalid, can speak three languages, well versed and genteel looking, a good talker," while others were spoken of in terms equally glowing.

Whether the business was a blind to a swindling scheme the detectives did not know, but they did know that Miss Murphy had been victimized, and they had suspicions that each of the guides might have been mulcted in a similar fashion. Miss Murphy in November answered an advertisement in a morning newspaper that said a stenographer and typewriter was wanted at the office. She called and saw Washburn, who told her that as she would handle a good deal of money while acting in the capacity of assistant cashier he would have to require that she furnish a bond of $50 to protect him in case of error. He agreed to pay her $10 a week for the first month and $15 a week thereafter.

Miss Murphy's father managed to get the money for the security, and on Nov. 26 she gave it to Washburn and signed an agreement, by which she was to get her money back if she ever left his employ on giving him thirty days' notice. She worked for him one week, and then he told her that he would pay her her wages every two weeks. The next week he was elected for non-payment of rent, and when the girl came to work she found that she was out of employment. Washburn tried to conceal the true state of affairs from the girl and told her that his little daughter was ill and that he was going to shut up the office until the child got better. He said nothing about returning the $50.

Miss Murphy reported the fact at Police Headquarters, but as she did not know where Washburn lived she could give the detectives no trace. In the meantime Washburn evidently thought he would be able to get more money out of her, as he wrote her that he wanted her to get $150 for him to fit up an elegant suite of offices in Broadway, and that to secure her for the money he would allow her to hold all the money that the guides would deposit with him as security. He asked her to make an appointment, so that he could talk the matter over with her. She showed this letter to the detectives, and under their instructions she wrote him that she would meet him yesterday at the hall door of the old office. When he came to the appointment yesterday he was arrested.

In his possession when arrested was found a notebook filled with names and addresses of persons who were able to place a security deposit with him for a situation. He at first gave his name as Edgar A. Washburn, and at court said that he was John Washburn. His real name is Ernest A. Washburn. He was arrested in May, 1895, on the complaint of Malcom Peters on a charge of grand larceny, and was held in $500 for trial by Justice Taintor. He was also arrested about a year ago, for some shady work in connection with the Metropolitan Telephone Company, which was the complainant against him. Magistrate Flammer held him in $1,000 for trial.

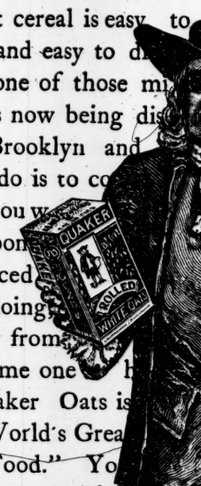
Ochs Brought to This City.

Jacob Ochs, the swindler who victimized hundreds of people in this city by establishing bogus Masonic lodges and branches of other secret societies, and pretending to admit outsiders to degrees for heavy fees, and who was arrested in Chicago a week ago, after indictment by the New-York Grand Jury, was handed over to Detective McNaught Sunday, and brought back by the detective.

They arrived at Police Headquarters last night, and Ochs was locked up, pending his arraignment in court.

No Trouble at All!

You will be surprised to know how little trouble it takes to cook and serve Quaker Oats. This popular breakfast cereal is easy to buy, easy to cook, easy to eat, and easy to digest. You will soon receive one of those million free sample packages now being distributed in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. All you have to do is to cook it and eat it—then you will do as thousands upon thousands of experienced people are already doing—order it regularly from your grocer. Some one has said that Quaker Oats is indeed "The World's Great test Cereal Food." You will quite agree with this sentiment after tasting it. If you want that seventy-page cereal cook-book which tells how to cook all kinds of cereals all kinds of ways, all you have to do is to request it of the Quaker who hands you that free sample package of Quaker Oats—enough for a breakfast for four or five. The first spoonful is good, the second better, and the oftener you have it for breakfast the better you'll like it. Please cook sample according to directions on package. (No trouble at all.) You can buy Quaker Oats of your grocer.



Quaker Oats

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

TO INCREASE PENSIONS

Efforts Made by Republican Members of the House.

SCHEME ORIGINATED BY ATTORNEYS

Want to be Allowed to Examine Papers in the Hands of the Department — No Vote Taken On the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Pension Appropriation bill, as reported in the House by Mr. Blue of Kansas, was freed from many extreme propositions offered by members who desire to improve the business of pension attorneys, and it was expected that it would go through about as it was reported, but the disposition to attach all manner of extravagant and political propositions was manifested to-day, when the bill was taken up.

A new member, Mr. Graff of Illinois, who must have enjoyed a reputation for loud and vigorous speech at home, indulged in a hearty attack upon the Pension Office in the opening of the general debate, and Mr. Bartlett of New-York criticised the proposed amendment to give a pension to all widows, under the disability law, if the widow applicant has not more than $500 yearly income.

What this proposition really means is that every widow who already has $500 a year, exclusive of her homestead, is to be presented with $96 under a law that now requires that an applicant, to be eligible, shall be dependent upon her own exertions and earnings for support. It requires but a moment's examination of this provision to see that it is principally in the interest of attorneys who have combed the country carefully for all persons who may be constituted applicants under the law, as now construed, and are looking up more business with the incidental expectation of increasing the pension rolls, that are beginning to lessen by the natural disappearance of persons entitled to be carried at the public expense for services rendered, and for the unfortunate results of injury or disablement, as shown in the cases of children of soldiers.

Having thrown out in the committee the proposition to permit applicants or their attorneys to examine personally all papers bearing on the cases of applicants, there will be an effort to secure that proposition as an amendment. The Appropriation Committee, following the example of former committees, wisely rejected this proposition. Some pension enthusiasts, who evidently do not care what shall happen if their plans are adopted, insist that this privilege shall be enjoyed by the pension attorneys.

If it were granted, the result would be that access to the records in possession of the Government would enable the attorneys to find evidence upon which to suggest new cases, and the Pension Office would soon be besieged by a lot of applicants dug out of the records of the War Department. It is a penion attorney's proposition, and the members who join in it are simply playing into the hands of the men who have grown rich out of the generous pension policy of the Government.

The House considered the bill to-day as a committee of the whole. The bill carries a total appropriation of $141,384,570, which is practically the same as the appropriation for the current year, and a few thousand less than the estimates of the Commissioner of Pensions.

W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) in charge of the bill, explained the few changes in the amounts and the amendments to existing laws proposed by the committee.

It was estimated, he said, that the annual appropriations for pensions had already reached their maximum, and that hereafter the amounts would gradually decrease. The committee thought, however, that the decrease for the coming year would be so slight that the same amount should be appropriated as last year. The first change in the present law, providing that applicants for pensions under the law of 1890, when once rejected and afterward allowed, shall date from the time of the filing of the first application, if the disability then existed; and the second, limiting to $500 the amount of income which a widow may receive, and still be granted a pension, were explained by Mr. Stone as merely doing justice to a deserving class.

Replying to a question, Mr. Stone said the time had not come, and never would come, when this country could not pay pensions to the widows of the soldiers who fell in its defense. According to his idea, a pensioner was as much entitled to his pension as a member of Congress was to his salary.

Mr. Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) offered an amendment, making pension a vested right, and spoke in advocacy of it. He attacked the present pension policy of the Government, which gave the Commissioner of Pensions too much judicial power—a power that it was unsafe to invest in any one man who had to pass upon such great interests. He cited as an instance the fact that in notifying a pensioner that his name would be dropped from the rolls at the end of sixty days, unless he produced sufficient evidence to the contrary, the Commissioner was given power not denied by even the lowest court of the land—that of refusing to the pensioned the knowledge of the charges against him. The present Commissioner of Pensions seemed to look upon a pension as a gratuity, merely, and his amendment would give to the thousands and thousands of pensioners now on the rolls the guarantee they ought to have.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) raised a point of order against the proposed amendment, and criticised the Appropriations Committee for enacting general legislation on a general appropriation bill. He opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be placing a premium on fraud. He thought there was a sentiment in his State, certainly in his district, among both Democrats and Republicans, against enlarging the provisions of the existing pension law.

Replying to numerous questions from the Republican side he assured them that they did not have a monopoly of patriotism. Not one of them had any greater admiration for the soldier than he had, but he did not want the Treasury looted under the guise of sentiment. He warmly commended the Administration of the Pension Bureau by the present Commissioner.

Mr. Bartlett discussed the term "vested rights" as a question of law and the proper and improper use of the term. In view of the present condition of the Treasury, and the numerous calls which would soon be made upon it, he did not think that an unnecessary enlargement of the existing pension laws would find favor on either side of the House.

Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.,) said that in dealing with this question the House needed a policy of sentiment and duty. This was needed when we dealt with the men who stood in the breach when the country was in danger. When the gentleman from New-York said that no one on the floor admired the soldier more than he, he [Mr. Willis] had to take issue with him. Discussing the merits of making a pension a vested right Mr. Willis said that it was better to let ninety-nine criminals escape than to condemn one innocent man. He asked to whom the country belonged if not to the men who saved it. In conclusion he advised Mr. Bartlett to get his inspiration from that grand old soldier (then on the floor) Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and to follow his lead.

At the close of Mr. Willis's speech the committee without reaching a conclusion on the bill rose, and the House at 4:35 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. It appropriates in round numbers $444,000, which is $175,000 below the Secretary's estimate.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.

Controller Eckels Says There Can Be No Constitutional Objection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Commodore Hughes, a New-York exporter; S. C. Neal of this city, and Controller Eckels of the Treasury to-day appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in connection with the bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the Pan-American Congress for the incorporation of the International American Bank. Mr. Eckels said that the object of the measure was to give our merchants the advantage of foreign exchange. The idea was a good one, and he could see no objection to incorporating the bank, if it could be done without interfering with the legitimate business of our National banks.

The question was raised as to whether or not Congress could grant the privilege asked. Mr. Eckels knew of no objection, based on Constitutional limitation, to Congress granting the privilege. Congress, of course, could not legislate for foreign countries, and the corporation would have to look to such countries for rights. England had placed branch banks in almost every country in the world. If England could do this, the United States certainly could. The representatives of foreign governments in the American conference had given assurances that their countries would allow and encourage the branch banks, proposed by the bill.

The committee then adjourned the hearing for two weeks, when Mr. Eckels and others will address the committee.

The committee, next Wednesday, will hear Mr. Cox of Tennessee on his bill to regulate the loaning of money by banks to their officers.

To Incorporate the Ohio and Erie Canal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) to-day introduced a bill in the House incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, with power to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio River by canal. The proposed waterway is to begin at a point near Pittsburg, and end near Warren, Ohio. The bill named Andrew Carnegie and some twenty others as incorporators.

The Buffalo Breakwater.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill was introduced to-day in the House by Mr. Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) appropriating $500,000 to begin the work of completing the Buffalo breakwater at Buffalo, N. Y.

FARMERS ENJOY THE DANCE

The Entertainment Given the Agriculturists of Lakewood by the Ocean County Country Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 13.—The dance and supper tendered the farmers of Lakewood and vicinity this evening by the members of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club was a great success, and cemented a bond of sympathy that will take years to break. The affair took place in the new stable just completed by Buckelew & McCue, fully 500 people being present.

The carriage house, where the dancing occurred, was gayly decorated with evergreens, flags, and bunting of the National colors, amid which sparkled myriads of electric lights. On a raised dais covered with bunting the six members of the Laurel House orchestra discoursed inspiring strains. At the east end of the stable the thirty or more hunters belonging to the club, looking spick and span in their fancy blankets, were on exhibition in stalls, the posts of which were bound with wisps of green hay, fastened with bands of red and blue ribbon. Huntsman J. J. Dwyer, who was the moving spirit of the evening, and his three whips, all appearing bright and gay in their attractive hunting costume, looked carefully after the wants of all.

The grand march was led by George Jay Gould, President of the club, and Mrs. John Luker, wife of one of the leading farmers. Mr. Gould was also an active participant in most of the other dances, seeming thoroughly to enjoy the free-and-easy atmosphere that pervaded the affair. Among the other members present were Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master of the hounds; H. Hayden Sands, James Converse and Mrs. Converse, while Mrs. William Hamilton accompanied her cousin, Mr. Gould.

There was loud applause when the name of Andrew S. Buckelew, one of the owners of the stable, who has grown hoary in the livery business in Lakewood, was suggested for prompter of the square dances, and the veteran had a warm reception. During the evening the coachman of Harvey S. Fisk, the New-York banker, exhibited his skill on the coach horn, and everything possible was done to make the entertainment in every way characteristic of the noble sport of following the hounds.

A beautiful supper was served in one of the side rooms, the farmers being waited upon by their aristocratic hosts. It was long after midnight when the weary dancers and spectators sought their teams and drove homeward.

MEN ARRESTED IN A POOLROOM FINED

Magistrate Mott Believed Annoyance to the Public Had Been Caused.

James Kelly of 778 Washington Street, Rudolph Hauskel of 121 Hester Street, and eleven young men, most of whom were recognized as belonging to well-to-do families, were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct in running a poolroom and playing pool on Sunday. The room in question is in the rear of a cigar store at 308 Third Avenue. Kelly is manager and Hauskel acts as cashier.

Detective Quinn, who had the prisoners arraigned, stated how he came to make the arrests. When asked under oath if the players made sufficient noise to be heard on the street, he said he did not hear them until he opened the cigar shop door. He added, however, that letters had been received at the station complaining of the noise made from residents of the neighborhood.

"Were those letters signed?" asked Magistrate Mott.

"No, your Honor, but an unsigned letter may contain reliable—"

"An anonymous letter is worthless," put in the Court, "and the writer of such a letter is usually a sneak and a coward. Can you find any one who will swear to having been annoyed and disturbed by poolplaying at this place?"

The detective thought he could if he had the time. Counsel for the defense wanted the case disposed of there and then, and scored the detective for not securing evidence beforehand instead of detaining the prisoners there until he hunted up a witness, and then cited the case of Maurice Daly of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, in which Judge Ingraham decided that a man violated no law in running a poolroom on Sunday, as long as it was not done to the annoyance of the public.

Magistrate Mott, however, waited until afternoon, when Quinn produced the janitress of the building, who said that she had sometimes heard the men playing on Sundays, especially in the Summer, and that on Sunday night she had heard them. On this, Magistrate Mott fined Kelly and Hauskel $5 each, and fined each of the others $2. All the fines were paid by the proprietor of the poolroom.

Held Its Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church was held last night at the church, in Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The following trustees were elected: A. B. Stratton, Charles H. Capen, and Frederick Mead, Jr.

The annual report showed that $16,000 had been taken in and disbursed in the last year. Over 300 members have been added during the last four years.

Andrew Mills presided at the meeting. At its conclusion a collation was served and speeches were made by Dr. C. L. Thompson, Dr. T. M. North, Dr. H. M. Field, Major M. H. Bright, and others.

Capt. Henderson Refused a Mandamus.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision refusing the mandamus asked for by Capt. Henderson of the old Flatbush Police Department to compel Commissioner Worth to reinstate him as Captain.

Election of the Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its annual election for four Directors last night. The following were elected: James A. Bennett, William M. Isaacs, Arthur Curtis James, and James Stokes.

West 14th St.

1826 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1896
TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

We are still holding out against the carpet manufacturers; insisting upon the fulfillment of our carpet contracts, placed before the sharp advance in wool and wages. Hence we still sell at the late low prices. Our rarest patterns, most artistic colorings, are selling so rapidly that we almost see in sight the end; and after these are gone, our prices, too, must go up, probably very high, as it is proposed to raise $28,000,000 by a tax on wool, etc.

FURNITURE

at prices that carry good cheer. Made for holiday time, but left over, so reduced.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

MORE TIME FOR BUYERS

Confirmation of Announcement that Bond Call Will Be Modified.

MR. CARLISLE WRITES TO A BANKER

Mr. Morgan Denies a Report that the Syndicate Had Dissolved — The Security Market Strong and Active.

Fresh confirmation was received from Washington yesterday, in a letter from Secretary Carlisle to a banker, of the announcement made last week in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the bond call would be modified so that subscribers might complete their negotiations with the Treasury Department on terms that would prevent stringency in the money market.

As has been repeatedly indicated, bankers felt much concern lest the call, requiring payments in full in forty days, might make serious financial derangement. They were encouraged last week to believe that the Administration would modify the call. Further assurance helped the good feeling yesterday. That cause and the conciliatory attitude of England in the Venezuelan matter made a strong and active security market, both for stocks and bonds.

Rumor continues busy with the syndicate. There was one report that it had dissolved, and that definite announcement to this effect would be made to-day. When the report reached J. Pierpont Morgan he said:

"The syndicate has not been dissolved. Its plans remain unchanged. Nothing has occurred to disturb them. It stands as it did practically and for a purpose already well known. What it may do must be determined by circumstances. I am unable to see how a programme can be formulated before about Feb. 1. That will be early enough to decide on a course of action—whether to bid for the entire issue of bonds, for a portion of the issue, for the portion that other subscribers may not be ready to take, or not to bid at all. Until it can be decided what should be done, talk of syndicate dissolution is idle."

Bankers understand that if the syndicate were to dissolve it would be in the belief that the bonds might be taken without its help. No one could be more pleased with this prospect than members of the syndicate. The banks and banking houses that are equipped to buy an entire issue of bonds and to pay fresh gold for them, would be immensely benefited by a successful Government bond issue in which they had no part, because their other interests would thereby be advanced, and such interests are varied and ramified. The failure of a Government bond issue would affect no class of business so keenly as theirs, which thrives only upon good financial conditions. Self-protection, through the maintenance of Government credit, might reasonably have furnished a motive for the formation of a syndicate. A prospect of general financial safety, based on contributions from other quarters, could not fail to be pleasing to a combination of men engaged in financing great undertakings.

There are other reasons why the syndicate might wish to be relieved of making original purchase of the bonds even at a low premium. The call issued by Secretary Carlisle, providing for the first payment of 20 per cent. on allotment and 20 per cent. payments thereafter, ten days apart, actually provides for payments of 60 per cent., or $60,000,000, plus the premium, in a period of twenty days. While modification of the call, so that payments may be extended, is promised, it has not yet come. Arrangements for fresh gold cannot be safely delayed, and until the modifications actually occur, the syndicate would prefer to escape all responsibility. Its members say that they will not run away from anything they should do by dissolution, but it may well be supposed that such a result would be most welcome if it could be based on good assurances that the bond issue would be cared for by individual subscriptions.

The syndicate was formed mainly to insure the success of the loan. No question has been raised of its financial competency. Its members say their purposes will be saved if the bonds shall be sold. Their chances for commissions or profits are not confined to this undertaking, but they would be vastly improved if it were to succeed, being measured, indeed, by the degree of its success.

Reports of what subscribers outside of the syndicate may do are taken at close to their true value by bankers. Publication of them presents nothing to indicate that the public has been refused to subscribe. The promised bids represent one set of banks, bankers or financial institutions against the syndicate. Talk of $40,000,000 of gold from Germany is based only on interest that has been manifested in the loan by German houses through their correspondents here, who are allied to Mr. Morgan. The amount that may be taken has never been placed at anything like $40,000,000 by authorized statement or estimate. On the other hand, dispatches from Berlin have quoted bankers connected with the Deutsch Bank group and the Bleichröders as averse to any loan not expressly payable in gold. That German interest will subscribe was long since authoritatively announce. There is no tangible evidence that they will scramble for a coin bond at a high premium.

The alleged avidity of out-of-town banks for the bonds has also an unsubstantial basis. Many such banks wish bonds. They wish them beyond their ability to pay for them. Even those that have gold hesitate to spare it, lest their reserves may run low. Consequently the most eager of them are applying to their correspondents here to make loans to them in order that they may buy without depleting their reserves.

Bankers say there would seem to be enough gold in the country for the purchase of the bonds without touching the Treasury reserve. They see little indication that it is coming forward, while it is apparent that the Treasury reserve is shrinking, on domestic withdrawals, although bond bids will not be opened for three weeks. There was a withdrawal of $500,000 yesterday. Deposits were for a greater amount, but they are merely stored by intending bond subscribers and do not yet apply to the reserve.

E. B. Underhill, Jr., of 80 Broadway thinks that if people knew how easily bonds might be had, home subscriptions would pour in for ten or twenty times the amount of the issue. His plan is for tradesmen, merchants, and money savers generally to make bids according to their means. Bidding would cost nothing. Acceptances of bids would require only a payment of 20 per cent. Bidders might stop at that point if they chose, for there would be an immediate market for their acceptances or their receipts. The idea uppermost with such bidders would be to give confidence to general business by a small and safe investment. Gold would be the market as a commodity, to be bought by direct purchase or through banks. However large subscriptions might be, the maximum disturbance of money would be $20,000,000 for the initial payment. Other payments should be extended over several months, or perhaps be required only quarterly. Mr. Underhill thinks. The money market would not suffer, he says, under a system of easy payments, while people of small capital or savings would own the bonds. Considering the advantages to business from restored strength to the Treasury, the people could afford to pay any premium asked for gold, and yet bid so high for the bonds as to put them on a basis of 2¾ or 2¼ per cent. This exhibition to the world of home confidence in Government bonds would make investors everywhere eager for them and put an end to syndicate or other plans for buying them at a low premium.

NO SEPARATE REDEMPTION FUND.

Secretary Carlisle Elucidates the Law for the Benefit of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the Senate his reply to a resolution adopted Jan. 3, asking "if the sum of $100,000,000 or any part thereof has at any time since the establishment of the so-called gold reserve been actually segregated or set apart from the other currency or money in the Treasury Department, in gold coin or gold coin and gold certificates, or either, for the redemption of the legal-tender notes and different forms of paper money of the Government," also when and how the gold reserve was established. The Secretary says:

The Senate is respectfully informed that at no time since the establishment of the so-called gold reserve has the sum of $100,000,000, or any other sum, been segregated or set apart from the general cash in the Treasury for the redemption of legal-tender notes of the United States, or for the redemption of any other form of paper money for which the United States is liable. There is no provision of law requiring a seperate fund or separate account to be kept, and all moneys received into the Treasury, from whatever source, are deposited in the general cash.

The fund for the redemption of United States notes was accumulated under authority of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for such redemption on the first day of January, 1879. No specific sum was prescribed, but the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to use the surplus revenues from time to time and to sell certain descriptions of bonds to an extent necessary to carry the act into full effect.

In the exercise of this discretion, thus conferred upon him, the Secretary sold for redemption purposes in 1877 and 1878 United States 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $95,500,000 and deposited the proceeds, $95,000,000 in gold, in the general cash in the Treasury. This, with other gold which had been received as surplus revenues, constituted the fund prepared and provided by the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption directed in the act of Jan. 14, 1875.

The existence of the reserve fund was generally recognized from the time of its establishment as above stated, and one of the measures adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent its unneccessary depletion was the discontinuance of the issue of the gold certificates authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. This act authorized but did not direct such issue.

Some inconvenience resulted from this discontinuance, and, by Section 12 of the Bank act of July 12, 1882, the Secretary was authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion and to issue certificates therefor; but it was provided "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000." No other reference to the reserve fund is contained in the laws of the United States.

The communication was sent to the Finance Committee.

Two Per Cent. Funding Bond Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day and referred was one by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) for the refunding of United States notes in 2 per cent. bonds.

DEEPWATER COMMISSION MEETS

Plan to Connect Albany and Oswego by a Canal to be Considered.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan; John E. Russell of Boston, and L. E. Cooley of Chicago, the American members of the International Deep Waterways Commission, met here to-day.

The Canadian Commissioners have been invited to join the American Commissioners and are expected to-morrow.

A proposition to deepen the Welland Canal and the canals of the St. Lawrence, and thus give ocean vess

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Comedy and Tragedy and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto and Mad Scene from Lucia—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—German Songs.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Dornenweg—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—8:30. Piano Recital—2:30.
PALMER'S—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 283 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	37	33	30
6 A. M.	40	30	29
9 A. M.	35	26	28
12 M.	35	25	31
4 P. M.	20	28	31
6 P. M.	13	30	32
9 P. M.	12	28	31
12 P. M.	15	26	30

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 30.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 27.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

The semi-official announcement made in The London Standard this morning, and which we published yesterday, is extremely important. The significant part is as follows:

"Urged by friendly public opinion in the United States to place before the world as soon as may be the British case as regards the controversy with Venezuela, the Cabinet on Saturday decided to respond to this amicable invitation by publishing the material documents in its possession bearing thereon. * * *

"Lord SALISBURY, as we announce elsewhere, has decided not to wait for the meeting of Parliament, but will publish, as soon as they can be got ready, all the documents in his possession bearing upon the disputed boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela."

The explanation offered by The Standard for the action on the part of the British Government is the spirit in which the American people received the troubles that during the past fortnight have crowded on England from all parts of the globe. We have no doubt that this spirit has appeared very grateful to the English, as The Standard says, "at a moment when communities less generous thought, apparently, that a favorable opportunity had arisen for adopting a tone of insult, if not of menace." But the "magnanimous attitude of the American Nation" ought not to have surprised our English friends. It was not only entirely consistent with the course of our Government regarding the Venezuelan question, but one essential motive of that course was a strong desire for the safe and permanent friendship of the two peoples. This became perfectly plain to Mr. NORMAN when he observed the people and the Government on our own shores. It is becoming plain to an increasing number of Englishmen on the other side of the Atlantic, and Lord SALISBURY and his associates in the Cabinet appear to understand it. They are now realizing that all that the American Government from first to last asked was a fair, impartial determination of the rights of Venezuela and Great Britain, without the slightest intervention or influence by the United States. In that request there was manifest nothing but a friendly spirit.

When Lord SALISBURY, possibly, and as now appears, probably, with defective information as to some important points in the history of the conduct of the British Government, saw fit to decline somewhat brusquely the request of the United States, Mr. CLEVELAND expressed very plainly his opinion as to what position the Government, should Congress concur, would take. The statement deeply excited the people of both countries. But now that time has been given for the cooling of passion, and for the clearer perception of the actual elements of the situation, a new light has broken upon the mind of the English people and their Government. After their first hot assertion that the United States had "no interest" in the Venezuelan dispute, they have come to realize that across the ocean there was a powerful, stable, peaceful Nation which, without direct selfish interest, in the simple cause of justice to a weak neighbor, was capable of proceeding to extreme measures. That is a position which Englishmen can understand, and which in their hearts they are sure, so soon as they do understand it, to respect. Any difference arising from momentary misapprehension of the real purpose of the United States Government assumes an entirely changed character when that purpose becomes plain. The policy announced by The Standard as agreed upon by the British Cabinet is a manly manifestation of a friendly disposition, which will be cordially welcomed in the United States, and will strengthen the sentiment of mutual respect which the two peoples must in the long run entertain for each other.

It is inevitable that on the American side this sentiment should find expression at the moment when England is facing the storm of jealousy, resentment, and possible animosity that has recently burst from all parts of Europe. We do not conceal from ourselves the elements in the character and in the policy of the English nation that have aroused these feelings. But we cannot forget that in the history of Europe the names of the English sovereigns ELIZABETH and WILLIAM and of the commander and statesman WELLINGTON, in his time greater than his sovereign, are associated with the rescue of Western Europe from three successive attempts at despotic rule. And there is too much English blood in our veins to permit us to think that a great people with whom we have been, or are, on the verge of a controversy, are to be despised or hated because by us they are not feared.

THE DUTY OF BROOKLYN'S MAYOR.

The law-abiding people of Brooklyn, under the inspiration and guidance of the great body of its clergymen, are demanding of Mayor WURSTER that he keep his oath of office and see that the laws are faithfuly executed in that city. They demand specifically that the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday in the saloons of that city be enforced, because that is the law which has long been flagrantly and systematically violated, with the connivance of the public officers specially charged with its enforcement.

Speaking for a large delegation of citizens, representing the decent and orderly elements of Brooklyn, Col. BACON told the Mayor at the City Hall yesterday that non-enforcement of law was anarchy and the failure of public officials to enforce the laws put a premium on duplicity and evasion. This is in fact the worst phase of the matter. There may be differences of opinion about the wisdom of some of the restrictions of the excise law, and especially about the beneficial results of an absolute prohibition of liquor selling on Sunday. But among decent, law-abiding citizens there is but one opinion about the importance to the community of submission to law, and there can be nowhere an honest difference of opinion regarding the obligation of public officials charged with the execution of the laws to perform that duty to the utmost of their ability.

Brooklyn stands to-day the most conspicuous example of a great community in which a law of the State, enacted ostensibly, at least, in the interest of social order and the moral well-being of the people, is defiantly ignored, with the connivance and consent of its public authorities. That disgraceful spectacle was exhibited all through the administration of Mayor SCHIEREN, and it became especially humiliating by contrast, when the policy of strict enforcement of the excise law was adopted and consistently pursued on this side of the river. Is the degrading policy of hypocrisy, euphemistically called the "policy of toleration," to be kept up under Mayor WURSTER?

The shifty replies of that officer, when appealed to on the subject, indicate that nothing but the spur of a powerful public sentiment will induce him to depart from that policy, which makes Brooklyn the Sunday resort of the lawless and an "awful example" of a community in which law may be disregarded with impunity. The issue is a plain one in Brooklyn, as it has been in this city. It is not a question of temperance or Sunday observance, or of the wisdom of the present or any other excise law. It is a question of enforcing the law which exists, and of a public officer sworn to see that the laws are executed performing his plain duty. It is a question which such an officer can answer at once and at any time, with reference to any law, if he is a man of conscience and of resolution.

When Mr. WURSTER became a candidate for Mayor he had been connected with the public service of Brooklyn for a long time. This particular question of enforcing the excise law had been under agitation for months and was uppermost in the minds of the people, but in his letter of acceptance he had not a word to say about it. The silence was ominous, but owing to a division of the Democratic vote Mr. WURSTER was elected. How far he may have been helped or hurt by making no pledges to enforce the law we cannot say. As soon as he was fairly in office the movement in favor of having the Sunday excise law put in effect was begun, and one of its leaders addressed a letter to the Mayor in regard to the purpose of the movement.

There is but one way for an executive officer to act who is notified that any law is systematically violated and asked to use his official power to have it observed. His one duty is to use that power to the utmost in having the law enforced. But Mr. WURSTER in his reply gave no assurance of anything of the kind. He uttered a number of platitudes about his "effort wisely and justly to administer the powers" of his office; about his desire for an expression of public sentiment and the support of good citizens, and his aim to discharge his duties properly and for the "protection of the right of all the people."

He said nothing about seeing that this or any other law is faithfully executed. In reply to the delegation that visited him yesterday Mayor WURSTER virtually pleaded "the baby act" in saying that he had not been in his office long enough to become acquainted with the matter in question, and promising to see what could be done "to abate the evils, if they were found to exist." How long must a man hold office in Brooklyn to know whether he is in favor of enforcing the law or not? How much "looking into" the notorious fact that liquor saloons carry on their traffic on Sunday is necessary to enlighten the Mayor as to whether the "evils" complained of exist?

It is evident that if the law is to be enforced in Brooklyn and a wholesome law-abiding sentiment stimulated and encouraged, those who have engaged in this movement will have to overcome the reluctance of the new Mayor and infuse in him the resolution and courage required for the performance of his duty. The people who believe in law and order and who care for the good name of Brooklyn should unite heartily in support of this law-enforcement crusade. It involves the vital principle of all public security.

THEY WANT HIGHER DUTIES.

It is admitted by The New-York Tribune, the leading organ of the Republican Party and of McKinleyism, that the pending Tariff bill of its party is objectionable because by the provisions of it "existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."

We have recently shown by official records, current reports, and the complaints of Republican journals themselves, how several of the "existing and highly unpopular" combinations which are protected and assisted by tariff duties (the Nail Combination and the Steel Rail Combination, for example) would be helped by the proposed increase of 15 per cent. The combined manufacturers of nails, it may be recalled, have increased the wholesale price of nails by 185 per cent. since last Spring. Let us look at the news recently published concerning the manufacturers of window glass.

There are two combinations in the window-glass industry, one controlling the factories west of Pittsburg, while the other controls the factories in the East. There are two or three independent concerns, but they are now acting with the combinations. The following press dispatch was published on Dec. 28 by Republican papers as well as those of other political affiliations:

"CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—As a result of a meeting in this city to-day, every window-glass factory in the United States will close down on Jan. 11 and remain closed for four weeks, the object of this action being to curtail the production. The Western Window-Glass Manufacturers' Association and the Pittsburg association, the former controlling the Western and the latter the Eastern output, were represented by their Executive Committee, while the managers of independent factories were there in person. The prices and discounts will remain the same."

The reports published by Chicago newspapers said that the few independents had "joined the combine" and that every factory was represented. After much discussion "it was developed," these reports continued, "that the American manufacturers were practically in control of the home market, with prices as at present. It was shown that the importations of window glass during the present year averaged a falling off of 45,000 boxes per month, and that America was exporting heavily, in sash, to South Africa." The prices which were to be maintained had been fixed by agreement, and at least one advance of 12½ per cent. has been ordered since the combinations were completed, last year. In obedience to the decision made at the Chicago meeting, the factories were closed down on the 11th inst.

Now let us see what the tariff duties on window glass are under the new law. The reports of the Treasury Department show that for the first ten months of this law they were, on all sizes larger than 16 by 24 inches, more than 100 per cent. To be exact, we should say that the duties for the three classes above that size were 101.93, 102.60, and 102.99 per cent., respectively. For sizes between 10 by 15 inches and 16 by 24 inches the rate was 79.65 per cent.

Are not these rates high enough for the protection of an industry which exports glass to South Africa and competes there with foreign glass on even terms? They are not high enough to satisfy the members of a comprehensive domestic combination which strives to take all possible advantage of high tariff duties by controlling output and fixing prices by agreement. If the proposed addition of 15 per cent. should be enacted, the combination, or the two combinations which are in agreement, could safely increase the domestic price by 15 per cent.

The Republican Party's leaders have promised, however, to restore the McKinley rates in 1898, if they shall then have full power to enact a tariff law. During the first two months of the fiscal year 1895 the McKinley tariff was in force. Let us see what the duties on window glass were, in ad valorem equivalents, for those months. We have shown that under the new law, during the following ten months, they were, for the four classes, 79.65, 101.93, 102.60, and 102.99 per cent., respectively. It is stated in the Treasury report that the rates for these classes during the last two months of the McKinley tariff were 123.05, 145.02, 155.79, and 166.02 per cent!

INCREASE OF SIXTY MILLIONS.

An increase of from sixty to sixty-five millions of dollars in the earnings of the railroads of the United States last year is a comfortable contrast to the loss of about one hundred and fifty millions in 1894, as compared with 1893. Dividing the railroads into territorial groups, the records of last year's traffic show that there was a substantial and well-distributed increase in earnings in every section of this country.

By a careful compilation of gross earnings for 1895, The Financial Chronicle is able to demonstrate that the aggregate increase in the earnings of 204 roads will be in the neighborhood of $60,000,000. Full returns for the entire year have been received from 123 companies, and they show an actual increase of $28,236,288. Returns from 81 roads for eleven months show an actual increase of $21,604,679, making a total increase of $49,840,967, an amount which is almost certain to be swelled ten or twelve millions when the full returns for December are all in. With a large proportion of the railroads December proved to be a very prosperous month.

From the reports of earnings now at hand it is shown that the aggregate gross earnings of the 204 railroads last year (with 81 roads yet to report for December) was about $886,000,000, as against $836,000,000 in the year. An aggregate mileage of about 148,265 miles is represented in these returns. The largest percentage of gain in earnings is shown by the trunk lines, embracing the great bulk of traffic in the Northern States, east of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. The Northwestern group, comprising what are commonly termed the Granger roads, make the next best showing, and third on the list is the group of roads operating in the Middle and Middle Western States, the chief line in this group being the Illinois Central. Next come the Pacific roads, which make just a little better showing than the roads in the Southwestern group. The Southern group, including the Southern Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, and a few others, stands at the bottom of the list, although nearly every line shows substantial improvement.

Individually, some of the more important railway systems have displayed remarkable recuperative powers, especially within the last six months. The Great Northern shows the largest increase in the year's earnings, viz., $2,543,451, and the New-York Central is a very close second, with an increase of $2,541,397. The Northern Pacific has enjoyed a steadily increasing traffic throughout the year, and is able to report an increase over 1894 of $2,361,983. The Illinois Central shows an increase of $2,148,762, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul an increase of $2,134,614. The greater part of St. Paul's increased traffic came to it in the last half of the year. Other roads showing increases of a million dollars or more are as follows: Lake Shore, $1,256,034; the Wabash, $1,076,000, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $1,024,521.

The Pennsylvania system has not yet made full returns for the year, but it is expected that increased earnings running up into the millions will be reported in that quarter.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH.

There have been two very striking and typical cases of lynching in the South of late. They are extremely typical, that is to say, of the state of mind which leads bodies of men to put other men to death without warrant of law. For this purpose they are more valuable because neither of these two lynchings was committed as a means of avenging "the usual crime." One of them occurred in South Carolina a few days ago. In this a number of young men took a negro, his wife, and his mother from their abode, carried them to an agreed place of punishment, and flogged them with a leather trace so severely that the man died on the spot and one of the women was found dead next day. The other, although frightfully beaten, survived.

The pretext of this pleasant illustration of the manners and customs of Colleton County, S. C., was that a Bible had been stolen from a church and that somebody suspected that the male negro might have had something to do with the stealing. There does not seem to have been any evidence adduced in support of this suspicion. A citizen of the county, however, has written to The Charleston News and Courier, offering a still more extraordinary justification for the action of the lynchers. He makes a list of assaults upon white men who have been "shot or stabbed by negroes" to the number of six, and a list of incendiary fires that have consumed in all $20,000 worth of property, upon which the "entire insurance, all told, was $2,000." He does not pretend that the particular negro who was beaten to death had anything to do with the shootings or the stabbings or the fires, much less that his wife or his mother had anything to do with them. The "young men" who took upon themselves the task of exterminating the family seem to have been actuated by the belief that, if anything goes wrong, it is always safe, even though it be not effective, to kill a negro, and that any negro will do.

The other lynching, which took place in Florida on Sunday, was undertaken as a chastisement for "insolence." A negro desperado, charged with murderously assaulting a white man, was chased by a mob, and took refuge in an unoccupied house. The mob, already grown in the dispatch to the dignity of a "posse," surrounded the house and shot into it in the hope of killing the insolent negro, who, instead of succumbing, returned the fire. This the chivalric spirits of the "posse" could not brook, and they set fire to the house, with the intention of driving him out so that he could be more easily and safely done to death. But he did not escape, and continued to fire upon the "posse" until the house fell in upon him. It is painful to have to add that he did not succeed in killing any of them.

Now, these two stories exhibit in the clearest light the devilish spirit that actuates a lynching mob. The excuse for lynching, in case of "the usual crime," is that it is necessary that negroes should be terrified into respecting white women. But when this excuse fails, the spirit of the mob is seen to be mere savage desire to do murder. The South Carolina case has served to bring out the strongest denunciation from the Governor of the State and from its press, led by The Charleston News and Courier, which has shown itself, not by any means for the first time, an organ of civilization. The Governor of Mississippi has just been devoting a large part of his annual message to denouncing lawlessness in that Commonwealth. "Human life," he says, "is held far too cheap." What he especially discusses is the prevalence of homicides that go unpunished. He refers to "the reproach that a man of means may slay his fellow-man with impunity," and adds, "It is, alas, too true." He very justly points out that it is the immunity of crimes from legal punishment that provokes mobs, and he says that a mob "can never be justified [illegible] guilty, for even the guilt of the most atrocious criminal has the right to be condemned by the law."

These words of truth and soberness indicate that among the sober and responsible men and classes in the South the feeling is growing that it is a shame and a reproach to that region that human life should not be as safe from unlawful assault there as it is anywhere else in the world. There is need, however, of a better organization of humane and civilized Southerners for the purpose of making sure that the crimes of inhumane and savage Southerners, such as these disgraceful lynchings in South Carolina and in Florida, may be brought to justice and that the courts may be strengthened and encouraged by a clear public opinion to assert their rights and to do their duty.

FACTORY GIRLS AND "STORE" GIRLS.

The representative of the Central Labor Union who reported against the bill for subjecting mercantile establishments to the provisions of the factory law may have been more or less influenced by a feeling that the young women employed in "stores" are not real working girls. But if that is the case, it is because he found that they were "better off" than the factory and "shop" girls whose hardships have led to legislation for their protection.

Whether or not the supervision provided for in the factory laws should be extended over dry goods stores and other mercantile establishments for the protection of the health and well-being of women and children employed in them depends entirely upon whether there is any occasion for it, and we confess that thus far we have seen no evidence of it. The general impression is similiar to that obtained by the labor delegate who investigated the subject in this city, namely, that young women employed in "stores" are a favored class compared with the factory girls. They have a "genteel" occupation, less exacting and better paid than that in manufacturing establishments; their health and comfort are generally well cared for, and they are considerately treated as a rule. This is the testimony of those in a position to know, and there is no proof to the contrary that we have seen. Exceptional cases of hardship or inconsiderate treatment may occur in any relation of life, but such do not call for special legislation and would not be prevented by official supervision.

One effect of extending this factory inspection system in the manner proposed—unless it can be shown to be necessary—will be to discourage the employment of young women and girls in stores, where they can gain a livelihood much more easily and comfortably than elsewhere. It would certainly be doing them no favor. Occupation in stores is irregular in the activity required, and there may be times in busy seasons when work over hours is unavoidable. If it is made unlawful for girls it would be necessary to employ others. If employers found the Inspectors in any way meddlesome or troublesome, they would lessen their employment of women and girls or dispense with it altogether. This would be no argument against the bill, if it were shown to be necessary for any legitimate purpose, but unless it is proved to be so, it should certainly not be enacted.

McKINLEY TO PLATT AND QUAY.

McKINLEY has his eye on PLATT and QUAY and the other Republican statesmen who are conspiring in the East. The Ohio man's nearest and most zealous newspaper organ is The Cleveland Leader, and as his most active agents are residents of Cleveland, we find in that journal from time to time evidence that they are on guard. Here is The Leader's latest address to the conspirators:

"News comes from Washington that PLATT, CLARKSON, MANLEY, FILLEY, and QUAY met night before last to consider ways and means of conducting their President factory. This seems to have been the regular annual meeting of the directors of the Presidential Corporation, Limited. But was a quorum present? Where was FESSENDEN? What has become of DORSEY?

"Was an inventory taken? Was a dividend declared? What will be the shape, decoration, cost, and selling price of the output of 1896? Has business been good? Have bids been received by anybody? Are there any offers of Cabinet places? Is the prospect for spoils unusually promising or merely normal?

"Is the future more glowing than it was in January, 1888, and in January, 1892? Are the stockholders hopeful? Are the directors insured? Have they found it necessary to call for an assessment? What is the condition of the profit and loss account? How are bills payable? Is there a lingering fear that the people will get up as one man and smash the corporation; smash it, for instance, some time in June next in St. Louis?"

We perceive here a suspicion on the part of McKINLEY and his agents that the eminent Republicans mentioned are striving to thwart the ambition of the Ohio "Napoleon." Some disagreeable and contemptuous allusions, moreover, induce us to advise The Leader that talk of this kind should not be heard outside of the Republican family. Of course, McKINLEY hates and despises PLATT, QUAY, CLARKSON, and their associates so long as it shall appear that they are working for some other man, but is it wise to lay this family quarrel before the public?

Another English "author" joins ALFRED AUSTIN in refusing to sign the appeal asking writers in this country to use their influence toward preserving peace between Great Britain and the United States. He is MORLEY ROBERTS—with whose work, we blush to confess, America is strangely unfamiliar—and he treats us with appalling severity. Here are a few sentences from a letter Mr. ROBERTS has sent to The Saturday Review: "Putting aside the point, which could be strongly urged, that there are no authors to appeal to on the other side of the Western Ocean, it is no part of our work to make appeals to our enemies that they may mitigate the rancor of their tongues." "As well might Sir HENRY IRVING and Mr. ARTHUR ROBERTS * * * have addressed an ill-written document to their brethren of KOSTER & BIAL'S." "No Englishman with Imperial instincts can look with [illegible] the Monroe doctrine [illegible] can open its mouth to bark but by our good leave." "I look forward to a time when a social and political revolt shall tear the heterogeneous plutocratic fabric of the States to fragments, and then England may come by her heritage." "Not one American in a thousand, no, not one in ten thousand, has had his manners made less brutal by the most casual acquaintance with literature." These are enough to show what a nice little fellow Mr. ROBERTS is. The spirit of his remarks partly explains the universal popularity of England.

Both homeopathy and phrenology are one hundred years old in 1896. It was in 1796 that HAHNEMANN published his "Essay on a New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Property of Drugs," in which was the first formal statement of the "similia similibus" doctrine, and during that same year the pioneer bump man, Dr. GALL, began his lectures at Vienna. The fate of the two theories has been strangely different, as different, indeed, as was their reception. Homeopathy has lived down the derision with which it was welcomed, and has survived, though in a more or less modified form, the persecution which was its portion for years and years; phrenology, exciting much interest, if not much belief, in the beginning, was almost abandoned as time went on, except by people bold enough to wear the name of "crank," and yet modern cranial surgery is based on the now proved fact that the brain is built in compartments, in each of which some particular phase of activity is carried on.

"THE HUGUENOTS" HEARD AGAIN

Russitano and Ancona Substituted for Jean de Reszke and Maurel—The Performance Was Excellent.

An immense gathering plainly showed its disappointment at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when posters at the entrance announced that owing to a slight indisposition of Jean de Reszke, Signor Russitano would assume his rôle. With this exception and the substitution of Signor Ancona for Maurel as the Count de Nevers, the cast was the same as last Wednesday. Very few persons exchanged their tickets on account of these changes, however, as there still remained an abundance of operatic celebrities in the cast, and with Mmes. Melba, Nordica, Scalchi, and Bauermeister, and MM. Edouard de Reszke and Plancon, the "Huguenots" was magnificently presented.

The performance was a remarkably smooth one, and Signor Russitano was an acceptable Raoul. Of course, his voice sounded extremely light in such company as Edouard de Reszke, Ancona, Plancon, and Melba, Nordica, and Scalchi, but he sang with a vim somewhat unusual for him, and his clear, high notes delighted his auditors to such an extent that he was favored with a very liberal amount of applause. Signor Ancona as the Count was fully in keeping with the remainder of the principals, and sang and acted well throughout.

Melba and Nordica were in far better voice than at the performance last week. Melba evoked enthusiasm by her fluent vocalization of the abundant colorature selections in the second act. And in the following act Nordica stirred the audience by her artistic singing in the scene with Edouard de Reszke. As for the San Biris of Plancon, it is as perfect a representation as has ever been seen on any stage. He is picturesque as well as vocally grand, and the Marcello of Edouard de Reszke is gigantic in all particulars, although the music occasionally is placed somewhat too low for him. But it is a manly characterization, and he is sure to reap his share of approbation whenever he essays the rôle.

Ancona and the other men in the cast, as well as Scalchi and Bauermeister, were loudly applauded for their excellent work. There were many curtain calls and abundant floral gifts. Edouard de Reszke received several large wreaths, and Melba and Nordica some large bouquets of roses.

TO THANK ADMIRAL MEADE

Resolution Providing that Congress Shall Show Its Regard for the Veteran Sea Fighter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Congressman MAHANY of New-York to-day introduced a joint resolution tendering to Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, with such appropriate testimonials as custom in such cases prescribes the thanks of Congress.

The resolution is preceded by a long preamble, which recites that Admiral Meade retired from active duty May 20, 1895, after forty-five years of continuous and brilliant service; that his achievements have repeatedly elicited the thanks of his superior officers, as well as the personal thanks of President Lincoln; that he has twice received through Secretaries Fish and Blaine the thanks of the State Department "for great judgment and skill" in the adjustment of delicate diplomatic questions; that he built the first gunships able to produce American steel cannon, the equal, if not the superior, of any; that upon his report ex-Secretary Whitney supedseded the old methods of business procedure in the Navy Department, and organized the present system, that has reestablished the United States as a naval power, and that such a record is at once a pride to patriotic Americans and an inspiration to the generation that is reaping the fruits of his service.

Mr. Mahany explains that his joint resolution was introduced without any consultation with Admiral Meade, but in order that a grateful people should understand the nature of his services to his country.

RETALIATION ON GERMANY ASKED

Senator Burns Introduces a Bill to Revoke the New-York Licenses of German Insurance Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Senator J. Irving Burns to-night introduced a bill which has some significance in view of the reported unsuccessful mission of Poultney Bigelow to Prussia.

Mr. Bigelow went with letters from the State Insurance Department, to ask that the Prussian Government allow insurance companies situated in this State to do business there, inasmuch as their companies are given entrance here. The papers this morning announced that Mr. Bigelow's mission was not successful, and that he was about to return. Mr. Burns's bill is retaliatory. It is understood it has the backing of the Insurance Department of this State. It provides:

Whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent of Insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State, after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said Superintendent, and after such company has compiled with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the Government of such country, then, and in every such case, the Superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign Government and licensed to do business in this State and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the Government of such country.

Mr. Burns thinks his bill will pass.

An "American" Abroad.

A correspondent of The London Saturday Review, who boldly signs his letter, (with "X. Y. Z.,") makes these cheerful remarks:

The trouble with the press of the United States is that journalism is not a profession, but a business, and a much-discredited one, with a few notable exceptions. As an American, I cannot help feeling mortified when I think of the fact that all the absurd, undignified "stuff" written in connection with this Venezuela affair is going to be read abroad. Those of you with a sense of humor will laugh; all of you will probably sneer. Mr. Cleveland's position is possibly to be explained by his wishing to take the wind out of the sails of the jingoes, who are trying to embarrass the Administration. It is unfortunate that he should have so acted in connection with foreign affairs. But you must pardon the want of courtesy. We are not in the society of nations. International comity has never been included in the scheme of our education as a people.

MACEO'S FORCE IS BEATEN

Insurgents, Before Retreating, Set Fire to Thirty-nine Houses.

MAXIMO GOMEZ CAPTURES A TRAIN

Address of Martinez Campos to the Volunteers — Aguacate Attacked and Village of Gabriel Destroyed.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Gen. Prats reports that his command has had an engagement with Maceo's force, near Guanajay, twelve miles west of this city. The insurgents were defeated with heavy losses in killed and wounded. Before they retired they set fire to and destroyed thirty-nine houses.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel commander, captured and burned a train on the Western Railroad, between La Salud and Gabriel. He threatened to kill the trainmen for carrying troops. The passengers were allowed their freedom.

Charles A. Salomon, the correspondent of The New-York Journal, who was arrested here yesterday on the arrival of the steamer Seneca from New-York, has been released. He embarked to-day on the steamer Saratoga, on his return to New-York.

Madrid cable dispatches of Jan. 4 say that the Government has given to the press only one telegram, and that relates to information concerning the columns pursuing the rebels.

La Epoca, the Ministerial organ, attaches small importance to the invasion of the Province of Havana by the vanguard of Maceo's army, but it acknowledges that the news has created a painful impression, as revealing the daring of the rebels.

The following address by Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos to the volunteers of Havana was published to-day:

"Your patriotic wish to enter on active service in the field has been communicated to me. Already several detachments of volunteers have left this city to defend properties on the sugar estates. Their action demonstrates their enthusiasm and patriotism. If a case of supreme necessity arises you will be sent out on active duty. Meanwhile, the City of Havana and its vicinity require a large garrison, not only for defense, but to maintain the public order.

"To you that important mission is confided. If the rebels continue evading our columns and purpose making a demonstration in the vicinity of this city, I rely on you to disperse them and drive them back.

"As long as a drop of blood circulates in your veins you will defend the flag of Spain. If occasion arises I shall lead you. I rely on your courage, discipline, and prudence in giving a further proof that you form part of the Army of Spain."

The insurgents attacked the town of Aguacate, twenty miles west of Mantazas, yesterday, and another band of rebels on the same day burned the village of Gabriel, in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FOR CUBA.

Mr. Kyle Would Have the President Directed to Accord Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) introduced a concurrent resolution empowering and directing the President of the United States to receive such persons as may present themselves, satisfactorily accredited to act on behalf of the Cuban patriots, and, on the production of evidence showing that they have established a seat of Government on the Island of Cuba, and that a majority of the native-born residents are actively supporting and defending it with arms, or are in sympathy with the cause, extend belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In presenting numerous petitions in favor of recognizing belligerent rights in the Cuban revolution. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) asked to have them printed as a public document, with the names of the signers, stating that it was important for Congress to be made aware of the feeling of the people on any great public question like the war in Cuba, but objection was made by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who stated that all the petitions were on the same printed form, and that there was a rule of the Senate forbidding the printing of names in such cases.

The Vice President ruled in accordance with Mr. Platt's views, and Mr. Call withdrew his request.

NEW-YORK'S SENATE SYMPATHIZES.

Congress Asked to Recognize the Insurgents as Belligerents.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Warner of Niagara, referring to the Cuban struggle for liberty, was offered in the House to-night:

Whereas, A condition of civil war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and,

Whereas, The struggle for independence and for republican institutions, by the Cubans, has awakened in the people of the United States a deep sympathy for their cause, and a hope that they may succeed in their momentous contest; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that we participate in the deep interest which is felt for the success of the people of Cuba in their struggle to establish their liberty and independence; and,

Resolved, That the President and Congress of the United States be and they are hereby petitioned to extend to the insurgents of Cuba a formal recognition of their rights as belligerents; and,

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be duly certified by the Clerk and forwarded to the President and presiding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted without debate or division.

Insurgents Repulsed at Managua.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says the rebels made an attack upon Managua yesterday and were repulsed. The insurgents have burned a great many suburban residences near the capital.

SAID THE BILL WAS FRIVOLOUS.

Von Boetticher Objected and Chairman Said He Must Not Criticise.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—In the Reichstag to-day the Oleomargarine bill was brought up for discussion. In the course of the debate Herr Harm, (Social Democrat,) who sits for Dusseldorf, characterized the measure as frivolous. Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, resented the term "frivolous" used by Herr Harm, declaring it to be unparliamentary, especially in view of the fact that the bill had been approved by the Bundesrath.

At this point, Vice President Schmidt, who was in the chair, intervened. He said that the phrase used by Herr Harm had not been heard by him, or he would have called the member to order. On the other hand, he declared that he must protest energetically against Dr. von Boetticher's remarks. It was, he said, the right of the Chair alone to criticise the utterances of members and to decide whether or not their language was unparliamentary. The ruling of the Chair was greeted with cheers from the Socialists and Freisinnig Deputies.

Dr. von Boetticher replied that he always respected the rights and privileges of the Chair, but claimed the right, nevertheless, to use the term he had employed. The Minister's retort was cheered by the members of the Right.

PRODIGAL AMERICAN IN LONDON.

Accuses Himself of Forging Checks on a Baltimore Association.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—F. C. Bell, who gave his place of residence as Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md., was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day charged upon his own confession with having forged the signature of Mr. Schanze, manager of the Potomac Building Association of Baltimore, of which organization Bell is Secretary, to a check for $450. Bell was remanded pending inquiries into his case.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Frank C. Bell is a bachelor, twenty-eight years old. He had been Secretary of the Potomac Building Association for a long time. The other officials and Directors knew nothing of the forgery until this morning, when the President of the association, William Schanze, received a notice from the bank that checks to the amount of $500 had been drawn on the association, signed by the Secretary, Mr. Bell.

The checks were dated Dec. 24. Mr. Schanze said that he met Bell two weeks ago in the street, and that the latter said he was to visit Philadelphia, and would write concerning some matters of the association, which needed attention. This was the last heard of him until to-day.

TO ANNIHILATE TURKISH EMPIRE.

Elijah A. Morse Introduced Implacable Resolutions in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative Elijah A Morse introduced in the House of Representatives to-day the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas, The most mournful tragedy of the nineteenth century has been and is even now being enacted, under the apparent sanction of the Sultan of Turkey, by which hundreds and thousands of the Armenian citizens of that country are being systematically and ruthlessly butchered in cold blood, and

Whereas, Defenseless inhabitants are being slaughtered, and the women of Armenia driven into a captivity worse than death, whole villages and towns laid waste by fire and the sword, and the inhabitants who have escaped to the mountains subsisting on roots and herbs, and

Whereas, The blood of these murdered dead cries to heaven for justice;

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to consider the expediency of reporting to this House forthwith some expression by this Government in denunciation of these atrocities, and if they find that we as a Nation are powerless to act, that we earnestly invoke the union and co-operation of the allied powers to wipe the Turkish Government off of the face of the earth, and secure the freedom and independence of Armenia.

TURKEY RESTS ON ITS DIGNITY.

Red Cross Society May Not Give Aid to the Sultan's Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Turkish Legation gave out this afternoon the following official communication:

"The Imperial Government will not permit any distribution among its subjects in his own territory by any foreign society or individuals, however respectable same may be, (as for instance the Red Cross Society,) of money collected abroad.

"Such interference no independent Government has ever allowed, especially when the collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the Turkish race and religion, and on the basis of false accusations that Turkey repudiates.

"Besides, the Sublime Porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects, and distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will, as it has done heretofore, under its own legitimate control, alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects living in certain provinces, irrespective of creed or race."

RED CROSS SOCIETY PROJECTS.

Not to be Affected Until Official Information Is Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At the headquarters of the American National Red Cross to-night it was stated authoritatively for Miss Clara Barton. by George M. Pullman, Financial Secretary, that no alteration in the plans of the Red Cross to go to Turkey had been made as a result of the Turkish Minister's communication to The United Press, and none of the officers would comment on the matter.

When the Red Cross became officially aware that Turkey would not permit the proposed relief it would then be necessary for its Executive Board to meet and determine upon what future action was advisable.

It is the opinion of Armenian sympathizers in Washington that strong pressure will be exerted by Christian organizations throughout the world to secure by concert of Governments a radical modification of the Porte's attitude toward the Red Cross.

UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA.

The Government May Not Get Authority for Further Display of Force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations, had a conference with Secretary Olney to-day on the Armenian question. The sub-committee, Mr. Mills being the other member, will probably report to the full committee at the next meeting.

It is believed it will take the ground that the United States can only declare its abhorrence at the crimes committed in Armenia and urge the powers of Europe who have relations with the Turkish Government to extend their protection to the Armenians.

The further display of force in Turkish waters by this Government will not be indorsed.

FREDERICK LEOPOLD DEPARTS.

Resigns His Command and Will Leave Germany for a Year.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and his wife, Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress of Germany, are about to start for Southern Europe, to be absent at least a year.

The Prince has resigned his command of the Fourth Brigade in the German Army. His departure from Germany and resignation of his command are due to his quarrel with the Emperor, detailed in yesterday's United Press dispatches.

ABYSSINIANS REPULSED AGAIN.

Their Camp Is Plague-Stricken Because Their Dead Are Not Buried.

ROME, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of Erythrea, states that Saturday the Abyssinians renewed their attack on the town of Makalle, where they had been defeated with heavy loss the day previous.

The Italian garrison fought bravely and again repulsed the enemy with heavy loss. It is reported that the plague is raging in the Abyssinian camp, due to the fact that the dead have not been buried.

Audience to American Church Rector.

ROME, Jan. 13.—King Humbert to-day gave an audience to the Rev. Mr. Nevin, rector of the American Church here.

Turkish Consul in Transvaal Arrested.

PRETORIA, Jan. 13.—Among the persons arrested at Johannesburg is H. Bettelheim, the Turkish Consul.

Italian Parliament Is Adjourned.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Parliament adjourned today. No date was set for reassembling.

Tammany Organizes in the Eighth.

The members of the Tammany Hall General Committtee of the Eighth Assembly District organized last night at Grand and Ludlow Streets by the election of Martin Engle as leader, and Frederick J. Seelig as the business leader. The following officers to the General Committtee were elected: Martin Engle, President; Bernard Rourke, First Vice President; "Silver-Dollar" Smith, Second Vice President, and John Brodsky, Third Vice President; Simon Engle, Treasurer. Ex-Police Justice Joseph Kock became a member of the General Committee. It was the first appearance of Mr. Rourke at the Tammany headquarters in the district, and he was received with great applause. Fifteen hundred dollars was collected from the members as money due to the General Committee.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 13.—An entire business block here was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing losses aggregating $40,000. Emanuel Melick, wholesale grocer, sustained a loss of $20,000; A. O. Sparr, jeweler, $5,000; I. J. Batdorf, notions, $3,000; buildings and smaller occupants, $12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The warehouse and shipping department of Swindell Brothers' glass factory, corner of Bayard and Ridgeley Streets, was burned to-night. Loss on building and stock, $60,000; fully insured.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 13.—H. L. Asher's two residences on the Highland Farm, five miles from this city, were burned this morning. Loss, $31,000. Asher was badly burned in making his escape.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The residence of William Durbrow, in Montclair, was burned today. The loss was $6,000.

DENVILLE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Two barns belonging to Daniel Dickerson were burned to-day. Loss, $3,000.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Sussex House was damaged $2,500 by fire to-day.

TROUBLE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL

Keepers Charged with Smuggling Whisky into the Prison—Warden Roe Tells of Some Unpleasantness.

It was reported yesterday that, under orders from Sheriff Tamsen, an investigation of affairs at Ludlow Street Jail has been going on for several days.

Some civil prisoners, it is said, including Isador Isaacs, have accused several keepers with having taken whisky into the jail and given it to prisoners until they were drunk.

Warden William J. Roe said yesterday that the investigation shows that whisky was smuggled into the jail by some one, but he was not prepared to say that any of the keepers were guilty. He added:

I issued an order and had it posted in the jail on the bulletin board. It was a general order to the keepers and for the information of the prisoners as well. Isaacs read this order and was copying it off on a piece of paper when Keeper Buchanan caught him at it.

Buchanan asked Isaacs why he was copying off the order, and Isaacs replied that he was going to send it to the press. Then Buchanan seized Isaacs, and some hard words passed between them. Buchanan used language of which I cannot approve, and I reprimanded him for it and for interfering with Isaacs in what he was doing.

I pointed out that Isaacs had a perfect right to copy the order if he wanted to do so, and to send it where he pleased. In fact, I told Buchanan that if he could not govern his temper better in the future I would recommend him to the Sheriff for dismissal.

Since then there has been no trouble that I know of, but for some reason Isaacs and some of the other civil prisoners preferred the charges which are now being investigated by the Sheriff.

I am quite sure that whisky was smuggled into the jail. I know that some was brought into the jail on New Year's Eve. I let the civil prisoners out of their cells at 11 o'clock on that night, and told them they could stay out until 12:30 A. M., to see the old year out and the new year in.

I went up stairs that night and we had a fine time. We made speeches and everything was as pleasant as could be. The prisoners were all very well behaved while I was there. I came down stairs at about 12:30, and told the keepers to lock the prisoners up pretty soon. Then I went to bed. Soon afterward I heard a racket out in front of the jail, and I went to see what it was. I saw enough to convince me that some deviltry was going on, and I am certain that at that time some whisky was brought into the prison.

Warden Roe declined to give the order Isaacs sought to copy, but said:

It merely emphasizes one of the rules which had always been in force, but which had not been expressed in black and white before. I suppose that it sounded pretty severe as I wrote it. If Mr. Isaacs has copied it off, and if he wishes you to have it, I have no objection to your asking him for it.

Warden Roe denied that there had been any fight in the jail between keepers and prisoners, except the quarrel between Keeper Buchanan and Isaacs. He refused to give the names of any of the keepers involved, but said he had apologized to Isaacs for Buchanan's conduct.

THE FIGHT AGAINST T. C. PLATT

Caucus of Republicans Makes Up an Opposition Ticket—Some Criticism of Mayor Strong.

The anti-Platt delegates to the Republican County Committee met at 69 East Fifty-ninth Street last night to determine on a course of policy to be followed at Thursday night's organization of the committee.

Of the 182 delegates elected to the County Committee, 45 at least were present at last night's meeting. The Assembly districts represented were the First, Second, Fourth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fifth. The Second, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third are only partially represented by anti-Platt men, the delegations being divided.

Montague Lessler was made Chairman of the caucus. In his opening speech he precipitated the question as to whether the anti-Platt men should take any part whatever in the organization of the County Committee except as protestants against its regularity.

A long discussion, participated in by almost all present, followed.

John Sabine Smith took the ground that, inasmuch as the County Committee for this year is based on an enrollment that is largely fraudulent, it would be best for those present at last night's caucus to go to the meeting Thursday night and protest against its being organized until the Republicans of the city shall be allowed a full and fair opportunity to enroll.

There were those at the meeting who favored following the policy laid down by Mr. Smith, but the majority of the speakers were in favor of putting a ticket in the field to oppose the Lauterbach ticket.

It was urged that this would be as good a way as any to protest against the methods employed in the enrollment, and that it would leave the anti-Platt men in a better position to fight for the purification of the rolls than they would be in if they refused to participate in the organization and confined themselves to protesting.

The question was warmly discussed, and a few of the speakers criticised Mayor Strong openly for not doing more in the way of distributing patronage to help the "administration Republicans."

John J. Collins expressed views of this character, and one of the speakers said: "If Mayor Strong had stood by the Administration Republicans as well as they have stood by Mayor Strong we would now have control of the County Committee."

Other talkers defended the Mayor, and it is evident that all is not harmony among the anti-Platt delegates.

After the question had been discussed at great length, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to put a ticket in nomination against the Lauterbach-Platt ticket, and the caucus then selected the following ticket: For President of the County Committee—James W. Perry; First Vice President—John J. Collins; Second Vice President—John Little; Secretary—Thomas F. Eagan; Treasurer—Lloyd Collis.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BRUNSWICK—Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

—CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

—MARTIN—Col. Bernoff of the Russian Army.

—GILSEY—Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of Pittsburg.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore and Arthur Sewall of Maine.

—HOFFMAN—Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy; Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica and Anthony N. Brady of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Aldridge, New-York State Superintendent of Public Works, and A. W. Sulloway, member of the Democratic National Committee for New-Hampshire.

—WALDORF—Count L. Szechenyi of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, John Nicholas Brown of Newport, Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira, and the Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett and John F. Chamberlin of Washington.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—PAGE'S—H. E. Norcross, Brooklyn.

—HAMILTON—C. S. Bushnell, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—R. R. London, H. J. Truesdell, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—F. H. Wilson, Brooklyn; Edward Fork, New-York.

—RIGGS—J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Berg, R. H. Warren, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Thomas F. Keating, A. M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. George Marcus, Edward Flagg, Dr. S. A. Robinson, R. J. Hoover, J. R. Taylor.

—EBBITT—F. W. O'Brien, Louis E. Roberts, Dr. Harry J. Coleman, W. H. Turner, F. J. Stuerm, W. S. Kidd, Harry Bamberger, W. H. Queen, New-York; William H. Lyon, Alexander H. Doty, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—John E. Parsons, Albert F. Patrick, Wilberforce Eames, H. B. Turner, A. B. De Frece, A. M. Walters, Theodore M. Roche, John A. Mason, D. F. Folsom, George A. Kessler, Samuel Elseas, M. H. Cardozo, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—854 First Avenue; tenement; Annie Kirchbaum; damage, $25.

—7:55 A. M.—104 Washington Street; D. Moran; plumber's shop; damage slight.

—9:45 A. M.—542 Fifth Street; tenement; Bertha Gluckman; damage slight.

—1:45 P. M.—394 East Tenth Street; John Melable; tenement; damage, $5.

—5:30 P. M.—112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Peter Manning; damage, $800.

—10:25 P. M.—400 West Twenty-third Street; Mary Van Zandt Brown; stone flat; damage slight.

VIEWS OF HENRY NORMAN

What the London Correspondent Says of the Venezuelan Matter.

POORER CASE THAN ENGLAND THOUGHT

Lesson Taught that There Is a Strong American Feeling to be Respected —Germany's Attitude in the Transvaal Question.

Henry Norman the assistant editor of The London Daily Chronicle, spent yesterday in this city. His recent work in Washington as special correspondent for his paper on the Venezuelan boundary question has given widespread prominence to his name.

He was the first and last of the correspondents of English papers in this country who took the trouble to explore the archives of the State Department at Washington

Henry Norman,
The London Correspondent Who Sent Important Venezuelan News to England.

in order to see for himself what claims had been put forward by England and Venezuela, respectively, during the past fifty years in regard to the true boundaries of Guiana. One of the earliest results of his labors was to show how Aberdeen, the English Foreign Secretary in the early forties, had distinctly repudiated the line drawn by Sir Robert Schomburgk. In Lord Aberdeen's phrase, this line was not meant as a permanent boundary, but as a tentative line to serve as a basis for future negotiations.

Mr. Norman is a thin, wiry man, about five feet ten inches in height. His face has a hardy paleness, his nose is strong, his eyes are clear, a good gray color, and look you straight in the face. He wears a pointed Vandyke beard, and talks fluently and rapidly. He walked nervously, though not impatiently, across the floor of his parlor at the Waldorf, as he explained his mission to this country, and gave his views upon the present European situation to a group of reporters who had called upon him.

"Two weeks ago," he began, "The Daily Chronicle was alone among English papers in declaring the Schomburgk line to be absolutely without validity. The dispatches sent from Washington were the first knowledge which Englishmen in general had that the Schomburgk line had been repudiated as a definite boundary by a former Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Everybody has now accepted this view, which is a great gain in the interests of peace. The Schomburgk line not having any special sanction is no longer a line to fight for. In other words, like most other questions of boundary disputes where the title is not very clear, the respective territories of Great Britain and Venezuela are peculiarly within the class of cases which can be properly settled by arbitration.

"The London Times having come around to this view, as I see by this morning's dispatches, simply means that the English Government has accepted this side of the case. You cannot make it too clear that The Times is nearly always inspired by the British Foreign Office. It has a peculiar and unique character in that everything about foreign affairs printed in it is read every day in every foreign office in Europe. While other London papers are, in a sense, its rivals, we are all rather proud of its position in this respect. So that if The Times puts forward the view that there is nothing sacred about the Schomburgk line, it means that the British Government has abandoned its former position as untenable.

Mr. Norman was asked what the effect of the President's message to Congress was in England.

"I was in England at the time," he replied, "and it was certainly startling. The language of diplomacy is a peculiar tongue. When you want to declare war you use a peculiar phrase. The diplomatists of Europe read into Mr. Cleveland's message more than I believe it meant to convey. If one European power had used such language to another the next day an order would have been issued for the mobilization of the troops.

"Of course, we all know that Mr. Cleveland's message meant nothing of this kind. I do not believe that it was in any sense of the term an electioneering move. At the same time, while American politics are what they are, any decided action on the part of the President must tend to strengthen or weaken the party in power.

"My candid opinion is that the English Government has since discovered that it has a poorer case than it thought it had. At the same time, the British side of the case is still known only to its Foreign Office, and I have no means of information about it different from any reader of the newspapers.

"While the immediate effect of Mr. Cleveland's message and Mr. Olney's dispatch may have been to cause some little bitterness between England and the United States, I am convinced that a year hence the transactions will have the happiest outcome. It will teach English people that there is a public opinion in America entirely apart and distinct from that telegraphed to our papers from New-York City. Opinion in this city is too much swayed by commercial considerations. Perhaps this has deluded Englishmen into thinking that Americans were altogether devoted to the pursuit of the almighty dollar. You may rest assured that Englishmen will never in future labor under this error. They will have proper respect for the sentiment of the United States, as a whole, on all questions affecting the territorial integrity of the Western Hemisphere.

"One thing shown by the recent international episode is that you cannot get up a war feeling in England against the United States. Hatred of the United States simply does not exist in England. I am sorry to say that the converse of this statement is not true. There is a feeling of great hostility here in some quarters, especially in the younger generation. Perhaps, a good deal of it is due to the school histories where the two wars with England are part of the Nation's glory. It is a very grave pity that the younger generations of the same race, and with the same speech should be brought up with any feeling of antagonism to England."

Turning to the discussion of European politics, in several phases of which Mr. Norman is acknowledged to be one of the best living authorities, he said:

"The German Emperor's message to President Krueger of the Transvaal was an open and flagrant defiance of England's rights as suzerain. It set the whole country aflame without distinction of party.

"I do not believe any of the stories which appear about an alliance between Germany and Russia. The hatred which exists to-day between the Germans and the Russians is greater than that which exists between any two peoples in Europe. It is even greater than that which exists between France and Germany.

"The real secret of the German Emperor's outburst, in the opinion of many shrewd onlookers in Europe, is his constant fear lest England and Russia should come to a mutual understanding. Leaving aside for the moment the question of territorial distribution in the southeast of Europe, where every land power in Europe is interested more than England in preventing Russia's advance upon Constantinople, the English Government might easily give Russia a free hand in the far East, so as to give her an ice-free port for her great trans-Siberian railway.

"This would mean that Russia would absorb Manchuria from China and have Port Arthur, or Port Lazareff, in Corea, as the Eastern terminus of her railway. At present she has to go around to Vladivostock, which is ice-bound between four and five months in the year.

"Manchuria is one of the richest natural territories in the world. The Chinese Empire is simply putty to be broken off in pieces. The empires of England and Russia touching at so many points could easily agree to guarantee each other territory. Then every other European power would have nothing to do but to gulp down the fact with the best grace it could.

"It is simply impossible for Russia to attack India under present circumstances. Her difficulties in transporting and feeding a force large enough to make any impression on India's line of fortified posts are greater than those who have not studied the subject can possibly imagine. Knowing that she cannot attack India with any hope of success, Russia will be all the more willing to come to terms upon other matters.

"As regards an alliance between France and Germany in a war against England, the two words Alsace-Loraine are sufficient to overthrow any Government of France which would undertake such a war. Either Germany would have to promise to pay these provinces as the price of a French alliance, or England would only have to offer France an alliance with Alsace-Loraine as her reward. But the people of Germany would never permit the cession of Alsace-Loraine without a war, so that an alliance between France and Germany is out of the question.

"If war should be declared between Germany and England to-morrow, before forty-eight hours all of Germany's ironclads would be blockaded in their home ports by an overwhelming English fleet. Within one month every German colony in Africa would be occupied by troops from India, without sending an English soldier from Europe.

"War under present conditions would be so suicidal for Germany that I am convinced that the German Emperor must back down. Yet I think that the Emperor's defiance was something which had been previously prepared, and which was not done on the spur of the moment. The memoirs of Benedetti and Gen. Le Brun, which have recently been published, prove beyond a doubt that the war of 1870 was arranged by Germany long beforehand. In fact, the very month in which hostilities should break out was carefully planned."

Speaking of the Armenian question Mr. Norman said that it was a disgrace to the civilized powers of Europe. What should be done was a joint demonstration of all the powers giving the present miserable Sultan twenty-four hours to abdicate. Then another Sultan should be placed on the throne who would promise to restore the Midhat Constitution of 1876.

Mr. Norman will sail to-morrow morning by the White Star steamship Majestic. He was unexpectedly recalled to London just as he was about to take a well-earned month's vacation in this country.

OUT OF THE RACE, HE THINKS

In the Opinion of ex-Senator Palmer Gen. Harrison Will Not Be a Candidate for Presidency.

"In my judgment, Gen. Harrison will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination," said ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, after he had had a long talk with ex-President Harrison in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

The ex-Senator and the ex-President are warm friends. After Gen. Harrison was elected President he wanted to make Mr. Palmer Secretary of Agriculture, but Gen. Alger and other Michigan Republicans, who were then opposing Mr. Palmer, were so angry about the selection that Mr. Palmer withdrew his name.

After ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt had declined to accept President Harrison's offer to make him Minister to Spain, the President urged Mr. Palmer to take that mission and he did so.

Messrs. Harrison and Palmer served in the Senate together, and were close friends then.

For these reasons Mr. Palmer's opinion that Gen. Harrison was not to be considered as a candidate was regarded as important by the politicians last night.

Gen. Harrison is pursuing his policy of silence, and is not talking on any subject. He made a morning call on the other attorneys in the Stanford estate case, and afterward called on Mrs. Dimmock. He lunched alone at the hotel, and was there in his room until 4 o'clock, receiving visitors. At that time he went out with his secretary. He returned and dined with his son Russell.

Gen. Harrison and his son took a cab and went to the residence of Mrs. Dimmock, where they made a call in the evening.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. Isaac Vreeland.

Capt. Isaac Vreeland, among the oldest of the New-York Bay pilots, died at his home on Van Duzer Street, Stapleton, yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He had suffered for some time with cancer of the stomach. Capt. Vreeland was a native of Staten Island, and entered the employ of old Commodore Vanderbilt on the ferry between Staten Island and this city. He rose to be Captain, and commanded the Sylph and Staten Islander.

He commanded the ferryboat Westfield when she blew up at the ferry landing, foot of Whitehall Street, this city, in 1871. One hundred persons were killed in the accident. Capt. Vreeland was in the pilot house when the explosion occurred, and was carried with the pilot house into the water. He escaped with a few scratches.

He became color blind some years ago, and was compelled to give up piloting, and had been employed as ticket agent on the Rapid Transit Railroad. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Albert King.

Albert King, a stock broker in Wall Street since 1864 and a member of the Stock Exchange since 1869, having previously been connected with the Open Board of Brokers, died yesterday at the Hotel Winthrop, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, of pneumonia, with which he had been ill since last Wednesday.

He had executed board room orders for Kennett, Hopkins & Co. in recent years, having acted in the same capacity previously for C. J. Osborn. As broker for Kennett, Hopkins & Co. he did much of the speculative business directly or indirectly for Addison Cammack. He was fifty-two years old and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

J. Solis Ritterband.

J. Solis Ritterband died Sunday night of pneumonia at his residence, 67 East Eightieth Street. He had long enjoyed a good practice in the courts of this city. In politics he was a Republican. He was one of the delegates to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Theodore E. Balch, aged sixty-three years, died at his home in Wakefield, Mass., yesterday. He was a native of Lyme, N. H., and was connected with the American Tract Society fourteen years. He was appointed financial agent of the New-London Literary and Scientific Institution in 1876. He was Chancellor of the Central University of Pella, Iowa, for two years, and also served as Treasurer of Roger Williams University of Nashville, Tenn. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from the Central University of Iowa in 1862.

—Mrs. Mary E. O'Connor, wife of ex-Alderman and ex-Assemblyman Nicholas R. O'Connor, died Sunday at her home, 149 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mrs. O'Connor was born in North Anson, Me., a township settled by her grandfather, D. Bezer Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant. The funeral will take place from St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-third Street, near Columbus Avenue, to-morrow morning. The burial will be in the O'Connor family plot in the cemetery at Milford, Conn.

—Lyman B. Hannaford, Principal of Public School No. 22, Java Street, near Manhattan Avenue, died at his home, 463 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, after an illness of two weeks from pneumonia. Mr. Hannaford was seventy-five years old, and had been a teacher fifty-seven years. He was born in Maine, and for twenty-five years taught in the Massachusetts schools. He removed to Brooklyn in 1861, and was appointed a teacher in 1863. His wife, for the past two years, has been blind.

—Nicholas Molter, a well-known brewer of Providence, R. I., died at his home after a lingering illness, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Molter was an old resident of Providence, going there in 1845. In 1885 he transferred his business to his sons. He was a member of several secret and beneficial societies.

—Mrs. Mary Case, ninety-three years old, died at her home in Southold, L. I., Sunday. Mrs. Case was remarkably active and cheerful to the last. She was widely known as "Grandma Case," and had been a life-long resident of Southold. A daughter and a son, both unmarried, survive her.

—Warren Webster, a retired Surgeon of the United States Army, died in Baltimore yesterday of pneumonia. Dr. Webster was born in New-Hampshire and was sixty years old. He retired from active service on account of failing health and with the rank of Major five years ago.

—Mayor Edward F. Sullivan of Northeast, Penn., died while attending church Sunday night. He was a well-known business man, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Knight Templar. Death was caused by heart failure.

—John W. Duxbury, Superintendent of the Central Division of the New-England Telegraph and Telephone Company, died at Lowell, Mass., yesterday, aged fifty-one years.

—Richard J. Oliphant, proprietor of a large job printing establishment at Oswego, N. Y., is dead.

Climer Not to be Hanged.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Court of Pardons met here to-day and commuted the death sentence of Alfred Climer to life imprisonment. Climer killed Bridget Doyle at Burlington, and was to be hanged at Mount Holly next Thursday.

The Court refused to interfere in the case of Henry Kohl, who killed Joseph Prenel, his cousin, at Newark. Kohl is to be hanged Feb. 20.

Young Married People will find at FLINT'S, 43 West 23d Street, choice, artistic furniture at lowest prices.—ADV.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A Play Suggested by the "Chimmie Fadden" Sketches.

PERHAPS IT WILL BE A "GO"

Mr. John Hare Gives Another Delightful Portrayal of Character in "A Quiet Rubber" at Abbey's Theatre.

A strange mixture of rough-and-tumble farce, variety hall melody, conventional melodrama, and genuine comedy of a light but original and refreshing kind is the dramatization of "Chimmie Fadden," which the house bill at the Garden Theatre last evening credited solely to Mr. Edward Townsend, the inventor of Chimmie and his friends, but to which Mr. Augustus Thomas undoubtedly contributed something. The first performance was seen by an enormous assemblage—the house was overcrowded—and applauded beyond all reason. Probably the piece will be a great "go," but the Garden Theatre is hardly the place for it.

Much of the dramatization is of the obvious kind. Old stagers went to the theatre expecting the unconvincing Bowery scene, the false accusation of theft, on the most preposterous grounds, and the other long familiar expedients of local melodrama. They knew that scene in the tenement house—it came from Sheffield. They knew that dear old toolchest of the elder and departed Fadden, and the chisel, with the name of James Fadden cut on the handle, which the good-hearted Chimmie gave to Larry, and which was subsequently used to pry open the window of the Van Courtland house. They were, therefore, neither surprised nor edified.

The first half of the play is all pretty weak stuff, dramatically, but much of it is written in a fresh and sprightly manner, with passages of original humor. The impossible Bowery scene, at least, contains one good and thrilling "scrap," as well as the spectacle of Mrs. Murphy viewing the progress of civilization from her tenement window and lowering the "growler" by a string to the barroom on the ground floor. The equally unreal tenement house scene, with all the "swells" assembled in the laundress's living room, listening while Chimmie stands, C., and does a variety hall song and dance, still develops the characters of Mrs. Murphy and Chimmie, amusingly, while the last half of the play, though too long, is excellent. Yes, excellent, in spite of the plink-plunk burglars and the false accusation of Chimmie, (who has all the keys in his pocket, and the run of the whole house,) for those very incidents lead to a delightful scene of cross purposes in Act. IV. The character of Paul, the gentleman who loves Miss Fanny and is fond of small bottles, is used to good advantage in Acts III. and IV.

It would hardly be possible to put the imp-like, volatile Chimmie of Mr. Townsend's sketches on the stage. We have all idealized him, even if Mr. Townsend did not. Mr. Hopper, the theatrical Fadden, is a short, stocky person of mature years, with a heavy countenance and a rather heavy manner. He is droll in his own way. Marie Bates, an actress of long and varied experience, makes much, rather too much, of Mrs. Murphy. It is a good bit of character, though, and she composes it well. George Nash, an actor, who has worked hard for many years, has found a congenial rôle as Paul, wine bibber, yachtsman, lover, philosopher, and humorist. It was the part, perhaps, quite as much as his acting of it, which caused his vehement recall last night, after a scene so full of good dramatic workmanship that we unhesitatingly attribute it to Mr. Thomas.

Cuyler Hastings is well placed as Burton, and Carrie Keeler, a recent débutante, is pleasingly sincere and graceful as Fanny. The French maid, however, is surely no more French than Chimmie himself.

Chimmie Fadden	Charles H. Hopper
Paul	George Nash
Burton	Cuyler Hastings
Moxie	Will Cowper
Larry	W. H. Sheldon
Kramer	Barney Reynolds
Kelley	J. W. Benson
Van Courtland	Sydney Price
Perkins	John Sutherland
The Duchess	Beth Franklyn
Fanny	Carrie Keeler
Maggie	Irene Vlancourt
Mrs. Fadden	Fanny Denham-Rouse
Mrs. Murphy	Marie Bates

Mr. Hare as Lord Kilclare.

"A Quiet Rubber," the version of "Une Partie Piquet" made by Charles Coghlan, replaced "Comedy and Tragedy" on the bill at Abbey's Theatre last evening, and so, after the spectators had watched Mr. Hare as the Benjamin Goldfinch of "A Pair of Spectacles," they had a chance to see him in the widely contrasting rôle of Lord Kilclare. Each is a fine specimen of adroit personation, so utterly different in appearance, manner, and spirit that it would not be at all difficult to doubt the programme's assertion that both are acted by the same man—not difficult, that is, if one did not see used in each exactly the same methods of expression, the same devices for producing an illusion, and see displayed the same reliance on minute detail for the attaining of broad effect. After these points of likeness are noticed, not even in pretense can the question of identity be raised, for then it is manifest enough that the decrepit Lord and the well-preserved commoner are extremely close relations to each other, and unless the observer be on his guard they will turn into Mr. John Hare before his very eyes.

New-Yorkers have seen "Une Partie Piquet" in several languages, and, therefore, can compare this Kilclare with the Kilclares of several skilled actors. It stands the comparison more than very well, for Mr. Hare makes him a man quite alive and logical. His irascibility, his dignity, his pathos, all find demonstration, though perhaps in a way that rather exacts acquiescence than commands it, that disarms criticism rather than excites enthusiasm.

Mr. Charles Groves, in the opposing rôle of Sullivan, gave that amusing and genial parvenu admirable portrayal.

Tony Pastor's Theatre.

Tony Pastor offered an entirely new bill at his theatre in East Fourteenth Street last night, and it was one that pleased a large and demonstrative audience. Among the persons who contributed to the entertainment were Harland and Rollinson, musical soloists, who made their first appearance in this country; Josephine Sabel, character singer; James C. and Fanny Donovan, in "The Other Dog"; Lydia Dreams, the ventriloquist; Kitty Mitchell, in songs and dances, and Mr. Pastor himself, in new songs and parodies.

Kitty Mitchell was announced by Tony Pastor, who, in a few words, bespoke her a welcome from the audience. The young woman, who is pretty of face and figure, was dressed in an attractive gown of green. She displayed a good voice, and made a decided hit, receiving many encores. She sang an Irish song with good effect, and ended with a darky melody.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—An entirely new bill was presented at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday, the main feature being a college rowing contest by a number of pretty girls. This exhibition aroused a great deal of interest on the part of the audiences, and promises to continue exciting during the entire week. Iago, the talking pony, was also on view. He is a wonderful animal, and well worth seeing. Two companies appeared in the theatre, one devoted to vaudeville and the other to comedy.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—At Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night, Rose Rendel, a clever transformation dancer from the Eldorado, Paris, made her first appearance in America. She does some very graceful dancing and captured the audience from the start. The rest of the bill is the same as that of last week, including the Martinetti pantomime troupe, Cinquevalli, the wonderful juggler, and a number of artists who have already made enviable reputations here. The original series of living pictures were placed on exhibition.

—EDEN MUSEE.—The changes which have been made in the wax groups in the Chamber of Horrors of the Eden Musée have made that gloomy chamber still more interesting than of old. It was a great attraction to those who visited the Musée yesterday. The afternoon and evening concerts of the Koevessey Orchestra were also very attractive. In the evening the leader, Koevessey, rendered a difficult nocturne by Chopin, and among the other solos selections from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Faust."

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—At Keith's continuous performance Union Square Theatre, the programme for this week is a very entertaining one. The number of vaudeville stars is a very large one, and they all perform acts which are very interesting. The Cortys, horizontal bar artists, made their American début yesterday, and were applauded by large audiences, which filled the theatre all day. Next week the Johnson troupe and Hewelt's marionettes will be seen in this house.

—FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Saved from the Sea," an English melodrama, was produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, and appeared to give great delight to an audience which was both large and demonstrative. The play is in four acts, and the chief scenes show the deck of a ship, an explosion, and a rescue on the open sea, the breaking of an overhanging bridge, and a prison. There is plenty of excitement in "Saved from the Sea," which is well performed.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Weber and Fields, whimsical entertainers, returned to Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday, and were heartily welcomed by large audiences. The Abbott sisters, twins, made their début on the vaudeville stage, singing a number of songs to their own accompaniment and eliciting warm applause. Billy Emerson, the minstrel, also appeared, and was warmly greeted, as were the other artists in the long and interesting bill.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—Yvette Guilbert began the last three nights of her engagement at the Olympia Music Hall last evening, singing some new songs and winning a good deal of applause. The vaudeville show, in addition to this artist, was a very strong one, and proved very entertaining to an audience which filled the large hall. The Almaisie brothers, acrobatic clowns, were the new-comers, and their acts were received with every evidence of approval.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Peter F. Dailey, with his farce comedy, "The Night Clerk," began an engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, which promises to be a very successful one. The audience was large, and applauded vigorously the jokes of "The Night Clerk." The season is limited to this week only.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Charles H. Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" was presented at the Grand Opera House last night before an audience which filled the house. The fun of Mr. Hoyt's play was fully appreciated, and the applause was frequent and vigorous.

DR. MORRIS THE GUEST OF BOTANISTS

A Dinner Given to the Assistant Director of Kew Gardens.

A dinner was given at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, last night by members of the Torrey Botanical Club to Dr. D. Morris, assistant director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England.

Dr. Morris has just returned from the Bahamas, where he was engaged in studying the economic plants of those islands, and especially the cultivation of sisal hemp.

Judge Brown, President of the Torrey Botanical Club, presided, and among those present were W. E. Dodge, Profs. Rusby, Burgess, T. F. Allen, and N. L. Britton, Dr. William E. Wheelock, Dr. E. G. Love, President of the Microscopical Society; Dr. Valery Havard, United States Army; C. L. Allen, Henry Ogden, Dr. Albert Schneider, S. Kenshaw, Cornelius Van Brunt, F. L. Liebrecht, John I. Kane, Maturin L. Delafield, and E. Bicknell.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Judge Brown, Mr. Dodge, Prof. Rusby, Prof. Britton, and others. Covers were laid for twenty-five persons.

River Pirates at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 13.—The grocery store of William Walling was broken into Saturday night and goods worth $25 taken. The thieves are undoubtedly a gang of river pirates who have committed several like depredations along the river front recently.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Secret of wearable Carpets is revealed by Cowperthwait of West 14th Street, whose "Reliable" goods are pure wool, so stand any amount of wear.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. **Chico,** E. & W.
The new collar.

MARRIED.

SIEBRECHT—THOMPSON.—On Jan. 10, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Julia W. A. Thompson to Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., both of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DIED.

BREVOORT.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896, Elizabeth Dorothea, widow of the late J. Carson Brevoort, and daughter of the late Judge Leffert Lefferts.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

EATON.—On Monday, Jan. 13, in New-York City, of pneumonia, Edwin Wales Eaton, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 83 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15, on the arrival of the 1:30 train from New-York on the D., L. & W. R. R.

EILBECK.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, at his residence, Upsal, Germantown, Penn., William Eilbeck, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRISWOLD.—In Peoria, Ill., Jan. 13, Mathew Griswold, son of the late N. L. Griswold of this city, in the 85th year of his age.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, at her late residence, 149 West 120th St., New-York, Mary E., beloved wife of Nicholas R. O'Connor of New-York, and daughter of the late Jonas and Dorothy C. Bryant of North Anson, Somerset County, Me.

Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Milford, Conn., immediately after the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. train from Grand Central Depot on same date. Relatives and friends are invited in accordance with the above notice.

SHEPHERD.—At Garden City, L. I., Monday morning, Jan. 13, Louise Melville, infant daughter of Frederick Robinson and Ethel Dones Shepherd.

SHERMAN.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Jan. 11, 1896, Caroline Innes, widow of Howland R. Sherman, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 14, 2:30 P. M.

SMILLIE.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robert Smillie, Rutherford, N. J., on Jan. 11, of pneumonia, Charlotte L., widow of Thomas C. Smillie, and daughter of the late James H. and Mary A. Stevens of New-York. Deeply regretted.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Higgins, 261 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—On Monday, Jan. 13, 1896, at her residence, in the village of South Haven, L. I., N. Y., Miss C. O. Theodosia M. Smith, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Bellport, L. I., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Brook Haven Station on the arrival of the train which leaves Long Island City at 8:30 A. M.

WEBSTER.—In Baltimore, Jan. 13, of pneumonia, in the 59th year of his age, Warren Webster, Surgeon in the United States Army.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Jan. 13, 1896, at her residence, 157 West 78th St., Mary W., daughter of the late Charles and Eliza J. Wright.

Special Notices.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THIS (TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

at 8 o'clock, at the

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.

PAINTINGS

IN OIL AND WATER COLOR

BY

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

By order of the Executors of the estate of the late

MR. JOHN J. LEVY

AND OTHERS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

Exclude the Cold. Keep the house warm. Use ROEBUCK'S Weather strips on your doors and windows. They exclude cold wind, snow, and dust. Manufactured by S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N.Y., and Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION TO MR. BELL

Lively Meeting of Democratic General Committee of Kings.

MR. GROUT RAN FOR CHAIRMAN

Polled 107 Votes and Then Moved to Make Mr. Bell's Election Unanimous—Indorsement of President Cleveland.

The regular Democratic General Committee of Kings County met at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night, and organized for the year 1896 by the election of the following officers: Chairman—James D. Bell; Vice Chairmen—William C. Beecher, George W. Davidson, P. H. Quinn; Secretary—Thomas F. Farrell; Corresponding Secretary—William Brown; Treasurer—Gotleib Westernacher.

It was one of the most largely attended meetings that have been held in years, and the fact that Edward M. Grout was announced as a candidate for the Chairmanship added interest to the meeting.

As the delegates filed into the meeting room they were presented with circulars, which had printed on them the following:

Vote for new men and new methods: For Chairman—Edward M. Grout; for Secretary—Patrick E. Callahan.

It took an hour for the delegates to pay their dues, and during that time Mr. Grout was in consultation with Robert Stewart, Frank Bailey, and ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy, and at 9 o'clock ex-Justice Murphy informed the reporters that Mr. Grout had decided to remain in the race.

James D. Bell said there were nineteen districts not represented, that there were 609 delegates to vote, and that 305 would be a majority.

Gustave Hurlinan of the Nineteenth Ward then placed in nomination for Chairman J. D. Bell of the Nineteenth Ward. Robert Stewart nominated Edward M. Grout of the Twenty-second Ward, and said he had fought a gallant fight in the last campaign, and, although he had been defeated, it was in reality a moral victory. He said Mr. Grout was a man of character, of standing and ability, and if elected there would be a genuine reformed and reorganized Democracy which would bring to the regular party the men who were now on the outside, but who were wanted in the party councils.

"He is a leader, a gallant leader, and fought a gallant battle," said Mr. Stewart, amid great applause.

Isaac M. Kapper of the Twenty-third Ward seconded the nomination of James D. Bell, and said that he would bring about the same result that would be accomplished by the election of Mr. Grout.

Dr. Anthony M. Burger said the election of Mr. Grout meant party victory this Fall, and that it would silence the men who had been sneering at the idea of reform and reorganization.

"New men and new methods are what is wanted," he said, "and the defeat of Mr. Grout means the defeat of a reorganized Democracy. He was a good standard bearer when others were afraid and didn't dare to be the leader."

"As one of the victims of the last election," said ex-Justice Murphy, "I ask that you vote for Mr. Grout. It has been said that he could not bring about a united Democracy last Fall, but it was a physical impossibility for him to do in two months what your present Chairman has been unable to do in eighteen months."

Col. William C. Beecher was then nominated, but he withdrew in favor of James D. Bell, and said that it was not a time to change leaders, and that Mr. Bell had made an exceptionally good leader for three years, and had also gone down in defeat at the last election.

The vote was then taken, and 382 were cast, of which Mr. Bell received 275 and Mr. Grout 107.

"Never mind, Eddie," shouted a man in the rear of the hall, "if the gang is against you, remember the people are with you."

Mr. Grout then made his way to the front, and amid great applause, said:

"I move to make the election of Mr. Bell unanimous. I want to say to you that I know of no reason why James D. Bell cannot stand as the representative of the independent Democracy and the reorganized Democracy. I did not want to be a candidate, but I was urged to stand.

"The test has been made," he continued, "and I have no doubt Mr. Bell will stand for the same thing that I stand for, and I'll aid him to the best of my ability in all his endeavors."

William C. Beecher of the First Ward was then unanimously elected First Vice Chairman, George W. Davidson of the Twenty-first Ward was elected Second Vice Chairman by acclamation, and P. H. Quinn of the Third Ward was selected as Third Vice Chairman.

Thomas F. Farrell of the Fifteenth Ward was nominated for Secretary, and then a delegate from that ward placed in nomination Patrick E. Callahan. In doing so he accused Mr. Farrell of not being attentive to his duties as Secretary, of taking part in factional fights, and of acting as Treasurer as well as Secretary.

The delegate was howled down, and the vote was then taken, which resulted in Mr. Farrell obtaining 291 votes to 58 for Mr. Callahan. Mr. Callahan, who is an ex-Assistant District Attorney, was the candidate of ex-Fire Commissioner John Ennis.

William Brown of the Fourth Ward was selected as Corresponding Secretary, and Gottlieb Westernacher of the Eighteenth Ward was elected Treasurer without opposition.

Just before the General Committee adjourned a delegate presented resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, and also indorsing his attitude in the support of the Monroe doctrine. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

WANTS TO PUNISH INVADERS

Mexican Government Appeals to the Supreme Court for the Custody of Certain Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The case of the appeal of P. Ornelas, Consul of Mexico, at San Antonio, from the judgment of Judge Maxey, of the United States Court for the Western district of Texas, was before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Judge Maxey released from custody Inez Ruiz, Jesus Guerra, and Juan Duque, who were arrested upon requisitions of the officials of Mexico, the charges against them being murder, robbery, and kidnapping, in connection with the Garza revolution or raid in 1891-2. Judge Maxey decided that these men were entitled to refuge in the United States as political offenders, and not ordinary criminals.

The narrative of events in connection with the Garza movement as contained in the brief for the Mexican authorities showed that Ruiz and associates, under the leadership of Francisco Benavides, raided the Mexican village of San Ygnacio from the Texas side of the Rio Grande River, Dec. 10, 1892, nearly a year after Garza had left the country. Thirteen men were killed and three kidnapped by the marauders, who returned to the Texas side of the river.

They remained on Mexican territory only about six hours and made no further attempt to extend the scope of the revolutionary movement.

From the judgment of Judge Maxey Dr. Ornelas appealed in his own name, instead of on behalf of the Sheriff in whose custody the prisoners were, and this made it somewhat doubtful that the Supreme Court of the United States would entertain the appeal, inasmuch as it did not appear as a party of record. To cure this defect, when the case came up to-day, John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, appeared as counsel for the Mexican Government to manifest the interest it had in the case, and inasmuch as the Court permitted counsel for the appellant to argue the merits of the case, it is believed that no stress will be laid upon the technical defect in the record.

Dr. Ornelas, the Consul, was represented by J. H. McLeary, of Brownsville, Texas, who argued that the claim of the prisoners that they were political and not criminal offenders had no foundation. For the prisoners no counsel appeared, their case being submitted on the printed brief filed by W. H. Brooker and T. J. McMuir.

Bicycles.

BICYCLES, WINTER PRICES.

Columbia, $18.00; Liberty, $23.00; Ormonde, $25.00; Mohawk, $29.00; Crescent, $25.00; 500 others, $9.00 up. Call now with cash. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

GEORGE Q. CANNON FOR SENATOR

The Father and Not the Son Will Be Elected in Utah—He Now Declares Himself a Republican.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 13.—George Q. Cannon has inspired an interview, which will be published in the morning, affirming his belief in protection and Republicanism. He declares that while in Congress he voted with the Democrats for the reason that his predecessors were Democrats, while he had at all times believed in the Republican idea of protection, and as that is now the main issue between the parties, he, with his faith, would be counted, necessarily, with Republicans.

This is considered but a preliminary to the announcement that will be made in a few days that he is a candidate for the United States Senatorship.

It is reported, on excellent authority, that Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, is violently opposed to the election of Frank

George Q. Cannon,
The Political Head of the Mormon Church.

J. Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, and has insisted that George Q. Cannon announce himself as a candidate.

Frank J. Cannon, who has claimed his own election on the first ballot, will not receive much support, now that his father is against him.

George Q. Cannon has never before made public expression regarding his political belief, but has secretly aided the Republicans in carrying the new State.

No one can tell who the Gentile Republican Senator will be. Indications point to Col. Trumbo.

Balloting for Senators will begin Monday, Jan. 20.

MEETING OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Programme for Forty-third Annual Gathering in This City To-morrow.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will hold its forty-third annual meeting in this city to-morrow and Thursday. The meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock in the church at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The annual reports will be read, officers elected, time and place for the next annual convention considered, and general business transacted. Members are requested to register at the society house as soon as possible after their arrival. Lunch will be served at 1:30 at the Society House, after which the meeting will be resumed. During the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Board of Direction.

An address will be delivered by H. W. York at 8 P. M. on the Central Station of the United Electric Light and Power Company, 407 East Twenty-eighth Street, this city. This address will be delivered in the church at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and will be illustrated by stereopticon views. This station will be open to the inspection of members during Thursday afternoon.

A special train will leave the New-York side of the Christopher Street Ferry at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, and Barclay Street Ferry at 9:20 o'clock, and run over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad tracks to Ampere, where, by invitation of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company, S. S. Wheeler, President, an opportunity will be given for the inspection of the new works of that company. The train will bring the party back in time for lunch at the Society House. Special tickets will be required for this excursion, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

A reception and conversazione will be held at Delmonico's at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, and supper will be served during the evening. Music will be furnished by Rogers's Seventh Regiment band. Tickets will be necessary in order to secure admission to this reception, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CYCLE AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Appended is the list of stolen wheels, unrecovered up to date, furnished THE NEW-YORK TIMES by the New-York Cycle Board of Trade, with additions from other sources:

No. 14 Rambler, No. 2,399; No. 14 Rambler, No. 9,954; No. 14 Rambler, No. 8,040; No. 12 Rambler, No. 849; reported by Newark Cycle Company, 9 Central Avenue, Newark.

No. 8 Rambler, No. 14,868; No. 14 Rambler, No. 8,861; No. 9 Rambler, No. 18,074; Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, 941 Eighth Avenue, New-York City.

Monarch, No. 5,885; A. C. Groff, Sellersville, Penn.

Syracuse, No. 13,954; Metropolitan Bicycle Company, Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, New-York City.

Wolff, No. 2,383; R. H. Wolff & Co., One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and East River, New-York City.

Eagle, No. 5,098; Fox Cycle Company, South Norwalk, Conn.

No. 40 Columbia, No. 16,563; William Buckley, 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New-York City.

Eclipse, No. 20,564; P. F. Melville, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, New-York City.

Ladies' Relay, No. 4,462; Miss Ayald, care of Brown, 581 Ninth Avenue, New-York City.

Keystone, No. 1,728; David Hays, 22 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New-York City.

Ladies' 1895 Keating, No. 11,352; 1895 Falcon, No. 8 Model, No. 479; Robert Maltby, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, New-York City.

1894 Liberty, Bogie Man, No. 10,358; J. C. Davis, 159 West Ninety-seventh Street, New-York City.

1895 Pierce, No. 2 Model, No. 10,552; H. L. Wilkens & Co., 1,082 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

No. 40 Columbia, No. 6,466; 1895 Victor, No. 72,897; 1895 Victor, No. 72,923; 1895 Victor, No. 72,832; 1895 Victor, No. 73,059; Ladies', No. 1,565; Gale's, No. 2,993; Majestic, No. 15,816; Humber, No. 1,085; Wheelmen's Register Company, 325 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

—A concern which is reaping the benefits which accrue from placing on the market a finished product in every particular is the Losier Company, which is now compelled to have three factories in as many localities, viz., Toledo, Ohio; Thompsonville, Conn., and Toronto, Ontario, through which to take care of the many agencies. The 1896 Models promise to keep the Cleveland as much in front as in time past, and represent five styles, which include the "Swell Special," the "Swell Special," ladies'; the racer, or light roadster; a double-diamond tandem, and a combination tandem. Features peculiar to the Cleveland are Burwell bearings, interchangeable sprockets, a hardened block and pin chain, and tires of the company's construction. The Cleveland people continue the yearly guarantee.

—Some conservative members of the trade, who have full appreciation of the mechanical import of every new device, declare emphatically that the tire repairer recently brought out is the most significant invention in connection with cycles since the appearance of the pneumatic tire. The Vim Tire people have been making a big hit with it, and are introducing it everywhere. Wherever it has been adopted the most glowing reports are to be heard. Its chief virtue lies in the fact that it does away with plugs and cement in connection with single-tube tires. Instead, a piece of rubber is vulcanized into the puncture in such manner that it becomes an integral part of the tire and actually makes the tire stronger at the point damaged than it was before.

—Comparatively few local agencies were placed at the Chicago cycle show, it would seem from what is to be heard in the city, and some excellent opportunities to local dealers will be offered next week by large and substantial but new concerns.

—Already the exhibitors having spaces for the show week at Madison Square Garden are beginning to arrive in the city, and by Wednesday or Thursday the up-town hotels will have each its quota of cycling notables.

—About three-fourths of the entire product of the new "quick-repair" tire brought out by Morgan & Wright have already been sold. Red valve stems are to be seen on nearly every make of wheel.

—It is peculiar to note that no specimens of motor cycles were shown at Chicago. It is expected that several will be seen at Madison Square Garden.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

Financial Showing of the Organization for the Past Year.

A GRATIFYING BALANCE SHEET

Athletic Expenses Well Within the Appropriation—Annual Election To-night Will Be a Lively One.

The annual election of the New-York Athletic Club takes place to-night, the polls being open from 8 to 12 o'clock. One of the sharpest election fights in the history of the organization is expected. There are two tickets in the field, and the friends of candidates on both are so situated that it takes a very clever club politician to find out where the members stand.

James Whitely and Gen. Thomas Watson are on both tickets for President and Vice President, respectively, and, if course, will be elected, as will John C. Gulick for Secretary and Charles Goodhue for Treasurer.

The position of Captain will be hotly contested between E. Weinacht, the "regular" candidate, and Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks. The supporters of each candidate are prosecuting a vigorous canvass, and each side is confident of success. Since last night's revelations, the odds seem to be in Mr. Weeks's favor, owing to the action of some one signing Hugh H. Baxter's name to a letter indorsing Mr. Weinacht. The letter in question was posted on the bulletin board, and Mr. Baxter walked into the clubhouse last evening and tore it down, claiming that he gave no authority to use his name. He left last night for his home in Rutland, Vt., and will not be present at the election.

The contest of the night will be between B. C. Williams and J. D. Foot, for a two-years' seat on the Board of Governors. Odds were offered in the clubhouse last night that Foot would come out victorious.

Each of the 2,524 members received the club's annual reports yesterday, which shows that, in spite of the hard times, the affairs of the New-York Athletic Club are in a flourishing condition. The total amount received for initiation fees, dues, and life memberships during the year 1895 reaches the very comfortable total of $135,704.50. The receipts of the clubhouse at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue for bar, restaurant, and cigars, amount to $114,751.39, against an expenditure of $118,285.44, showing a slight loss. The bar furnished a profit of $13,297.41, and the restaurant showed a loss of $11,381.76.

The club governors justly pride themselves on that portion of the report which shows the completion of a financial plan to meet the estimated cost of a new clubhouse. The first mortgage of $450,000 was obtained on satisfactory terms, and the subscriptions for $254,350 of the second mortgage bonds have been received, of which amount $234,637.50 has been paid in. The management of Travers Island showed a loss, as in the previous years of its history. The expenditures amounted to $87,759.13, against receipts of $54,759.32, leaving a net cost of running the Summer home of $32,999.81.

Following is the club's balance sheet for the year:

ASSETS.

Real estate, Fifty-ninth Street		$303,381.00
Real estate, Fifty-fifth Street		100,000.00
Building, Fifty-fifth Street		185,000.00
Furnishings, Fifty-fifth Street		35,626.35
Travers Island real estate		125,000.00
Travers Island clubhouse		22,000.00
Travers Island furnishings		23,144.51
Boat house		10,000.00
Boat house furnishings		409.32
Yacht house		1,826.75
Yacht house "Minstrel"		3,000.00
Cycle house		2,348.35
Members' house accounts		10,199.21
Construction account, new house		13,069.25
Supplies on hand		9,241.24
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1895:		
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	$75,956.09	
Knickerbocker Trust Company	20,000.00	
National Park Bank	2,554.52	
Riverside Bank	149.35	
Office	752.24	
		99,412.20
Total		$893,658.18

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage, Fifty-ninth Street	$150,000.00
Mortgage, Fifty-fifth Street	125,000.00
Mortgage, Travers Island	50,000.00
Second mortgage bonds	234,637.50
Accounts payable	8,522.30
Total liabilities	$568,159.80
Surplus, profit and loss	325,498.38
Total	$893,658.18

The most pleasing feature to many members was the report of the Captain of the Athletic Team, Hugh H. Baxter. He showed that the track team was the most successful ever trained and that in nearly every branch of sport promoted by the "winged foot" organization their athletes excelled all others. The majority of points in the National, Metropolitan, and Canadian championships were captured by members of the team, and the overwhelming defeat of the London Athletic Club team last Fall was the fitting climax to such a season. The following is a detailed table showing the points won in competition by each athlete on the club's team:

	Places—Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Total Points.
W. G. Douglas	18	15	13	148
C. H. Kilpatrick	21	0	0	105
J. V. Crum	18	3	2	101
G. W. Orton	16	5	5	100
T. E. Burke	15	2	0	81
B. J. Wefers	13	0	3	68
T. P. Conneff	12	2	0	66
W. O. Hicock	11	2	3	64
P. F. Dickey	9	3	3	57
S. Chase	10	0	2	52
J. S. Mitchel	9	0	2	47
L. P. Sheldon	5	5	2	42
A. M. Remington	6	3	3	42
George Sands	5	7	3	39
H. S. Lyons	6	2	1	37
M. F. Sweeney	7	0	0	35
W. M. Richards	4	4	0	32
H. P. Cross	2	5	2	27
M. P. Halpin	2	4	3	25
T. I. Lee	3	1	6	24
H. L. Howard	2	3	8	22
R. T. Lyons	2	2	5	21
H. Thomas	3	1	1	19
A. B. Dalby	0	5	2	17
S. A. W. Baltazzi	2	2	0	16
E. Bloss	2	0	1	16
G. R. Gray	3	0	0	15
H. H. Baxter	2	1	0	13
C. G. Bothner	2	1	0	13
W. W. Goodwin	2	0	0	10
L. C. Baker	2	0	0	10
C. W. Stage	1	1	1	9
E. Burke	1	1	1	9
G. Foster Sanford	1	1	0	8
I. A. Powell	1	1	0	8
H. R. Kingsley	1	0	0	5
R. J. Paulding	1	0	0	5
G. D. Phillips	1	0	0	5
R. J. Schaefer	0	1	0	3
T. R. Fisher	0	1	0	3
A. R. Pope	0	0	1	1
I. Brokaw	0	0	1	1
Total	220	85	69	1,421

Last year the sum of $25,000 was appropriated to the Athletic Committee for the purpose of defraying the cost of the different branches of sport. On account of the international match last year it was expected that the appropriation would be exceeded, but, instead, it only reached $16,942.39, leaving a surplus of over $8,000, which was principally due to the fact that the international match netted $6,024.51, and this sum considerably helped the surplus fund. The following is an itemized table showing the athletic account sheet for the year:

Gymnasium account, payroll, repairs, &c	$4,205.22	
Boxing account	1,346.00	
Fencing	2,050.00	
Track, field, and tennis courts	2,101.48	
Boathouse account	2,161.80	
Yachthouse account	706.69	
Wrestling	984.62	
Yacht "Minstrel" account	733.18	
		$14,288.99
Competition accounts:		
Bicycling	$292.50	
Baseball	12.00	
Bowling	226.57	
Boxing	75.00	
Fencing	83.60	
Naphtha launch race	27.50	
Lawn tennis	264.55	
Boat racing	1,724.05	
Skating	1.00	
Swimming	146.95	
Track	6,643.06	
Water polo	212.24	
Wrestling	108.00	
Yachting	10.00	
		9,958.93
54th games, June 15, 1895:		
Expenditures	$1,571.48	
Receipts	1,312.20	
Loss	$259.28	
55th games, Sept. 28, 1895:		
Expenditures	$1,419.40	
Receipts	1,443.20	
Profit	$24.80	
Net receipts, boxing entertainments	714.50	
Rent of boathouse lockers	531.00	
Rent of yachthouse lockers	138.00	
International contest, N. Y. A. C. vs. London A. C.:		
Receipts	$10,100.94	
Expenses	4,076.43	
		6,024.51
Total expenditures		$16,942.39

YALE WILL NOT ROW IN ENGLAND.

Satisfactory Dates Could Not Be Arranged—Yale's Crew Candidates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—It was officially announced to-day by the officers of the Yale University Boating Association that there would be no race this year between Yale and the Oxford or Cambridge crew of England. It was stated that the Yale management found it impossible to arrange suitable dates with the English university crews. Yale's crew cannot go over early enough to suit the Englishmen, and the latter cannot hold their crews together long enough after their regular race on the other side to be in condition to meet the Yale men.

The Yale News, in editorially discussing the inability of the Yale eight to go abroad this year, said to-day:

"The announcement to-day in regard to the failure of Yale's efforts to bring about a race with the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge contest will be received with deep regret by all undergraduates here. We have long wanted to try our skill in rowing with that of the best university crew of England, and it seemed that things were looking very favorable for such a contest this year, owing to the friendly relations existing between Yale and the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge. But negotiations have failed—not through the ill will of either party, but on account of the inability of the universities to arrange a date satisfactory to all concerned. We expect that Yale men are unanimous in regretting that our crew cannot meet the Englishmen this Spring."

The names of those who presented themselves as candidates for the 'Varsity and freshmen crews for 1896 last Saturday in answer to the call of Capt. Treadway of the 'Varsity eight are as follows:

For the 'Varsity—Campbell, '97, weight 173 pounds; Bailey, '97, 178; Coonley, '96, 178; Rodgers, '98, 183; Chadwick, '97, 188; Judd, '97, 170; Miller, '97, 160; Wheelwright, '97, 148; Simpson, '97, 160; Wilcox, '98, 154; March, '98, 168; Whitney, '98, 173; Cadwalader, '98, 175¼; Sutphin, '97, 180; McGraw, '98, 159; Monks, '97, S., 173; Patterson, '97, 171; E. G. Smith, L. S., 160; A. B. Smith, '98, 168; Hitchcock, '97, S., 172; McLauchlan, '98, 160; Tweedy, '97, S., 176; Treadway, '96, 167. The five members of last year's 'Varsity will not begin practice for a few weeks yet.

For the Freshman Crew—O'Fallon, '99, 145; Rowland, '99, 172; Warren, '98, S., 165; Sturges, '98, S., 154; Stone, '98, S., 156; Parker, '98, S., 154; Way, '99, 157; Alford, '98, S., 150; Altha, '99, 155; Saunders, '98, S., 136; Abbott, '99, 181; Dewing, '98, S., 157; P. J. Brown, '98, S., 137; Ridgway, '98, S., 152; Brooke, '99, 148; Dewey, '99, 160; Grinwold, '99, 167; Friber, '98, S., 135; Herrick, '99, 154; Seymour, '99, 150; Gibson, '99, 158; Parkhurst, '98, S., 167; Grubb, '99, 154; Tweedy, '99, 178; Howard, '98, S., 154; Hewitt, '99, 154; Anderson, '99, 146; Stout, '98, S., 152; Fitch, '98, S., 157; Cheeney, '99, 162; A. J. Brown, '99, 150; Patterson, '99, 149; Webb, '99, 163; Wheeler, '99, 153; Dickson, '99, 141; Grace, '98, S., 153; Loomis, '99, 168; Butler, '99, 146; Wagner, '99, 172; Tompkins, '99, 137; Blake, L. S., 163; Sherwood, '98, S., 179; Wright, '99, 175; Doniphan, '99, 154.

The Yale students are reading with a great deal of interest the opinion of Capt. Horan, who was at the head of the Cambridge athletes that were defeated by Yale athletes in New-York last October. Capt. Horan writes:

"Athletics in America are treated as a business, both in the universities and the outside world. This is very apparent from the strict rule and supervision under which the athletes live; their diet, their training, their very conduct is mapped out for them, and the luckless wight who kicks over the traces will probably be given his congé from the ranks of the aspirants to athletic glory. Now, it is not my purpose to altogether condemn the American system; there is much to be said in favor of it, and certainly it has been successful in producing an excellence in athletic sports to which all credit is due, but I do think it is an excellence dearly bought if a man's individuality is destroyed by it.

"Athletics should be moral as well as physical training, and, therefore, should tend to the development of individual responsibility. A certain great maxim holds good even in this case—athletics were made for man and not man for athletics—and it will be well for us to bear this always in mind. During our period of training we got to know several members of the Yale team, and the fact of our rivalry, so far from preventing us being the best friends,, stimulated a feeling of hearty good-fellowship and mutual good-will.

"The true sportsmanship of Mr. Sheldon and all the Yale team has won laurels for them in the opinion of the Cambridge athletes. To us from hoary Cambridge, naturally, everything about Yale and Harvard is suggestive of youth; the buildings bear not yet that stamp of age which is the glory of Oxford and Cambridge colleges. The big yard at Harvard is an exception. I could see the age marks and furrows there. It is their pride, and well it may be. At Yale the only building that reminds me at all of a Cambridge college is Vanderbilt Hall. It is of recent date, but has something of an Old World appearance. There is no system of colleges at Yale and Harvard. They are at once a college and a university. In a sense, the classes at Yale and Harvard, juniors, seniors, and sophomores, answer the purpose of our colleges, and are as wheels within a wheel, which is, I think, necessary for a right development of university life. Lastly, what it did one good to find, was that the esprit de corps of American universities is very strongly developed; so strong is it that it would seem almost necessary to check it at times, lest it should engender too much a spirit of antagonism, but, properly restrained and directed, it should be the mainspring of their existence."

A THREE-CORNERED YACHT RACE.

Novel Suggestion for a Race for the Seawanhaka Cup.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has two challenges on hand for the Challenge Cup for small yachts. The first was received from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal on behalf of G. H. Duggan. The second was from the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club of London on behalf of Linton Hope. Mr. Hope has written to Henry W. Hayden, the Secretary of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, suggesting that the two challengers sail against the Defender at the same time, and so make a three-cornered race. In his letter Mr. Hope says:

"Would it not be possible for Mr. Duggan, your representative, and myself all to sail together, as we should represent three different countries? It would prevent frivolous protests being made, as there would always be one quite independent witness whom the race officer could rely on to support him in getting the facts of any dispute, and it would prevent that absurd cry of 'unfair treatment' being raised. I sincerely hope I may be able to sail for the cup, and I feel sure that it will be a really better race if three sail than if a dual one."

This proposition was considered by the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and on Jan. 4 Secretary C. A. Sherman of that committee wrote to Mr. Hope, saying:

"The committee are of opinion that the wisdom of racing these competitions at once is, to say the least, doubtful; nevertheless, they are extremely anxious to afford you a contest, and if it could be mutually agreed to sail a series of heat races, in which each competitor should meet each other at least three times, they would be inclined to favor such an arrangement. The committee would like to hear from you if you would find it agreeable to participate in such a series, and in the meantime will ascertain from Mr. Duggan and the Royal St. Lawrence Club whether they will consent to this plan."

At the same time Mr. Sherman wrote to Secretary J. C. C. Almon of the Royal St. Lawrence Club notifying the club of Mr. Hope's offer, and the proposition that the Seawanhaka Club had made to Mr. Hope. In this letter Mr. Sherman said:

"You have perhaps heard that in addition to the challenge from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, we have also received one from the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club of London, on behalf of Mr. Linton Hope, whose fame as a yachtsman and the designer of the dagger centreplate is widespread. Mr. Hope is greatly disappointed to learn that yau had anticipated his challenge, and has written to us to inquire if we cannot arrange a triangular race, to include him.

"We are, however, averse to that plan, as a reference to the history of triangular races discloses the fact that generally two of the contestants become engaged in luffing matches, greatly to the advantage of the third, and that such contests are not fair tests of speed. As a counter-proposition, we have suggested that, if it could be mutually agreed to sail a series of real races, in which each competitor should meet each other separately at least three times, we should be inclined to favor such an arrangement.

"An international contest of this description would certainly have the merit of novelty and would undoubtedly excite much interest in America and abroad.

"We should be happy to hear the views of the Royal St. Lawrence Club and of Messrs. Duggan and Shearwood upon this suggestion, which, of course, it is quite within their right to veto."

New-Rochelle Yachtsmen.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club held at the Grand Union Hotel last night the ticket made up by the Nominating Committee was indorsed. It will be voted on by the club members at the annual meeting, to be held on Feb. 3. The ticket is as follows: Commodore—Henry Andruss, sloop Sasqua; Vice Commodore—Henry Doscher, sloop Banshee; Rear Commodore—William H. Simonson, yawl Aura; Secretary—J. C. Lippencott; Treasurer—B. B. Strong; Measurer—H. A. Gouge; Trustees—P. J. Krackehl, John W. Rough, E. T. Smythe, G. W. Fuller, and O. W. Adams; Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, L. Talbot, and William N. Bavier; Membership Committee—Eugene Lambden, William S. Spencer, and William E. Moore; Law Committee—John F. Lambden and Charles W. Voltz.

Charles P. Tower and Henry A. Gouge are the delegates to the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound. They were appointed by the Governors. The question of changing the club course so as to have all the races in view of the clubhouse was discussed. Action on this matter will be taken at the annual meeting.

Will Not Affect Pleasure Craft.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Perkins says his bill providing for the inspection of naphtha launches is entirely misapprehended, and, to correct those who are sending protests to the Senate from all parts of the country against the passage of the bill, the Senator calls attention to the provision excepting pleasure craft, as follows:

"Provided, however, that the foregoing shall not be applicable to vessels of ten tons burden and under which do not carry passengers or freight for hire."

The bill places naphtha launches under the general steamboat inspection law for the better security of life, and compels the employment of licensed engineers and pilots.

Signal Corps's Indoor Games.

The First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., in command of Capt. Homer W. Hedge, will give an entertainment at Dickel's Riding Academy, 132 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 23. There will be a cavalry drill and games. This entertainment is one of the most popular of the Winter season, and the academy is sure to be well filled with the friends of the members of the corps.

THE TRAINING OF *Women Bread Winners*

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THE LONG ISLAND CLUBS

Associated in the Cause of Cycling, They Have Made Progress.

CHAIRMEN MAKE FAVORABLE REPORTS

President Fuller and Secretary Schwalbach Re-elected—An Annual Dinner and Theatre Party Discussed.

The predictions made a little over a year ago that the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs would never outgrow its swaddling clothes have not come true, for last evening the organization entered upon the second year of its career with colors flying. The election of officers took place, and there were reports from the several committees of a nature tending to make the organizers very cheerful. The meeting was held at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place.

President Waldo E. Fuller, representing the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, occupied the chair, and the others in attendance were Secretary Alexander Schwalbach of the Long Island Wheelmen; C. H. Goldman, Williamsburg Wheelmen; D. M. Boe and A. Ruprecht, Columbia Wheelmen; Samuel Brook and W. H. Cowenhoven, Liberty Wheelmen; A. Ryder, Bushwick Wheelmen, and F. Hedge, Kings County Wheelmen.

All the reports made by the Chairmen of the several committees were very gratifying. Each department showed desirable progress and a prospect for continued success during the coming year. The Treasurer told of a balance on the right side of the ledger. One item in his statement showed that the association had contributed $32 to the fund for the construction of the Patchogue-Port Jefferson cycle path.

The Bowling Committee made an enthusiastic report of the tournament now in progress. Eight clubs are represented in it, and from the beginning the interest has never waned. Mention was made of the individual competition, the first prize in which is a NEW-YORK TIMES medal. This competition has been very lively and thus far has resulted in some fine averages. To be eligible in this contest for THE TIMES trophy one must take part in not less than 75 per cent. of the games scheduled.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Waldo E. Fuller, Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

First Vice President—John Bensinger, Kings County Wheelmen.

Second Vice President—James Scott, South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Secretary—Alexander Schwalbach, Long Island Wheelmen.

Treasurer—C. H. Goldman, Williamsburg Wheelmen.

Trustees—D. M. Boe, A. E. Ryder, George Lasauvage, L. D. Hooper, and C. E. Jones.

Quite a number of clubs has recently given notice of a desire to join the association, and to clearly lay the objects of the body before these a committee was appointed for the purpose. The annual dinner of the association will be given in the near future, and a theatre party may also be arranged.

WHAT CYCLE SHOWS COST.

The Two Big Exhibitions Said to Cost the Larger Firms $10,000 Each.

The expense of maintaining an exhibit in one of the large spaces at the cycle show, says Bicycle News, Chicago's youngest trade journal, runs up to $5,000 or $6,000 for the week. As the exhibitors will go to the New-York show, which runs from the 18th to the 25th inst., it means an expenditure of not less than $10,000 for any one of the larger houses. This amount goes into rent for the space, expense of fitting up the booth with its necessities and ornamentations, maintenance of a corps of managers, salesmen, and attendants, hotel bills, shipment of bicycles, and a hundred or more incidentals that always come high at show time.

E. P. Hadley of the Wolff Company surveyed his expensive domain and said: "There's no way of telling whether we get our money back or not. It's an expensive arrangement—this cycle show—but we have to come in because the others do. This space costs us $800 for the week, and we're running a wholesale bill at the hotel."

F. W. Gerould, manager for A. G. Spalding & Brothers, admitted that the lavish display in exhibits was calculated to give people the idea that profits in bicycle making were enormous. "This and the New-York show," said Mr. Gerould, "will cost us about $10,000. Our space alone costs $1,250. But, you see, we must be right in it. It is hard to say whether it all pays or not."

—C. F. Stokes, one of the pioneers of the bicycle business, was examining the points of a Union when he was accosted and engaged in conversation on the subjects of cycle shows, trade prospects, and possible changes in types of machines. "According to my belief, this will all have to come to an end," said Mr. Stokes, as he glanced at $50,000 worth of display within a dozen yards of him. "This cycle show business will not last always, because the cycle trade will not need it always. You can't show me any line of manufacture that is well established giving its time and money to displays of this nature. It's all a question of growth, and the bicycle business is yet in its swaddling clothes. There's scarcely a limit to the business, and in that connection let me say that, while that assertion I think to be absolutely true, I am sure there will come an overproduction and a consequent weeding out of the frailest concerns. A crisis is sure to come sooner or later. I had the misfortune to be in the business too early, strange as that may sound. I found myself caught between the edges of an upheaval in the trade when everything flopped all at once from solid or cushion tires to pneumatics. But I have the greatest confidence in the business; it is destined to become as stable and as important as any line of industry."

WILL OPPOSE THE POTTER PLAN.

The Wisconsin Division Wants the League to Control Racing.

The Wisconsin Division of the League of American Wheelmen has decided that it does not favor the Potter anti-racing scheme, as the following resolution, passed last week, will show:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the board of officers of the Wisconsin Division, L. A. W., that the League of American Wheelmen shall continue the control of cycle racing, as heretofore, and that it would be a mistake and to the detriment of its interests and the sport to abandon the same.

Resolved, That the delegates from this division to the National Assembly be instructed to use every honorable means to prevent such abandonment.

The Wisconsin delegates to the National Assembly will be Chief Consul W. A. Brown of Marinette, Vice Consul Benjamin W. Park of Madison, Secretary-Treasurer M. C. Rotier of Milwaukee, S. J. Ryan of Appleton, and N. E. Lindquist of Marinette.

The Quills Will Entertain.

Visiting cycling writers will be lavishly entertained during the cycle show in Madison Square Garden next week by the Quill Club Wheelmen. They have secured a large reception room over the press quarters, through the courtesy of Manager Sanger, and this well be fitted up with every convenience. Many of the newspaper men will do their work here, it being the intention of the Quills to have desks and writing materials in abundance. Buffet accommodations will also be provided, and there will be three attendants to care for the wants of the entertainers and their friends. Admission to this room will be secured only by those having the club's special badge, issued for the occasion. Secretary M. F. Macfarlane sent the passports to the members yesterday. They are very attractive, the ribbon being of two colors—white and black, which are the club's colors—and the inscription being in silvered letters, with the emblem of the organization to match. Among the guests of the club, according to President Hines, will be two foreign critics, one coming from Paris and the other from Amsterdam, Holland.

Women Cyclists Get Their Prizes.

The women who participated in the six days' bicycle race in Madison Square Garden rode in sprint contests there last evening and received their prizes. Mrs. Brown, who lost considerable ground on the opening day, through a collision, for which she was in no way to blame, was allowed five laps to compensate her. This gave her third position at the end. The management—"Billy" Madden and "Dave" Holland—lost $1,000 on the venture. The prizes won were as follows: First—Frankie Nelson, $350 and a diamond medal; second—Miss Baldwin, $100 and a diamond medal; third—Mrs. Brown, $75 and a gold medal; fourth—Miss Steiner, $50 and a gold medal. Each of the others received $20. Miss Flannagan got a special prize of $100 for being the best dressed contestant, and Miss Stevenson and Freda Rose received medals for being adjudged the handsomest and most graceful rider, respectively.

The sprint contests last evening were each at a distance of one mile, and there were but two riders in each event. The results were as follows: Allen defeated Flannagan, Broawn defeated Staples, Allen defeated Meyers, Brown defeated Flannagan, Carbaugh defeated Stevenson, Fisher defeated Dennis, and Nelson defeated Baldwin. Nearly all of the riders will go to Chicago to compete in a six-day race there, beginning on the 27th inst.

Bushwicks Win Two Games.

The postponed games between the Bushwick and South Brooklyn Wheelmen in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tournament, were played last night, and resulted in a double victory by the Bushkick. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SOUTH BROOKLYN W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terry	2	5	160	Meht	3	6	190
Rudd	1	5	144	Hudson	1	1	99
Dixon	2	6	186	Milliken	2	4	145
Morgan	1	4	134	Tebo	1	4	137
Landman	2	4	145	Murphy	2	1	109
Total	8	24	768	Total	9	16	680

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SOUTH BROOKLYN W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terry	2	6	159	Meht	3	5	184
Rudd	0	7	144	Hudson	1	1	106
Dixon	4	2	166	Milliken	4	2	155
Morgan	3	3	154	Murphy	3	2	146
Landman	1	6	148	Tebo	2	4	145
Total	10	24	771	Total	13	14	736

New-Utrecht Wheelmen Reinstated.

David M. Boe, Chairman of the Bowling Committee of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs, stated last night that the New-Utrecht Wheelmen had been reinstated, and that all games would be played according to schedule. He also stated that the New-Utrecht Wheelmen had forwarded the amount of indebtedness last week, thus proving the correctness of the statement which appeared last week. The New-Utrecht Wheelmen came near being expelled from the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs at a meeting last night, they being in arrears for dues in that association, but action was deferred until the next meeting. Expulsion from that association would carry with it expulsion from the bowling league.

Kings County "L" and Bicycles.

General Manager Goundie of the Kings County Elevated Railroad says that the company carried about 25,000 bicycles last year. The largest number transported on any one day was 2,000. There being no good roads connecting the Bridge and Queens County, the railroad company announced early in the year that on certain trains bicycles would be carried at a nominal cost. This custom was a great convenience and was taken advantage of by many, as the figures show. The same arrangement will be in operation this year, but with the expected chain of macadam streets between the two points, fewer bicycles will probably be carried.

Secretary Bull Now Located Here.

Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, returned from Buffalo yesterday bringing with him all the papers of his office, which hereafter will be located in this city. Rooms have been secured in the Vanderbilt Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, and the New-York Division headquarters, including the office of the Chief Consul, will be there. The offices will be open for business in a few days. As is generally known, the division officers will make every effort this year to raise the membership of the division to at least double what it now is—10,000. It is believed that this number will be reached before the year ends. That number is just half the present membership of the League of American Wheelmen.

Cyclists Tied at Penuckle.

The tie in the Williamsburg pinochle tournament will be played off next Friday evening. Those in the tie are J. K. Briggs, W. Gourlay, and F. Ohls. The other contestants came out as follows: J. Schmitt, 6 games won, 12 games lost; J. De Long, 6—12; J. Neilson, 5—13; H. Brenner, 4—14; F. Hcelscher, 4—14; A. Hafele, 4—14; C. Goldman, 3—15; A. Smith, 3—15; C. Frank, 3—15; H. Glensner, 3—15; T. Macclinchy, 2—16; G. Watts, 2—16; F. Herz, 2—16; A. Hope, 1—17; L. Goldman, 1—17; W. Briggs, 1—17; F. Miller, 1—17; C. Cooke, 1—17; J. Sterling, 1—17; F. Himmelreich, 0—18; N. Gerhard, 0—18.

Gramercy Wheelmen on Skates.

A large party of members of the Gramercy Wheelmen and their women friends enjoyed a skating party in Central Park on Sunday. Some of the wheelmen who participated in the outing were John Lechler, Louis Nemseek, Charles Doebele, "Nick" Eisenhauer, E. Eisenhauer, Fred Searle, J. Zabriskie, Paul Ballbach, H. Greinert, Jr., Emil Klein, P. Mehrbrey, Count Fressell, Charles W. Eberwein, George Eisenhauer, and John Betz.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Howard E. Raymond, a former Chairman of the Racing Board, has returned from a business trip to England and the Continent. He saw the big cycle shows in London and Paris. From his point of view neither compares favorably with the Madison Square Garden exhibition.

—Ernest Franks, the genial Assistant Secretary of the Cycle Board of Trade, returned from the Chicago show yesterday. Mr. Franks says the Western exhibit was remarkably successful, considering the difficulties the management had to surmount.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey have an individual membership of 2,500. The annual dinner will be eaten next month.

—J. Walter Spalding, who has been abroad on a long vacation, is expected to arrive home the latter part of this week.

—Century runs will be made a feature of the outings of the Greenwich Wheelmen next season.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

First Annual Meeting Held in Brooklyn Last Evening.

The first annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress was held last night at the Elephant Clubhouse, Brooklyn. Thomas E. Curtis presided, and S. Karpf acted as secretary. Delegates representing the following organizations were in attendance: Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League, Carruthers; National Shaughnessy, Brooklyn; New-York Royal Arcanum League, American National, United Bowling Clubs, Interstate League, Arlington League, Has Been League, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association League, Buffalo Bowling Association, Hamilton County Bowling League of Cincinnati, O.; New-England Bowling League of Lowell, Mass.; Wheeling Bowling Association of Wheeling, W. Va.; Casino Bowling Tournament of Astoria, Harlem Bowling League, and the Merrimack Valley League. The Secretary had proxies from the Wheeling Bowling Association, St. Louis Bowling Association, Kansas City Amateur Bowling League, Quebec Bowling League, and North Chicago Bowling L[illegible]

The election of officers [illegible] President—Thomas E. [illegible] President—P. J. Farley, New-England Bowling League; Secretary—S. Karpf, Harlem Bowling League; Treasurer—J. J. Floss, Buffalo Bowling Association; Board of Directors—W. Teajust, Buffalo Bowling Association; T. W. Prior, Jr., American National Tournament; H. Hoefle, Hamilton County Bowling League; J. B. Swift, New-England Bowling League; E. M. Stadler, Wheeling Bowling Association; Dr. H. Tim, United Bowling Clubs; T. E. Quinn, Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League; Dr. T. E. Wells, Carruthers National; George P. Strack, Casino, Astoria.

The subject of changing the spots to 11½ inches was considered, but it was decided to refer this and all other changes in the rules to the Board of Directors, who will report to the next meeting, to be held in October.

Games in an Armory.

Entries for the joint games of the National Athletic Club and Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, have been so numerous as to warrant the assertion that the meeting on Jan. 27 will eclipse anything of its kind ever given in Brooklyn. The one-mile relay race for the championship of the New-York National Guard is attracting the most attention. Teams from the Seventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Regiments are entered. The latter will have two strong teams. The other events are: Sixty-yard run, (handicap,) 60-yard run for National Guard of New-York members only; 220-yard handicap, 440-yard handicap, 880-yard handicap, 880-yard novice, one-mile handicap, 880 yards, for National Guard of New-York members only, and running high jump handicap. Entries close on Jan. 20.

Steeplechasing at Brooklyn.

In answer to the suggestion of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, with its usual liberality and desire to help the sport, has followed the lead of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and decided to have races across country and over hurdles at Gravesend under the auspices and supervision of the National Steeplechase Association. This will give an unbroken circuit for Spring and Autumn meetings for the jumpers with Washington, Morris Park, Brooklyn, Sheepshead Bay, Saratoga, and Brighton Beach.

St. Louis Loses a Pitcher.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Theodore Breitenstein, the pitcher of the St. Louis Baseball Club, has signed a contract with Manager Havill of the Chester Grays of the Southern Illinois League, and will play with that team during the coming season.

CALEDONIANS WON BY ONE SHOT.

Close Curling Contest with the St. Andrew's Club.

Two curling matches were decided on the Hoboken rink yesterday. In the afternoon the officers of the Empire City Club played for the Conley medal and the President's team won by 4 shots. The evening match was between the Caledonian and St. Andrew's Clubs. It was a close contest, the Caledonians winning by one shot. Following are the scores:

PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
P. Anderson,	J. B. Suffern,
W. Hunter,	J. L. Robertson,
John Boyes,	W. A. Manwell,
G. Tothian,	Adam Manwell,
Joe Connel, (skip)....19	J. F. Conley, (skip)...15

RINK 1.

CALEDONIANS.	S. ANDREWS.
W. Stewart,	D. A. F. Dietrich,
A. J. Buschman,	J. S. Russell,
J. Stalker,	R. Boyd,
D. McKeeman, (Skip)—11	John Leslie, (Skip)—15

RINK 2.

Charles McKenzie,	Alec Fraser,
W. Archibald,	J. Rennie,
T. T. Archibald,	W. H. Smith,
David Foulis, (Skip)—20	George Telfer (Skip)— 8

RINK 3.

T. Watson,	David Kay,
R. Archibald,	J. McMillan,
Harry Archibald,	Andrew Gillies,
J. Templeton, (Skip)—11	F. Dykes, (Skip)—14
Total..............42	Total..............41

JONES CONTINUES OBSTINATE

The House Tariff Bill Likely to Remain Tied Up in the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—When the Senate adjourned this afternoon Chairman Morrill did not know whether there would be a meeting of the Finance Committee to-morrow or not, although to-morrow will be the regular meeting day.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, upon whose vote the Republicans must rely to get the tariff bill out of committee, is quoted to-night as saying that he will insist upon the addition of 15 per cent. to the sugar schedule to correspond with the increases made by the House bill in the other schedules. If he shall continue to insist on this it is not at all clear how the Republicans, who are a tie with the Democrats on the committee, can report their bill without amendments in accordance with the instructions of the Senate caucus.

It is probable, too, that Mr. Jones may urge the placing of a free-coinage rider to the bill. He declines to say that he will not do so. He appears to have the whip hand. Messrs. Allison and Aldrich are out of the city and would not be present should a meeting be called for to-morrow.

STRIKING MINISTERS RETURN

Six of Them Once Again in the Cabinet, and Sir Hibbert Tupper Gives His Place to His Father.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 13.—At a late hour to-night six of the striking Cabinet Ministers, namely, Messrs. Foster, Dickey, Ives Halgart, Montague, and Wood, all consented to return to their positions in the Cabinet, providing that some changes were made in regard to remedial legislation. Sir Hibbert Tupper refused to again join the Cabinet, preferring to let his father come in.

The "bolters," as the seven retiring Ministers are called, also demanded that the High Commissioner be taken into the Cabinet along with them, in the place of his son. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he was favorable to a temporary arrangement of this kind to get the address through the House, but he would require to get the sanction of Lord Aberdeen to the proposal. Sir Mackenzie will give an answer to-morrow.

Electric Light Company Disbanded.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Jan. 13.—The Port Jefferson Electric Light Company has disbanded. The company has been in hot water since its formation, three weeks ago, and was recently compelled to raise its capital stock from $7,500 to $10,000, because of timidity on the part of subscribers to stock. The President of the company was L. Chambers, and the Secretary and Treasurer, W. T. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler is trying to organize a new company.

The Mississippi Senatorship.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator in the Democratic caucus to-night, the last resulting: Money, 73; Lowry, 41; Allen, 39½; Hooker, 11½; Gov. McLaurin, 3; William G. Yerger, 1; total vote cast, 169; necessary to choice, 85. All the candidates are advocates of the free coinage of silver.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The sales of high-class Furniture are steadily on the increase at manufacturing prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.

READ, ADVERTISE! NEW-YORK DISPATCH, [illegible] NINETEENTH. [illegible] Features.

NO GREATER NEW-YORK

Mass Meeting of Brooklyn Anti-Consolidationists.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC NOT CROWDED

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, A. A. Low, ex-Judge Reynolds, William C. Redfield, and Others Insist Upon Another Vote.

The League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn held an anti-consolidation mass meeting last night in the Academy of Music, in that city. The lower part of the building was full, the top gallery was nearly empty.

The audience manifested a friendly feeling toward the speakers, but did not indulge in any extravagant outbursts of enthusiasm. There were as many women as men present. Some of the women wore elaborate toilets.

But for the absence of swallow-tail coats, in fact, the audience might easily have been mistaken for the one assembled there Tuesday night to hear grand opera in Italian. The perfume of violets filled the air. Brooklyn's swell regimental band furnished the music. The white flag of Brooklyn was displayed everywhere, on the platform and along the galleries.

Among those who consented to the use of their names as Vice Presidents or Secretaries of the demonstration were Bishop Littlejohn, Benjamin D. Silliman, A. A. Low, Henry K. Sheldon, Alfred T. White, William Hester, Charles A. Moore, Charles M. Pratt, W. C. Bryant, W. C. Wallace, J. Rogers Maxwell, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Jesse Johnson, S. B. Chittenden, the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Malone, A. T. Sullivan, Tunis G. Bergen, J. M. Van Cott, Gen. J. B. Woodward, Henry E. Pierrepont, R. D. Benedict, Bernard Peters, W. L. Ogden, Edward Barr, Royal C. Peabody, Jesse Fuller, H. S. Snow, H. F. Gunnison, and Frank Lyman.

Alfred F. Britton called the meeting to order. A. A. Low was introduced as temporary Chairman. He was warmly received.

"Every loyal Brooklynite, man or woman," he said, "will appreciate the great significance of our meeting here to-night. The cause we have in hand, and which, with God's help, we will keep in hand, is linked to our hearts and with the history and institutions of Brooklyn. To those who purpose to treat this cause with unfairness, we say 'Hands off! Hands off the liberty of the City of Brooklyn!'"

The Rev. Dr. Storrs was unanimously elected permanent Chairman. He spoke at some length, mainly reiterating the reasons for his opposition to consolidation and to the pending bill in the Legislature, which were expressed by him last week at the preliminary meeting of citizens in the Art Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music.

He said the question now was not consolidation or anti-consolidation, but merely to protest against consolidation by the Legislature without giving the people a chance to vote on the question.

"Are we to be led along by the politicians at Albany as a blind man is led by a dog?" he asked. "The answer to that question is as plain as the nose on your face. The only way to avoid it is to say that a vote was taken on that question in the Fall of 1894. But that was merely an expression of opinion. It was a vote preceded by no formal discussion. The question was regarded by many voters as a huge joke, and by many more as of no importance. The anti-consolidationists made not the slightest attempt to organize. To say that vote represented the sentiment of Brooklyn is sheer audacity.

"It is a question if good government is possible in such an immense city as Greater New-York, with an immense, shifting, heterogeneous population of 3,000,000 into the midst of which the political sewage of Europe is dumped every week.

"London, Paris and Berlin are held in check by an armed government. We have no armed municipal government to contend against great riots."

The Rev. Dr. Storrs paid a compliment to Hugh McLaughlin.

"I do not often have the opportunity," he said, "to agree with my distinguished fellow-townsman, Mr. McLaughlin. I voted for his candidates for Mayor on several occasions, not always to my subsequent complete satisfaction, I am sorry to say. But I take Mr. McLaughlin to be a clear-headed, wide-sighted man in matters of finance. He says he expects the consolidation will increase the taxes of Brooklyn. I think he is right.

"The taxes are now steadily rising in New-York. They are getting ready over there to spend $100,000,000 on underground railroads, which will be of no more use to Brooklyn than street cars in Labrador, to pull people from Kings County and land them somewhere in the wilds of Westchester.

"I doubt if consolidation will increase the value of our real estate. That depends on fashion, and fashion cannot be changed by legislative enactment, any more than you can change the course of the wind by opening your umbrella.

"Consolidation will not help us to get municipal improvements. There is a Bible precedent against selling the birthright for a mess of pottage. Let us be careful we do not fail to get the pottage. Let us ourselves make Brooklyn beautiful.

"It is said there is no sentiment in this question. But sentiment is only judgment on fire."

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the pending Consolidation bill as a violation of home rule, and demanding of the Legislature that it take no action on consolidation until the question was again submitted to the people.

Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds spoke briefly. He said the small majority in favor of consolidation in the election of 1894 mainly came from John Y. McKane's notorious "Bowery" district of Coney Island.

"Suppose we did vote in 1894," Mr. Reynolds said; "what of it? Every political division under our constitution has the right to change its mind once a year. The Brooklyn of 1896 is very different from the Brooklyn of 1894. Tammany Hall comes to us with the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob. If we are deceived by it we are worse than was Isaac. Let us see the charter before we vote. I do not want the voice of 11,000,000 people stifled by a lawyer living in Nyack and a President of an express company who lives in Tioga."

Commissioner of City Works Alfred T. White was greeted with cheering and hand clapping. Those on the stage arose and applauded.

"It is a unique experience," said Mr. White, "when all of the twenty-eight representatives of Brooklyn in the Legislature are a unit on one question, as they are against consolidation. It has been said truthfully that men may and do differ on the question of consolidation. Most of us are convinced that improvements will come more rapidly if Brooklyn be left to itself. I have had, of late, some opportunity to measure the needs and resources of Brooklyn. To my own mind it is plain that Brooklyn will move more rapidly and certainly more wisely if she remains independent and self-governed.

"But the issue here is not consolidation. As the numbers increase in the population of a city the individual responsibility lessens, and public indifference grows. There are only three States in the Union, outside of our own, which have a population equal to that of the proposed greater New-York. It is no wonder that even the most eager consolidationists take fright at the idea of preparing a charter, and cry, consolidation first and a charter afterward. Is it not a matter of supreme importance for us to claim our birthright?

"We come as citizens of Brooklyn, which more than once has led in the vanguard of municipal reform, and we say to the Legislature: 'Give us the right to vote on the question of our own life or death.' If they say the vote of 1894 was conclusive, is it not equally conclusive to say that the vote of 1895 for our present members of the Legislature was conclusive? Was not consolidation a clearly expressed issue in every Assembly district? It would take a microscope to find a consolidationist among the delegation or an advocate of this force bill. We will abide by another vote, but we are entitled to that vote."

William C. Redfield, President of the League of Loyal Citizens, spoke longer than anybody else, and he dealt with every phase of the subject in detail. He said, among other things:

"Is resubmission proper and necessary, and why? We are told that we have voted once; 'that a vote is a vote; 'that resubmission is the 'baby act,' that one resubmission may mean two or three, &c. These statements contain a measure—a small measure—of truth, much of misunderstanding, much of ignorance. How many of those who freely use them are aware of the Constitutional conditions of such a vote as that on consolidation of 1894? Should they not wisely inform themselves fully on that before thus uttering their views?

"The heart of this matter lies in this; that a vote by the people of such a nature—that is, a referendum—differs essentially from all other votes. It is radically unlike them in this vital respect, that it can of itself decide nothing. The Legislature is the sole law-making power. It cannot Constitutionally delegate or surrender that power by letting the people by ballot decide whether there shall be such and such a law or not.

"It can ask the people to express their wishes, to give their opinions, and it is as free to act after that opinion as before it, save for the moral effect of the vote. A vote so taken is only a mandate when its conditions make it mandatory. Of itself it decides, can decide, nothing. The fact is different with a vote on Constitutional amendments such as also took place in 1894. There a bare majority must decide.

"If in our State there is but a small vote and slight majority for a Constitutional amendment, that decides it, as it does with an elective officer. Such is not the law with a popular referendum. That is a guide to the Legislature, not a mandate to it. It is, it can be, but an opinion, and, like all opinions, has weight or weakness according to its conditions.

"This was made perfectly clear by the Consolidation Commission before the election of 1894, when it published this official statement:

> Electors will please observe that this vote amounts to nothing more than a simple expression of opinion on the general subject of consolidation. It is merely the gathering of the sentiment of the electors of each municipality, advisory as to future proceedings. If every ballot in a city or town were cast in favor of consolidation there would be no finality about it; no consolidation would result until further action by the Legislature prescribing methods, terms, and conditions.

"Let us look at that 'expression of opinion.' The circumstances are well known. I need hardly describe them. Three political parties were in the field, and a bitter partisan fight was in progress. The election of Governor was pending. A complex and confusing ballot was used, whereby each man had to handle nineteen separate tickets, a system now condemned and rejected.

"By reason of this thousands of voters were disfranchised who waited anxiously at the polls. Little or no discussion from the platform of the grave matter of consolidation had preceded the election. No organized opposition existed, while all the New-York press and a powerful organization here urged consolidation strongly.

"The instructions to Republican voters were to vote for all constitutional amendments. Those to Democratic voters were to vote against them. In most Republican wards the vote favored consolidation, and in the Democratic wards was heavily against it. There is no pretense that party lines divide us on consolidation, and the inference is irresistible that the consolidation ballot was confused with those for the constitutional amendments, and the vote a mistaken and unreliable expression of opinion.

"But there are reasons for resubmission in new matters which have come to light since 1894. There has been a growth of civic pride unknown before and based upon the solid achievements of our recent administration.

"Much has happened to make Brooklynites interested in and proud of their city. Improved pavements, new sewers, enlarged water supply, new parks and driveways, economy in cost, efficiency in service—these all have contributed to make Brooklyn better and to raise her higher in the esteem of her own people.

"Largely this has been due to the energy and skill of our Commissioner of City Works, our guest and speaker of this evening, Mr. Alfred T. White. We have demonstrated our capacity for self-government of the best kind, and have shown our ability to keep it up.

"Across the river things have changed, and not for good. The same organization that was temporarily driven from power in 1894 has returned in strength in 1895. Apart from this, and quite as important, is the vast growth of taxation yonder.

"The budget of $35,000,000 of 1894 has grown to be $44,000,000 in 1896, an increase in the last year of over $6,500,000. This has been accompanied also by trimming closely many of the departments, and was followed by the certainty of further increases in succeeding years. The New-York tax rate of $1.79 in 1894 was made $1.91 in 1895, and will be well over $2 in 1896.

"New-York has not, as yet, attempted improvements in her last annexed districts, as large as Manhattan Island, and when that great work is assumed heavy expenses accrue at once.

"If, under the alleged Greater New-York, it is considered that the metropolis must carry the burden of giving city improvements to a large part of Queens County, to much of Westchester, and to all of Richmond County, while carrying simultaneously its own burden and those of Brooklyn, I think it reasonable to say that the tax rate to follow, if the improvements are well done, will certainly exceed that which Brooklyn alone, well managed and with care, will work out for herself.

"These considerations are new; they did not exist in 1894; they are potent factors now. It is right that our future be reconsidered by us, in view of them. They have been accompanied here by a great change of sentiment.

"Many ardent consolidationists of 1894 oppose it now. Two men who favored annexation in 1894 are ex-Mayor Schieren and Senator George W. Brush, both of whom earnestly oppose union now.

"If Brooklyn has changed her mind, as there is much evidence that she has, shall she not have the privilege of expressing her new opinion? This can only be done by resubmission. After a year of consideration the project for the unification of London has been indefinitely deferred. The task has been found too large, and practical English sense has turned from it.

"Does our law forbid a like privilege, or will our lawmakers refuse it? We demand the privilege of expressing Brooklyn's present opinion. There is but one way fully to do it. Our local legislators speak unitedly at Albany in favor of resubmission; our people are behind them.

"It is not only a just and fair, but a simple and easy, solution of present difficulties. We expect that it will be allowed us. Would it not be dangerous to refuse it? Allow me to add, in conclusion, that we have the best consolidation authority for resubmission."

Jesse Johnson and District Attorney Foster L. Backus also spoke.

Mr. Johnson said that the proposed Consolidation bill violated the fundamental rights of the citizens of Brooklyn by virtually putting them under a provisional government of the Legislature, pending the final going into effect of the act.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Haubert offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, calling upon the Senators and Assemblymen from Kings County to vote in favor of a bill for the resubmission to the people of the question of consolidation.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection;

FROM THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

By auxiliary of the Exchange, Mr. Mayer Lehman, President, and Messrs. Theodore P. Ralli and K. Maissner:

Lehman Brothers	$50	N. Herrmann	$25
Ralli Brothers	50	J. O. Bloss	25
R. Sidenberg & Co.	50	Murchison & Co.	25
Hopkins, Dwight, & Co.	50	P. Fachiri & Co.	25
A. Norden & Co.	50	R. W. Levy & Co.	25
Hubbard Bros. & Co.	50	S. Munn, Son & Co.	25
Woodward & Stillman	50	H. H. Meyer	25
Mohr, Haneman & Co.	50	Sondheim Brothers	25
Inman, Swan & Co.	50	Latham, Alexander & Co.	25
R. T. Wilson & Co.	50	Louis G. Schiffer	20
Fatman & Schwarz	25	A. N. Selter	15
S. Gruner & Co.	25	R. P. McDougall	10
Price, McCormack & Co.	25	Henry Goldthwaite	10
Knoop, Frerichs & Co.	25	Peter Holtze	10
John B. Leech	25	In lesser amounts	40
		Total	$955

HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

By Eugene H. Conklin:

Keck, Mosser & Co.	$50	L. F. Robertson & Sons	10
G. B. Horton	25	Goat and Sheep Skin Import Company	10
Bittel, Tepel & Co.	10	B. W. Jones	10
F. Blumenthal & Co.	10	Fayerweather & Ladew	10
Shattuck & Binger	10	David Moffat & Co.	10
Booth & Co.	10	Abe Stein Company	10
C. A. Schieren & Co.	10	Adolph Scheftel	10
Mulford, Cary & Conklin	10	In smaller amounts	72
E. B. Stimpson & Son	10		
Charles Hauselt	10		
Salomon & Phillips	10	Total	$307

ADDITIONAL FROM STOCK EXCHANGE.

By William Alexander Smith:

John C. Tappin	$100	Prince & Whiteley	$25
H. De Coppet	100	Thomas B. Rea	20
"Cash"	50	Vernam & Co.	20
D. Bacon	25	E. Morrison	5

Steinwehr Post's Ball.

Steinwehr Post, 192, G. A. R., Department of New-York, held its annual installation banquet and ball in the assembly room at the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night. Prior to the opening of the ball was the ceremony of installing officers. The newly installed officers are Adolph Reimann, Commander; Louis Leubuscher, Senior Vice Commander; Peter Semferlen, Junior Vice Commander; George J. Dambmann, Adjutant; George Probst, Quartermaster; Albert Wagner, Chaplain; Max Lehman, Surgeon; Gustav Arnold, Officer of the Day; Henry Meier, Officer of the Guard; Hall Kaiser, Sergeant Major; George Fass, Quartermaster Sergeant; Moritz Seidenstock, Color Bearer; Conrad Menz, Band Master; Francis J. Wernick, Delegate to Department Encampment; Francis A. Lederle, Alternate Delegate to Department Encampment.

A PRESBYTERIAN JUBILEE

Celebrations by the Old First Church in Fifth Avenue.

FINE CHORUS AND QUARTET MUSIC

Neighboring and Former Pastors to Take Part in the Services—The History of Dr. Duffield's Church.

The first services in the old First Presbyterian Church were held fifty years ago last Sunday, and in honor of the passing of the day, the members of the church arranged for a jubilee.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield preached an anniversary sermon on Sunday, and last night the jubilee services were begun. These services will be continued to-night and to-morrow night.

In his sermon on Sunday Dr. Duffield gave a history of the old First Church, which claims to be the mother of all other Presbyterian churches in the city. The present building, which has seen hal fa century, is antedated by the history of another church building more famous in its day.

Where the United States Sub-Treasury now stands in Wall Street was once the site of the original building of the church. There a crude stone structure was reared nearly two centuries ago by the robust Presbyterians who had gathered in New-York, and at that time Wall Street had no promise of financial greatness, and the church flourished as the town grew in importance. As time advanced, however, the residence portion of the city went further up town and the Old First Church was practically isolated.

The congregation decided long before the Civil War to build the present structure, and when it was completed the old stone church was carefully torn down. Each stone was marked and the material was moved to Hoboken, N. J., where the edifice was again erected and became the First Presbyterian Church of that town.

When the present church was built, at 54 Fifth Avenue, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets were desirable for fashionable residences, and many of the brownstone fronts in which lived some of the best families of the day still surround the church. The church was then, and for many years afterward, a very fashionable place of worship. Many of the oldest families of the city attended its services. Business houses, however, have slowly invaded that part of the city, and when the fashionable residents moved up town, the Brick Church and others found support from many of those who had been attendants at the old First Church.

The ancient church still retains a very prosperous flock, but it is no longer one of the fashionable churches. Some of those who heard the first sermon preached in the church are still members, but the congregation generally is composed of comparatively new members.

The first evening of the jubilee exercises was under the patronage of the Baton Club, a flourishing organization of almost 100 members, composed of musical young people of the church, assisted by the "Old First" Quartet—Miss Mary H. Mansfield, soprano; Miss Antonia H. Sawyer, alto; E. Ellsworth Giles, tenor, and Luther Gale Allen, baritone.

The church was crowded with members and visitors. The choir loft was decorated with potted plants and large United States flags. The church, otherwise, was devoid of any attempt at ornamentation.

The club rendered as the principal feature of the evening's entertainment Harry Rowe Shelley's beautiful cantata, "The Inheritance Divine." The chorus of fifty voices was well trained, and sang, with precision and strength, "Jerusalem, that City Glorious," "No Sound Was Heard of Weeping," and the closing chorus, "Come, Thou Dear Ascending Lord." In the cantata the quartet made a very favorable impression in its singing of "The Unjust and the Impure." The most interesting solo was "I, Jesus, Have Sent Mine Angel," by Mr. Allen.

Mr. Giles played the "Reformation" symphony, by Mendelssohn. Dr. Duffield explained that this symphony was particularly suitable on such an occasion, as it was written for the ter-centenary of the Confession of Augsburg, which marked the beginning of religious liberty. The sounds of that great confession, he said, are still in the people's minds. Much of the liberty of to-day was founded on the principles laid down in the Augsburg Confession. Mr. Giles also played the "Schiller" march, by Meyerbeer, and Wach's "Pastorale," and Widor's "Toccata."

The Baton Club sang Gaul's "The Holy City," and the quartet sang the "Festival Te Deum," by Dudley Buck.

Though the entertainment was in the church and partook largely of a religious nature, none of the numbers on the programme were allowed to pass without appreciative applause.

The church will have a "Gathering of Friends" this evening. There are a number of churches in the immediate vicinity with which the members of the old First Church have been very intimately acquainted, and whose work they have paralleled. It is proposed that the ministers and members of these churches shall be the guests of the Old First for the evening, and that fraternal greetings shall be exchanged. The ministers of the neighboring churches will occupy the pulpit for short addresses. The programme for this evening is as follows:

Organ symphony, Dminor.............Guilmant
Invocation and Scripture lesson.
The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Ph.D., Moderator of the Presbytery.
Hymn, "Christ for the World We Sing."
"The Church and the Commonwealth,"
The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, Moderator of the General Assembly.
"The Church and the Churches,"
The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, Pastor of Collegiate Reformed Church.
Anthem, "I am Alpha and Omega"....Stainer
"The Church and the Municipality,"
Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder of the City of New-York.
"The Church and the University,"
The Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, Dean of the Faculty of Princeton College.
Anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd"....Smart
"The Church and the Neighborhood,"
The Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector of the Church of the Ascension.
The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on University Place.
Hymn, "Lift U pYour Heads, Ye Gates."
Benediction.

The church will hold a "reunion of the family" to-morrow night. The church at times has had some very famous preachers in its pulpit, and some of these will come long distances in order to be present at the jubilee. The Rev. Richard D. Harlan will come from Rochester, N. Y., where he is pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, and President Francis L. Patton and Prof. William M. Paxton will come from Princeton College. Promises of the attendance of many old church members in and out of the city have also been given.

The programme for to-morrow evening is as follows:

Jubilee Overture...............C. M. von Weber.
Invocation and Scripture Lesson.
Hymn, "Children of the Heavenly King."
Reminiscences of the Home in Wall Street.
The Church Schools...........Charles M. Jessup.
A Member of the Session of the "Old First."
Recollections of Pastoral Life by former Pastors of the "Old First."
The Rev. William M. Paxton, Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary.
The Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Pastor of Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.
Anthem, "Gently Lord, O Gently Lead Us"..Guilmant.
Retrospect and Prospect. By former Stated Supplies of the "Old First."
The Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College.
Hymn, "O God of Bethel, by Whose Hand."
Benediction.

This will be followed by a social hour and collation in the church house.

GREENWAY WILL SURELY BE ELECTED

The Campaign in Manitoba the Most Bitter Ever Fought There.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 13.—Premier Greenway will be elected without opposition for his own constituency, Preston, his opponent having dropped out.

The campaign, which closes at the polls on Wednesday, is one of the bitterest ever fought in Manitoba, and the probabilities are that Premier Greenway will sweep the country on his national schools question.

All sorts of bribery and corruption charges are made against Greenway by the opposition; on the other hand, Greenway has the entire support of all the Protestant churches. Many special sermons on the schools issue were delivered from the pulpits yesterday.

DOCTORS FIGHTING FOR A PATIENT

Allopaths and Homeopaths at War in White Plains Over a Man Suffering with Apoplexy.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 13.—There is a fight in progress between the practitioners of the two schools of medicine at this place which is causing considerable talk. One of the patients at the Keeley Institute was taken ill a few days ago. The man was a believer in homeopathy, and Dr. Charles E. Birch of that school was called to attend him.

He was attacked with apoplexy, and proper care could not be given him at the boarding house. David Cromwell, one of the officers of the White Plains Hospital and a friend of the patient, suggested that he be taken to that institution.

Dr. Birch said if this was done the medical directors of the hospital would take the case out of his hands and treat the man after their allopathic school, as they had already given notice to the homeopaths to that effect.

Mr. Cromwell said that by his influence, as he endowed a bed, the matter could be arranged. The transfer was accordingly made. The second day, when Dr. Birch visited his patient, he found that Dr. H. E. Schmid, the Medical Director, had ordered his remedies thrown out and had substituted his own.

Mr. Cromwell was appealed to to act for his friend and carry out his wishes, but he said he was powerless. Dr. Birch then made arrangements to remove his patient to a hotel.

The trouble between the homeopathists and allopathists in connection with the hospital is not new. The homeopathists call their allopathic friends despots, while they in turn call the homeopaths old women.

PROGRESS MADE IN AFRICA

Cyrus C. Adams Lectures Before the American Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society held its annual meeting at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, last night. The announcement that Cyrus C. Adams, a Fellow of the society, would lecture on "Progress in Africa" drew a large audience.

Previous to the lecture the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles P. Daly, LL. D.; Vice President—The Rev. C. C. Tiffany; Treasurer—Walter R. T. Jones; Domestic Corresponding Secretary—James M. Bailey; Members of the Council—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Henry Holt, Clarence King, Charles A. Peabody, and William G. Hamilton.

The Council's report for the last year showed that there are at present 1,148 members of the society, and that 70 members were admitted during the year. The balance of cash on hand on Jan. 1, 1896, was $14,069. The announcement was made that during the year the late Gen. George W. Cullen bequeathed to the society $100,000 to construct a fire-proof building for the society. A suitable site for the building has not yet been selected. It was stated that a large number of visitors made use of the society since the dispute about the British Guiana boundary question to consult the maps and papers of the society, of which there were very many and good ones.

Mr. Adams began his lecture with a description of the region about Lake Nyanza. He exhibited large maps of Africa on the stereopticon. He gave a synopsis of the knowledge of Africa given the world by the various explorers, and step by step he showed the improvement made in the maps of the country, and also how civilization had spread with the advance of white men over the continent. He showed various maps of the Congo region, with descriptions of the country and views of the natives. He made a single allusion to the Transvaal.

"No one," he said, "is more surprised than the friends of Dr. Jameson over the recent expedition of that man. His friends and all those who know what he has done know that Jameson and Cesnola have set the pace for the white colonies of Africa in developing the country and civilizing the natives. It was Jameson that changed savage and warlike natives into peaceful and industrious people. I could talk of the great good Jameson has done for half an hour."

Mr. Adams said the Transvaal would probably exceed the United States as a gold-producing country inside of a year.

UNITED COUNCIL OFFICERS INSTALLED

An Interesting Ceremonial Performed at the Meeting on Sunday.

The Tuxedo Building, in Madison Avenue, never held a larger assemblage than that which gathered there Sunday afternoon to witness the installation of the new officers of the United Council, No. 1,035, Legion of Honor. The large hall was finely decorated in honor of the occasion. Thirteen new and two transfer members were admitted, and a good deal of important business was transacted before the main business of the meeting, the installation of the new officers, was begun.

Grand Commander P. F. McGowan, accompanied by all the grand officers, District Deputies, and a large delegation of visiting Past Commanders, was welcomed by Commander Scullion. Deputy B. F. Corell acted as Grand Guide and assisted the Grand Commander to install the following officers: Commander—James H. J. Scullion; Vice Commander—Daniel W. Quinn; Past Commander, John P. Sinnette; Orator—Harry F. Henry; Secretary—W. T. Stewart; Collector—B. F. Forman; Treasurer—Ely Herzog; Guide—J. J. Raftus; Assistant Guide—Lizzie McDonald; Chaplain—Miss Kate Ford; Warden—C. O. Peitsch; Sentry—W. Van Arsdale; Trustees—J. H. Gansmann, J. H. Eakins, and J. H. Hughes; Organist and Musical Director—Frank P. Banta; Medical Examiner—George J. Moser, M. D.; Alternate—J. E. Messenger, M. D.

After the installation was completed, Grand Commander McGowan offered to present the council with the handsomest set of gavels ever made in New-York, and the Commander a three-hundred-dollar prize if the council would show a net increase of 200 members by Jan. 1, 1897. Commander Scullion made an appropriate response, and surprised the members of the council by presenting Companion Sinnette a handsome diamond-studded Past Commander's jewel and Organist Frank Banta and Vice Commander Quinn handsome badges of the order. The council was then turned over to the new Orator, Harry F. Henry, who furnished a very interesting entertainment. Among those who contributed to it were Herbert and Place, banjoists; Isabella Herzog, in a recitation; Stanley and Tracy, character artists; Helen Edwards, soprano; Master Metzger, boy orator; the Prince sisters, Harry F. Henry, baritone; James Holland, humorist; Steele and Murray, character artists, and Birdie Colger, soprano.

CONTRACT FOR GARBAGE NOT READY

Will Be Considered with Dumping Boat by Estimate Board To-morrow.

The Board of Estimate met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to take up the consideration of the form of contract hereafter to be issued to all bidders for "final disposition of garbage" contracts, but as the contract was only drawn up late in the day and none of the members of the board having had a chance to look it over, it was laid over until to-morrow.

The board then authorized the issuance of $250,000 in assessment bonds for street improvement and $50,000 worth of water stock bonds, the latter on account of the improvement of the Croton watershed.

Col. Waring brought up the question of the Delehanty dumping boat again. He said that at the last meeting he was under a misapprehension regarding the building of the boat in question. He said he now finds that the boat can be built for $33,000. He wanted the opinion of the board as to whether he might proceed with the building of a boat under the old resolution. Corporation Counsel Scott said it could not be done, so the matter will come up again to-morrow.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10TH GRAND COMBINATION SALE OF FAULCONER & RUE, DANVILLE, KY., JANUARY 30, 31, and FEBRUARY 1, OF 250 HORSES. SPEED SPANS, ROADSTERS, NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY SADDLERS, &c., &c. A better lot of horses were never offered to the public. Send for catalogue.

Fine Arts.

Greater New-York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts.

OUR ART GALLERIES pleasantly surprise visitors—who open wide their eyes in finding in a department store a tastefully arranged Art Gallery—showing the choicest works of art from all schools. And the greatest surprise is our prices, which are fully 50 per cent. below regular art dealers' figures.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

45 Original Oil Paintings, in gold frames and shadow boxes, from $20.00 to $60.00.

Choice Water Colors from $6.00 upward.

Now on exhibition and for sale, OERTEL'S FAMOUS ORIGINAL "ROCK OF AGES."

Art Galleries 6th Floor. Take Elevators.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

Copartnership Notices.

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OGDEN & WALLACE," and the principal place of business of such partnership is to be in the City, County, and State of New-York.

2. The general nature of the business to be carried on by such limited partnership is buying and selling iron and steel.

3. The names and residences of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows:

Theodore C. Wallace, who resides at No. 36 Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey; John B. Carss, who resides at No. 537 West 141st Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; John H. Palmer, who resides at No. 179 Arlington Avenue, in the Town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, (the said Wallace, Carss, and Palmer, being a majority of the general partners composing the firm of Ogden & Wallace, which has heretofore carried on business within this State, under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, and is now about to discontinue such business;) and, Charles W. Ogden, who resides at No. 31 West 20th Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

4. The said Charles W. Ogden has contributed the sum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

5. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the second day of January, 1896, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this second day of January, 1896, in the presence of—
JOHN P. LAMERDIN.
THEO. C. WALLACE,
JOHN B. CARSS,
JOHN H. PALMER,
CHARLES W. OGDEN.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

On this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me personally appeared Theodore C. Wallace, John B. Carss, John H. Palmer, and Charles W. Ogden, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they did severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.
JOHN P. LAMERDIN, Commissioner of Deeds, N. Y. City & Co.
ja7-1aw6wTu

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, January 9, 1896.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings for the batteries of the battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky." This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with one another, upon what terms they will engage to furnish the gun forgings herein mentioned, and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce said forgings within the United States, and of domestic material, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the following material: Eight sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 13-inch breech-loading rifles, and 8 sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 8-inch breech-loading rifles. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes, and weights of the gun forgings, the specifications governing the manufacture and the test for acceptance of the same, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Gun Forgings." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on February 3, 1896, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on his entering into a formal contract for the performance of the work and giving bond for the same, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract and give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned immediately after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive informalities and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early deliveries and completion of the contract (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, January 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., February 11, 1896, and then opened, for supplying 10,000, (subject to increase or decrease of 20 per cent.) American white marble headstones in slabs. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Specifications, blanks, and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH. Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder. Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

17th ST., 36 WEST.—Suite of rooms unexpectedly vacated; also single room, with board; references exchanged.

51 LEXINGTON AV.—Large handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; table board; references.

32d ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single and suites; parlor dining room; excellent table; moderate prices.

Furnished Rooms.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Sunny large room, furnished, for gentleman; references.

19th ST., 38 WEST.—Very central location; large rooms; handsomely furnished; also hall room; to let to gentlemen only.

158 EAST 46th ST.—Large, heated, sunny room; hot and cold water; private house; $6.

321 WEST 45th ST.—Bright, sunny, home-like rooms, with or without board; reasonable; select neighborhood.

Winter Resorts.

THE JEFFERSON, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN. Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience. AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs. Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

The New GARDEN CITY HOTEL, Garden City, Long Island, Now Open. WINTER SEASON. Fifty minutes from East 34th Street Ferry via Long Island Railroad. Piazzas inclosed in glass, with southerly exposure. Heated by steam. Cuisine unexcelled. Special terms for families and season guests. For illustrated book and rates address M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, Long Island, or THE GARDEN CITY COMPANY, Room 157, No. 280 Broadway. RETURN TO FORMER MANAGEMENT.

HAMILTON HOTEL, HAMILTON, BERMUDA. NOW OPEN. For circulars and information address MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES, Lakewood, New-Jersey, Accommodations for 350 Guests. HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA., Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE DE SOTO, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet. WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

WARREN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States, Established in 1734. Open All the Year. C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors. Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School, 11 West 86th St. A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Berkeley Gymnasium For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St. Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Miss C. Weiss, 204 East 48th, Piano, organ, harmony, 50 cents per hour; 30 cents per half hour.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Mrs. Clark's Select School for Girls, NASHVILLE, TENN. Suburban; elegant modern home; college preparation and other courses; 20 pupils; ideal place for daughters of parents spending Winter in the South.

The Cambridge School, a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Gentlemen—Superior teacher of English for first-class day school; English and elocution for day school; superior specialist in English for first-class city school. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German; conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Amusements.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. PETER F. DAILEY IN THE NIGHT CLERK.

Hoyt's Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2.15. HOYT'S Musical Farce, A BLACK SHEEP. N. Y. Herald says: "'A Black Sheep' is a worthy successor to 'A Trip to Chinatown.'"

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN. Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SIXTH MONTH. The Sporting Duchess. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

CASINO CHAMBERS. B'way & 39th St. Opens Sat., Jan. 18. The Parisian Sensation Admission, 25c. "CABARET DU NEANT." Performances half-hourly. 8 P. M. to midnight.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Last Nights of the New-York Engagement of NEIL BURGESS IN THE COUNTY FAIR.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GARRICK Theatre. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Sat. STUART ROBSON in the London Comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. DER DORNENWEG.

Amusements.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY FAMOUS ARTISTS BY THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. At which will be shown 175 original magazine illustrations, in black and white, by the best known artists. In Hotel Waldorf Ballroom Fifth Avenue, (Entrance on 33d St.) FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY. Positively Closing Saturday Night. Each day, from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. String concert, daily, by THE WHITE HUNGARIAN BAND. ADMISSION BY TICKET, FREE. Tickets can be obtained, free, at Charles Scribner's Sons, 157 5th Av.; Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square; Hegger's Art Rooms, 152 Broadway; Haas's Pharmacy, 5th Av. and 39th St.; Lindeman's Piano Warerooms, 116 W. 125th St.; Chandler's Piano Warerooms, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn, And at the New-York Office of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Metropolitan Building, Madison Av. and 23d St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON. Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau. To-night, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, RIGOLETTO and Mad Scene from Lucia. Melba, Scalchi, Russitano, Castelmary, and Kaschmann. To-morrow Night, revival of Boito's MEFISTOFELE. Mmes. Calvé (her first appearance here as Marguerita and Elena) and Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl. Thurs., Jan. 16, Tristan and Isolde, (in German.) Nordica and Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Mirsalis, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl. Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 17, joint appearance of Calvé and Melba in Bizet's opera, CARMEN. Sat. Mat., Jan. 18, Gounod's FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel. Sat. Ev'g, at pop. prices, Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci. First appearance in opera at pop. prices of Mme. CALVE. Extra Announcement.—The Met. Op. House being occupied by Yvette Guilbert and her company on Sun. Evg., Jan. 19, the next regular Met. Op. House Sunday Night Concert will take place on Sunday, Jan. 26. Répertoire next Week: Monday, Romeo et Juliette; Wednesday, Falstaff. Seats at box office, leading hotels, & 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

Third and LAST RECITAL by VICTOR MAUREL TO-NIGHT, 8:30, TO-NIGHT. AT CHICKERING HALL. PROGRAMME. GERMAN SONGS. Reserved seats.....$1.50. At Pond, 25 Union Square, and Chickering Hall. PHIPPS & ALPUENTE, MANAGERS. Scalchi, Russitano, Castelmary, and Kaschmann.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Sarah Bernhardt. MON., JAN. 20, LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF SARAH BERNHARDT. Presenting for the first time in America, for one week only, commencing Monday, Jan. 20, every evening and Saturday matinée, IZEYL, Drama in 4 acts by Sylvestre and Morand, expressly written for Mme. Bernhardt, and performed by her for over 150 nights in Paris. Prices: Orchestra and 3 rows of 1st Balcony, $3.00; other rows of 1st Balcony, $2.00. First 3 rows of Family Circle, $1.00; other rows, 50c. General admission, $1.00. Sale of seats begins next Thursday. During Mme. Bernhardt's limited engagement she will appear in La Tosca, La Dame aux Camélias, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Fédora, Phèdre, L'Arlésienne, Magda, and Gismonda.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Sat. Last Two Nights in This City of YVETTE GUILBERT. 30 EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS. Evs., 8:15. THEATRE. Mats., Wed. & Sat. RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR. Thursday Next, Special Engagement of YVETTE VIOLETTE, who imitates YVETTE GUILBERT. Concert Hall—PROMENADE CONCERTS 50 cts. ADMITS TO ALL. Sunday Evg., Scheel Popular Concert. Next Monday, Fanny Wentworth and Carl Hertz.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St. 9th year.......DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. "It is one of the most amusing and most brilliant plays seen here in late years."—Herald. The Benefit of the Doubt. By A. W. Pinero. 8:15 sharp. "Pinero's magic pen. It is a triumph. New-York has never listened to a more perfectly constructed piece."—World. "The performance is a credit to the American stage. Best play written in English in many a year."—Times. "One of the best plays seen in some time."—Mail and Express. "Is a genuine comedy."—Post. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Comedy Lectures. MAX O'RELL at 3, Wednesday, "The Little Foibles of John Bull"; Fri. 3, "American Society."

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, Cor. 38th St. LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHN HARE, MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY, and the Garrick Theatre Company of London. Every Night and Sat'y Mat. A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. In addition, on Wed., Thurs., and Saturday Evgs., Mr. Hare will make his first appearance in this country in his original character of Lord Kilclare in A QUIET RUBBER; on Tues. and Fri. Evgs., "COMEDY and TRAGEDY," and on Saty. Mat., "OLD CRONIES" will precede "A Pair of Spectacles."

5TH AVE. THEATRE. To-night, 8:15. H. C. MINER.......Proprietor and Manager. LAST WEEK. M. B. CURTIS in GENTLEMAN JOE, The Hansom Cabby. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. BEGINNING TUESDAY, JAN. 21, WM. H. CRANE and his admirable company in THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY. Sale of Seats Begins This Morning.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées at 2. THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS "Two hours clean, hearty laughter." MISS REHAN, MRS. GILBERT, MAXINE ELLIOTT, FRANK WORTHING, SIDNEY HERBERT, JAMES LEWIS, and EDWIN STEVENS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, Tuesday E'v'g, Jan'y 14th, at 8:30, CONCERT given by Miss ESTHER HIRSCH, Contralto, assisted by Miss BERNICE JAMES, Soprano; Mr. E. C. TOWNE, Tenor; Mr. E. LEON RAINS, Basso, Mr. ANTON HEGNER, Violoncellist; Mr. A. SEISMIT DODA, Accompanist. RESERVED SEATS, $1.50; ADMISSION, $1, now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 W. 40. Piano Recital This Tuesday Aft., 2:30. SZUMOWSKA, PADEREWSKI'S PUPIL. Seats at Schuberth's and at box office. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT. PAUL CINQUEVALLI, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO, ROSIE RENDEL. ORIGINAL LIVING PICTURES. EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 111 TO 115 WEST 38th St.—Free Exhibition of Natural Prepared Palms and other Plants Tuesday, Jan. 14, from 1 to 10 P. M. Farmers' Club meeting, 2 P. M. Discussion, Midwinter Gardening and Ornamental Plants.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Theatre closed to-night for rehearsal. To-morrow night, at 8 sharp, EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. A new play by Henry Arthur Jones, MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12. 25c., 50c. Stalls, boxes, $1, $1.50, $2. GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants. Weber and Fields, Lottie Gilson, Hoey; 40 others.

GARDEN THEATRE. A. M. PALMER.............Sole Manager. TO-NIGHT CHARLES H. HOPPER in CHIMMIE FADDEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp. "NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD. AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved seats, Orchestra Circle and Bal., 50c. 4TH WEEK. NORTHERN LIGHTS. Better than "Shenandoah."—New-York News.

PALMER'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JOHN DREW. This Week Only, CHRISTOPHER, JR. Next Week—John Drew in a New Comedy, THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Sats. LAST WEEKS! Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

MR. MORTON TAKES A HAND

The Governor's Campaign Not Entirely Run by the Machine.

OPPOSED TO A SNAP CONVENTION

Doesn't Care When the Delegates Are Selected, but Will Not Offend Anybody—Legislation to Wait upon Politics.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Gov. Morton proposes to have something to say himself as to the management of his campaign for a Presidential nomination at the hands of the St. Louis Convention. If the announcement which came from the conference in Mr. Platt's rooms in New-York Sunday, that the State Convention is to be held the 1st of March, was put out as a "feeler," well and good. If it was Mr. Platt's idea that the convention be held at that time, then the ex-Senator is likely to hear from the Governor.

The cry has been raised that a "snap convention" is to be held. March 1 is not very much later than Feb. 22, and that was the date of the last "snap" convention in this State. That did not work well, and Gov. Morton has a good memory. He has had nothing to say for publication today as to the proposed date.

One of his friends said to-night that the Governor did not care the toss of a copper whether the convention were held in February, March, April, or May, but one thing he would insist on, that the date be put far enough away to relieve the convention of any charge of being a "snap" convention.

This cry has been raised by those Republicans who are opposed to the machine. Gov. Morton wants their support, and if they take exception to the first week in March, he is very likely to let them have their way about it.

Meantime, what is to become of important legislation no one knows. It has been freely and openly said that the business of the session will be put off until the Morton boom is strong enough to go alone. If this means that it is to wait until after the convention, it is hard to say when there will be relief from the present aggregation of lawmakers.

There is some guessing as to the men who will be the delegates at large. For two conventions at least, they have been Platt, Miller, Hiscock, and Depew, the "Big Four." This year Hiscock is no longer one of the quartet. Mr. Lauterbach succeeds. The Hiscock family has been getting what is considered its share of plums of late. Frank H. Hiscock, who was appointed a Supreme Court Judge last week, is the ex-Senator's nephew. So there is some objection to Mr. Hiscock going as a delegate, simply for this reason.

Of course Mr. Platt will represent the rural county of Tioga, and will not be credited to New-York City. This argument will be used in New-York by those who favor Mr. Lauterbach. The ambitious rural statesmen, however, credit Mr. Platt to New-York City, and object to the metropolis taking so many.

Ex-Secretary Tracy was here again today. His case before the Court of Appeals has not been disposed of. He called on Gov. Morton.

Word has been brought here that Speaker Reed is in a state of mind over what Mr. Platt told some of his friends in Washington last week. Mr. Reed expected that New-York would eventually give its votes to him. Mr. Platt is said to have declared that he might as well give up all hope, as the delegation would vote for Morton until a nomination was made.

It is said that before Chairman Hackett calls the State Committee together to fix the date of the convention he will first visit the Executive Chamber here and ascertain what views Mr. Morton has on the subject.

IMMIGRATION AT THIS PORT

Commissioners Make Detailed Report for 1895 of Those Landing in New-York, Occupation, Destination, &c.

An interesting review of the immigration at the port of New-York for the year 1895 was completed yesterday by the Commissioners of Immigration. It is in detail and gives the totals of all classes of immigrants during the period, including their nationality, age, financial status, and trade, and includes also a list of those debarred and the destinations of those allowed to enter. Some of the figures are:

Alien steerage, 229,370; of these, 134,962 were males and 94,408 females; 38,697 were under fifteen years of age and 23,729 were over forty. There were 29,137 steerage passengers who had relatives in this country. The alien cabin passengers who entered during the year numbered 46,700 persons, and the cabin passengers who were not citizens, but who had relatives here, numbered 65,398. This makes a total of 370,605 for the year. The total amount of money brought by those who had over $30 amounted to $3,466,210.

Of the alien steerage passengers over fourteen years of age 874 could not write; 42,942 could not read or write, 29,487 had $30 or over, and 120,119 had less than $30.

The total number debarred was 2,034, of these sixty were females and eight were children. There were returned, after being allowed to enter, forty-two males, fifty-seven females, and five children. The destinations of immigrants, as far as could be computed, were:

North Atlantic division, 182,040; South Atlantic division, 2,550; North Central division, 36,730; South Central division, 2,451; Western division, 5,587.

The occupations of those entered last year were: Actors, 35; artists, 51; clergymen, 81; editors, 12; lawyers, 10; physicians, 29; teachers, 259; total professional, 1,683. The total of skilled laborers entered during the year was: Male, 32,296; female, 2,566. Of these there were 2 male dressmakers and 803 female dressmakers. There were 23 deaths and 10 births on Ellis Island last year.

The contract laborers deported during the year numbered 765. In all, 1,333 persons were tried before the Special Board of Inquiry. Four insane persons were sent back. The report will go to Washington in a few days.

WANT BROOKLYN GAS INVESTIGATED

Alderman Wasmuth Introduces a Resolution to That Effect.

Alderman Wasmuth, at the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday, offered the following:

Whereas, The gas supplied by the gas trust, or consolidated gas companies of this city, known as the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, is of a poor illuminating power; and

Whereas, the impurities used in the manufacture of said gas are of such a large proportion as to make it a detriment to the health and good of the people of the City of Brooklyn;

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Health of the City of Brooklyn be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to investigate the matter, and cause an analysis of the gas manufactured by the said Brooklyn Union Gas Company to be made, and send a report to this Common Council within thirty days.

The attention of the Aldermen was called to the poor quality of the illuminating gas in Brooklyn by THE NEW-YORK TIMES several weeks ago.

Alderman Stewart fought the resolution. He said it was a matter for the Common Council to deal with, and not the Health Commissioner.

Alderman Leich said it was an important matter, and the Common Council had no facilities to analyze gas.

"Oh, yes, we can!" Alderman Guilfoyle shouted.

"Yes, the Aldermen can analyze the kind of gas used in their meetings," Alderman Wasmuth retorted, "but they cannot analyze the poor gas furnished the people of Brooklyn."

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Gas and Electricity.

Silver Plate for Thomas B. Clarke.

Thomas B. Clarke was the recipient last night at the Union League Club of a set of silver plate, presented to him in appreciation of his services as Chairman of the Committee on Art by his fellow-members on that committee and the House Committee of the Club. The plate was appropriately inscribed.

The service was presented to Mr. Clarke at a dinner at which President Horace Porter presided, and made one of his charming after-dinner speeches.

Among those present who have served with Mr. Clarke were Messrs. Wickham, Valentine, Ward, Tappen, and Milliken.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The most important social incident today will be the first of the Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's. These dances were for many years called by those taking part in them the "Howling Swells," to distinguish them from dances known as the "Swells." The patronesses, a full list of which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday, belong to the circle that patronizes the Assemblies. The Tuesday evening list of patronesses includes Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. The dance will take place in the large ballroom, the guests being received by Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John W. Minturn, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding is in charge of the arrangements. The dance will undoubtedly prove one of the gayest of the season, particularly as the cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr. There will be no favors. Mr. Dyer generally manages to keep secret until the evening of the dance the name of his partner for the cotillion, and the present case is no exception to the rule. It is possible, however, that Mr. Dyer will lead alone.

—Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams and her sister, Miss O'Brien, of West Eighty-first Street, have cards out for Mondays in this month.

—Mrs. Ogden Mills, who returned to this country only a few days ago, gave a delightful dinner and dance last night at her home on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

—Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly of 330 West Seventy-sixth Street is at home on Mondays in January and February.

—Mrs. Edwin Livingston Bishop of 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, who is in New-York this Winter for the first time in several years, will receive informally on Mondays.

—Mrs. George W. Pier and her only daughter, Mrs. James Kent Mason of 27 East Fifty-seventh Street, will receive on Monday afternoons this month.

—A course of five lectures will be given under the auspices of the New-York Association of Sewing Schools by Mrs. Woolman of Teachers College. They will be given in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, on the afternoons of Jan. 17, 24, 31, and Feb. 7 and 14, at 3 o'clock. Course tickets may be had for 75 cents; the price of a single admission is 25 cents. The lectures will be illustrated and will include such subjects as weaving in silk, cotton, flax, jute, ramie, and other fibres, in addition to much else of a similar nature that will be most valuable to all those interested in sewing, or engaged in teaching it. Tickets can be purchased of Thomas Whittaker, 2 Bible House; Anson D. H. Randolph, 182 Fifth Avenue, or Mrs. George L. Kent, 720 Fifth Avenue. They also can be had at the door. The association was organized in November, 1893. It is non-sectarian, and does not represent any particular system of sewing. Its object is to act as a centre of information for sewing schools and to bring together the various organizations that they may compare experiences and exchange ideas.

—Col. and Mrs. Preston Hix and Miss Rose Hix of Ryeholme, Rye, N. Y., are at the Gerlach, 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, for the Winter. Mrs. and Miss Hix will be at home on Saturday afternoons.

—The final subscription dance of the class formed by Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street will be held at Sherry's on the evening of Feb. 3, and it promises to be a very delightful affair. The patronesses are Mrs. Butler Smith, Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, Mrs. James Conrow, Mrs. Alonzo Conover, and Mrs. Frederic Tolley. The Floor Committee is composed of Messrs. Clifford Hull Chaffee, Robert White Conrow, William Murray Crombie, Henry Oliver Brown, A. Edward Conover, and Dr. John Elliot Shrady.

—Word has been received from Geneva, Switzerland, of the engagement of Miss Margaret M. Davidson to Henry Remsen Coles of this city. Miss Davidson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus M. Davidson of Fishkill, N. Y. She went abroad with her parents last November, and it is said that she first met Mr. Coles on the steamship.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Maude Huguley, daughter of Col. H. W. Huguley of Brookline, Mass., to Asa Everett Pervere of New-York, formerly of Boston.

—The engagement is announced of Charles Bruen Perkins of Chestnut Street, Boston, and Miss Bessie Ward of New-York, granddaughter of the late Samuel Ward, son-in-law of the late William B. Astor, and brother of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

—Henry Siegel of Chicago has engaged apartments for himself and family at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, which they will occupy about Feb. 1.

—Mrs. Edward Sinclair of 13 East Seventy-sixth Street will give a large reception on the afternoon of Jan. 25 to introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude Sinclair. Miss Sinclair, who is a beautiful blonde, will wear a gown of rich white satin, with trimmings of lace and pearls. Miss Harriet Colgate, who will assist in receiving, will wear a gown of china taffeta and rose-colored mousseline de soie.

—Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) who has been the guest, while in New-York, of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Richards of 311 West Eightieth Street, will sail for England on Feb. 1. Mrs. Craigie resides with her father, Morgan Richards, who has a handsome home at Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold have been entertaining friends at their residence at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. James Kane and Miss Post were among the guests.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Leighton McDuffie, who have just returned from their wedding trip, have taken apartments for the Winter at the Cordova, 170 West Fifty-ninth Street.

—Miss Laura K. Conkling, daughter of the late Col. F. A. Conkling, will be at home on Tuesday afternoons during the Winter at the Hanover, 2 East Fifteenth Street.

—An interesting incident on Thursday evening of this week will be the annual dinner of the Princeton Association of New-York, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mason and the Misses Mason, who have been abroad since last July, will sail for New-York from England early next month.

—Mrs. Melville De Lancey Landon and Miss Landon of 981 Madison Avenue gave the first of two teas yesterday afternoon.

—The first meeting this season of the Amusement Club will take place to-night at the home of Mr. Alfred Conkling, 27 East Tenth Street.

—The third meeting of the Monday Evening Dancing Class was held last night. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. George B. Fowler, Mrs. George Elliott, Mrs. Charles Orvis, Mrs. John C. Martin, Mrs. J. M. Knap, Mrs. William H. Falconer, Mrs. James Hopkins, and Mrs. T. H. Fellowes.

—Mrs. Thomas Marshall Stewart and the Misses Stewart of 105 West Seventy-second Street have issued cards for a reception on Jan. 18, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf yesterday brought out a large number of fashionable folk. The programme was as follows:

Andante and finale....Goltermann
Mme. Flavie van den Hende.
a. Dormi pure (sleep on)....Scuderi
b. La Fermiere....Guy d'Hardelot
Signor Ancona.
'Che faro....Gluck
Mme. Helene Hastreiter.
a. Herbes et fleurs....Popper
b. The Spinner....Dunckler
Mme. Flavie van den Hende.
a. Amour captif....Chaminade
b. Viatique (a song of faith)....Chaminade
Signor Ancona.
a. Ah! se tu dormi....Vaccaj
b. Es war ein Traum....Lassen
Mme. Helene Hastreiter.

Orton Bradley was at the piano. Among some of those present were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. George W. De Witt, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mrs. William H. Field, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. John di Zérega, Mrs. A. M. McGregor, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Walter Watrous, Mrs. W. L. Livingstone, Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Milmo, James Otis, Frank Otis, Charles Wyndham-Quin, Frank Lambert, and Alfred de Castro. PATRIARCH.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN

A Safe in a Fulton Street Music Store Blown Open Sunday.

Another safe was blown open Sunday afternoon on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in daylight, and the fact was not known until yesterday morning, when the store was opened, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable noise must have been made. The thieves evidently were frightened away, as they stole nothing.

The burglary occurred in the music store of F. H. Chandler, 300 Fulton Street, opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Twenty feet from the window, and behind the counter, the safe stood. The store was closed at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and when it was opened yesterday morning it was discovered that the safe had been operated upon by burglars.

There was at the time of the burglary a detective near the store watching for the window-breaking thief, but he did not see or hear anything suspicious.

The iron door of the safe had been torn open, and the inner plate was lying on the floor. The filling between the outside and inside plates had been picked out, and was lying upon the floor. Scattered about were the books and papers that had been in the safe.

Capt. Kenney of the Adams Street Police Station was notified. He visited the store and learned that the thieves had also attempted to force an opening into a smaller safe, where the money was kept. The combination lock of this safe had been removed. There was about $600 in the safe, but the thieves did not get it.

The building 302 Fulton Street is unoccupied. The thieves gained an entrance into it, and, going to the third floor, broke a hole through the wall into the building occupied by Mr. Chandler.

The burglars left behind them their files, four drills, an iron cutting instrument, and a sectional jimmy.

The police say the work was done bunglingly.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE

Secretary Swan Says Delay Is Caused by Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Secretary Swan of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge was asked yesterday when his company would begin work. Mr. Swan said: "We can't do anything until the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of New-York make a location for the approach to the bridge. When they do that, there will be no delay with the War Department in approving what the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the State Commission have adopted. We are simply at a standstill until that is done.

"Responsible bridge builders are ready to make a contract, with a guarantee that they will build the property within five years, and they also stand ready to aid in raising money for construction. No one deplores the delay more than we do. The procrastination eats up our legislative rights, and while we are not discouraged, we see time slipping away which should be used in the construction of the greatest public and beneficial work ever undertaken.

"The City of New-York is losing much money and benefits, and I sincerely hope that we shall secure all consents at an early day in order that capital may know what it is loaning its money upon, and in time to commence the work when Spring opens. As to the closing of any streets and avenues, we do not desire to do so. We shall go through the blocks and cross the streets overhead, and the streets and avenues will be as free to traffic as they now are."

Further Success for Tailors.

The locked-out tailors had further success yesterday. Contractors Jacob Hyman, Siegel & Goldstein, and Levenburg, who employ 125 men, took down their cards with the new rules, and asked their men to return to work.

The men of Siegel & Goldstein said they would not return until $50 was paid them for lost time. This was paid.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood received $800 yesterday for the locked-out men.

The other contractors of the association say they will keep up the lock-out indefinitely.

Pursued a Man with a Revolver.

Robert G. Spalding, a clerk in a pawn shop at 83 Bowery, was a prisoner in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of intoxication. Spalding lives at 130 Eagle Street. When he returned from work yesterday noon he found a strange man in his house. He pursued the stranger with a revolver through the streets until he was stopped by Policeman Riehl, who took Spalding to the station house. When arraigned in court an additional charge of carrying a loaded revolver without a permit was made against him, and he was held for trial.

COMING EVENTS.

—Lecture before the Linnean Society, "The Indians of Vancouver Island," by Franz Baas, American Museum of Natural History.

—Entertainment and reception of the Young Folks' League, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Lexington Avenue Assembly Rooms, this evening.

—Free organ recital, Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, 8 o'clock this evening.

—Lecture on "The Lakes of Switzerland," Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith, Cooper Union, 8 o'clock this evening.

—Conference American Purity Alliance, opening session, United Charities Building, 8 o'clock this evening.

—Society of Amateur Photographers, monthly meeting, at 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, this evening.

—Annual meeting Mercantile Library Association, at the library, 8 o'clock this evening.

—Tea for the benefit of the New-York Cooking School, United Charities Building, 3 to 6 P. M.

W. & J. SLOANE

HAVE JUST COMPLETED STOCK TAKING, AND TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEXT SEASON'S GOODS WILL HAVE ON SALE THIS WEEK

300 ROLLS

AXMINSTERS, at - - - 90c.

GOBELINS, at - - - - $1.00

Also 100 ROLLS

BEST BODY BRUSSELS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

At 90c.

CHOICEST PATTERNS AND COLORINGS.
BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STREETS

Ladies' and Men's Gloves.

To-day, Tuesday, we shall place on sale:

100 dozen Ladies' 2 clasp and 4 Button Kid Gloves, at 75 cents per pair.

Colors: Black, Oak, Nappa, Terra Cotta and Browns, with black embroidering; sizes 5½ to 7¼.

25 dozen Men's one clasp Piqué Dog Skin Gloves, at 85 cents per pair.

Tan and Red shades, with self and black embroidering, all sizes.

These goods have been especially selected for this sale.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of an aged and infirm woman and her daughter who is suffering from nervous prostration: Mrs. Edward Wharton, $25; "W." and H. N. Potter, $10 each; "H.," W. B. Isham, and "C. H. M.," $5 each; "E. H. T. D." and H. R. Wood, $3 each; "E. R. S." and "Sympathy," $2 each; Mrs. R. R. Brown, and "A Friend," $1 each. As sufficient money has already been received for this case no further contributions will be required.

—The University Settlement Society of 26 Delancey Street will hold its annual meeting at the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow, at 4 P. M. Seth Low, President of the society, will preside and address the meeting. Addresses will also be made by Prof. Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, James B. Reynolds, Head Worker of the University Settlement, and Miss Helen Moore, librarian of the Settlement House.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against James McNally, who was accused of causing the death of William Connolly on Nov. 24 last. The two men were wrestling at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, when McNally threw Connolly. The latter fell heavily, striking his head on the pavement and receiving a fracture of the skull, from which he died a few days later.

—Albert Osborne, forty-five years old, was found dead in bed in a furnished room at 34 Clinton Place yesterday. He was last seen alive Sunday evening. From all appearances death was due to natural causes. Osborne was formerly an Inspector in the Internal Revenue office, but lost his place some months ago. He was a member of the Lincoln Lodge, in Clinton Place.

—William Borden of 25 West Sixty-fifth Street, who was arrested on Sunday night on the complaint of James H. Temple of the Hotel Metropole, who charged Borden with having swindled the hotel out of one week's board, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court on Temple's request. He said he had some doubt as to the prisoner's guilt.

—The eleventh anniversary of the Young Men's Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at 8:15 to-night in the institute hall, 222 Bowery. The address will be made by the Rev. Charles T. Weitzel and the association quartet will sing. A short report will be made of the work of the institute during the year.

—The H. Van Slochem collection of Dutch Marqueterie furniture will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms on Wednesday. Among the articles in the collection are a marqueterie secretaire, a marqueterie chest of drawers, an old Dutch marqueterie bedstead, fans, and old paintings by well-known artists.

—A concert will be given this evening in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street, under the direction of Frank Taft. The Octette Choir of the church will be assisted by Miss Maud Morgan, harp, and F. Q. Dulcked, piano. A popular and attractive programme will be presented.

—Lewis G. Klingenberg of 21 Thompson Street was found lying dead at the corner of Dey and Greenwich Streets, last night by a policeman. The ambulance surgeon believed that he died from heart disease. The man was a sweeper in the Street Cleaning Department, his number being 1,987.

—Thomas Hoey, the coachman of C. L. Blair of 15 East Sixtieth Street, who was arrested charged with whipping a dog for insufficient cause, in Central Park West, at Seventy-second Street, on Thursday afternoon, was rearraigned for examination yesterday afternoon in Yorkville Court and fined $5.

—The annual meeting of the Training School for Nurses will be held to-night at the Nurses' Home, 426 East Twenty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock. Diplomas will be given to the graduating class, addresses will be delivered, and the annual report for 1895 will be read.

—Isaac Cubberly, sixty-five years old, a cleaner in the City Hall, while on his way home to 105 Vesey Street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a cable car at Broadway and Murray Street. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, hurt about the head.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held to-morrow at 4 P. M. in the hall, Grand and Elm Streets.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $2 from "R. R. B." for the Greuner family, at 609 Eleventh Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—The stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad yesterday elected the following Directors: E. H. K. Belcher, George W. Bergen, Samuel W. Bowne, Eugene Britton, R. L. Edwards, S. L. Husted, Jr., David G. Legget, Edward Merritt, George H. Prentiss, Alonzo Slote, F. A. Van Iderstine, Edward D. White, Frederic Cromwell.

—Bridget Langin, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday sued the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to recover $25,000 damages for personal injuries by falling from a train Nov. 4, 1894. William O'Donnell, one of the jurors selected, said he had never crossed the Bridge.

—Thomas Myran of 489 Warren Street, while on his way home early yesterday morning, was met by two men, who robbed him of his watch. Frank McCormack and Frank Holton were arrested, and Justice Tighe held them for trial in the sum of $2,500 each.

—William Close, in the United States court, yesterday admitted his guilt in sending an indecent letter through the mails to his wife, Mrs. A. Close of 3 East Second Street. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

—George Piper, forty-five years old, of 36 Ryerson Street, while at work on the ferryboat Clinton, at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, yesterday, fell overboard. He was rescued, but subsequently died.

—Joseph Donovan and John Logan, the plumbers who were arrested on complaint of Lizzie Clark of 226 Fifth Avenue, charged with stealing $70, were discharged by Justice Tighe yesterday.

—The members, ex-members, and officers of the Board of Education will tender a dinner to Gen. Horatio C. King, Major Peter H. McNulty, and Arthur S. Somers at the Hanover Club Saturday.

—The Citizens' Union has appointed a committee to investigate the inequalities of assessment for taxation, especially in regard to the undervaluation of the property of rich corporations.

—George Jackson and Thomas Lorraine, the barbers who were arrested Sunday for violating the Collins law, were each fined $5 by Justice Harriman yesterday.

—Judge Hurd of the County Court has denied the motion to dismiss an indictment against John Gally, Captain of a tugboat, who is charged with assault.

—The will of Henry Dickinson was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $90,000, is left to relatives.

—E. A. Wolke, a milk dealer of Buffalo Avenue, was fined $23 yesterday for having in his possession forty-six bottles belonging to other dealers.

—The paint store of Henry Magness, 1,314 Broadway, was entered Sunday, and tools valued at $40 were stolen.

—The Emerald Association will meet at 44 Court Street to-morrow night.

Long Table Cloths

Registered Trade Mark.

at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Housekeepers who look forward to our Linen Sale each season for replenishing their store of housekeeping linens should not fail to see these goods if they want something especially nice at a great saving in price.

Almost any size required may be had, as the cloths measure from 2 to 6 yards in length.

Below we quote some of the present prices:

2x3½	2x4	2½x3½	2½x4
$4.20	$4.80	$4.00	$5.75
4.75	5.50	5.00	6.75
5.50	6.50	6.00	7.50
6.50	8.00	7.00	8.00
7.00	9.00	8.00	10.50
7.75		10.00	

All other housekeeping linens—napkins, hemstitched and fringed luncheon cloths, damasks by the yard, hemstitched bed linen, fine towels, ready-hemmed roller towels, glass towels, dusters, etc., may be purchased during the sale at very low prices. Write for printed list of particulars.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third St.,
Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Long Island City.

—Norton B. Willink, a brakeman on the Port Jefferson freight train on the Long Island Railroad, was found dead on the tracks in this city, near the Van Alst Avenue bridge, yesterday morning. It is supposed he was knocked off a freight car by the bridge, under which his train passed.

—Argument was heard by Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, upon the peremptory writ of injunction restraining Mayor Gleason and the Police Commissioners from interfering with the Sanford hold-over Board of Education. The injunction was continued. Briefs will be submitted upon the question to-morrow.

Long Island.

—Amityville Council, Royal Arcanum, has installed the following officers: Regent—Willis B. Inglee; Vice Regent—George H. Conley; Past Regent—William A. Kritter; Orator—Samuel F. Hildreth; Secretary—J. W. S. Harding, Jr.; Treasurer—Charles O. Ireland; Chaplain—Charles F. Howenstein; Guide—Ansel S. Smith; Sentry—Charles W. Homan; Warden—Arthur W. White.

—Fire Island Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bay Shore, installed the following officers last evening: Noble Grand—John J. De Milt; Vice Grand—John J. Gibson; Recording Secretary—W. H. Vail; Permanent Secretary—George Blydenburgh; Treasurer—Edwin S. Moore; Trustee—D. E. Hubbard; Warden—Jarvis M. Smith; Conductor—George Jayne.

—Protection Hook and Ladder Company of Hicksville has elected the following officers: Foreman—Louis Lang; First Assistant—John Healy; Second Assistant—August Peters; Secretary—Frank Marrs; Treasurer—Nicholas Schmitt; Steward—William Stande, Jr.; Trustee—Fred Herzog.

—The Islip Presbyterian Sunday school has elected the following officers: Superintendent—Charles G. Sands; Assistant Superintendent—Winfield S. Cartright; Secretary and Treasurer—M. Hastings; Organist—Ella S. Clock; Librarian—Frank C. Doxee; Assistant Librarian—Cora Clock.

—Awixa Lodge, No. 574, of Islip, has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—Stephen Verity; Vice Grand—Clarence Brown; Recording Secretary—Clayton Grover; Permanent Secretary—Jonas E. Davis; Treasurer—John N. Frazier.

—The reports of the various town Excise Boards have been filed with the County Clerk at Jamaica. Commissioner Clayton of the Jamaica Board refused to accept his salary because he signed no licenses.

—A popular subscription has been started at Greenport for the benefit of Grocer Walling, who was robbed recently. Walling had managed to save some money, but he was ruined by the burglary.

—Lodeska Hipple of Whitestone will sue that village for $5,000 in the Supreme Court this week. She fell over a rock upon the sidewalk in Whitestone and seriously injured her leg.

—Miss Louise Farar of Greenport had her nose broken recently at a dance. Frederick Hawkins, who was dancing with another girl, accidentally struck her on the nose with his elbow.

—The Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company has made its annual report, showing its assets to be $101,376.35, its liabilities $16,172.79, and its surplus $85,203.56.

—Charles Weickman, a fish dealer of Westbury, was found unconscious in his shop yesterday. He went there the night previous to sleep, and was nearly frozen.

—Luther Gerard, seventy-five years old, of Bayport, who has been blind for years, is recovering his sight. He recently had a cataract removed from one of his eyes.

—Jedry Manny of Southold is under arrest in that village for assaulting Constable Booth when the latter attempted to arrest him for creating a disturbance.

—The nineteen State banks of Queens and Suffolk Counties have filed their reports with the Superintendent of Banking. They are all in excellent condition.

—Henry Miller, a newsdealer of Queens, has been arrested on a charge of appropriating $152 belonging to the news company by which he was employed.

—The Sayville Steamboat Company has filed its annual report, showing a capital stock of $5,000, indebtedness of $603, and assets of $5,500.

—A building on the State grounds at Creedmoor was robbed of a quantity of lead recently. Peter Nelson has been arrested, charged with the theft.

—A proposition has been made to establish a farm for the maintenance of convicted vagrants and tramps in Suffolk County.

—The property formerly owned by the late P. T. Barnum, at Port Jefferson, has been sold and will be cut up into building lots.

—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New-York will deliver a lecture upon "The New Woman" at Greenport Feb. 3.

—The Torrent Steam Fire Engine Company of Greenport will hold a reception and dance on Thursday evening.

—Fire destroyed the dwelling of J. Lawrence Sanford at Southampton yesterday morning. The loss was $10,000.

—The annual Farmers' Institute of Suffolk County will be held at Riverhead on Feb. 5 and 6.

—Several teachers in the College Point public schools have asked for higher wages.

—Ice dealers at Port Jefferson are harvesting the best crop in years.

—John Sheppard of Rockaway Beach fell from a boat into Jamaica Bay Sunday and narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued by John Kenzie.

FFF **FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE**

The Old-Fashioned Writing Table

is in fashion again, and no wonder. Such graceful shapes, convenient tops, with delightful rows of little drawers and pigeon holes and partitioned cupboards running along the back or sides, are rare in modern designs. One of the simplest is an exact reproduction of Washington's desk. Others are delicately inlaid and carved.

Perhaps you think that such desks are necessarily expensive.

Perhaps you never tried to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

OUR CUSTOMERS

KNOW THAT WE NEVER ADVERTISE EXCEPT WHEN WE HAVE SOMETHING PHENOMENALLY GOOD AND CHEAP. WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED FROM THE LARGEST AND MOST REPUTABLE WOOLEN HOUSE IN AMERICA THE ENTIRE RANGE OF THEIR FINEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE TROUSERINGS.

THESE GOODS WERE IMPORTED TO BE SOLD BY THE HIGH PRICE TAILORING TRADE AT $16.00 AND $18.00.

THEY ARE WINTER WEIGHTS, THE LATEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE STYLES, AND WE PROPOSE TO HURRY THEM OFF AT

$6.50 per pair.

Several Hundred Styles to Select from.

P. S.—These goods are not displayed in our show windows. Ask for them.

GEO. A. CASTOR & CO.,
TAILORS,
Fifth Ave. Hotel
and
241 Broadway,
Opp. City Hall.

CARPETS.

Great Clearing Sale
Prior to Our Annual Inventory.

Broken lots, single pieces and patterns of every grade (we do not intend duplicating). Some we have made up into

RUGS, with borders, in all sizes, suitable for any kind of room.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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Address PUBLISHER.

Yonkers.

—A meeting in the interest of Hampton Institute was held in St. John's Chapel last night. There were short speeches by negro and Indian representatives of the school's work, old-time plantation music, a mixed quartet, and an address by the Principal, Dr. Frissell, illustrated with a stereopticon.

—There was a very large congregation in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church Sunday evening to hear "Gypsy" Smith, the evangelist. Many were obliged to stand, although chairs were added to the pew accommodations. He preached in an eloquent manner, and sang several selections.

—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst will lecture this evening in Music Hall on "What I Have Learned by Fighting Tammany." He appears under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. There has been a great demand for tickets.

—The Fourth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., attended service at the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church Sunday evening and heard an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.

—The annual meeting of the Yonkers Building and Loan Association will be held this evening to hear the annual report and elect five Trustees and three Auditors.

—In the first bowling tournament games between Yonkers and Tarrytown teams, the latter won the first game by 4 pins and the second by 45.

—Charles Palmer, a contractor and carpenter, died in St. Joseph's Hospital Sunday night. He was fifty years old.

—The Epworth League gave a reception last evening in the parlors of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

—A meeting of the Republican General Committee will be held this evening, when officers will be elected.

—There is skating on the river near the shore, and many persons are enjoying the recreation.

Westchester County.

—William L. Stone of 151 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon, has been engaged by the Regimental Association to compile a history of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, which was organized in Ulster County, and was known as the "Mountain Legion." Col. Alfred Cooley of Mount Vernon and C. J. Rundle of New-York are respectively Chairman and Secretary of the committee to arrange for the history.

—The Regent of Assining Council, 1,456, Royal Arcanum, has paid to Mrs. J. O. Knapp, the mother of Howard O. Knapp, a member of the Council, who died three weeks ago, $3,000, which was the sum of insurance upon his life as a member of the Royal Arcanum. This prompt payment of the death claim has caused four new applicants for membership, which will be acted upon at the next meeting.

—The application made to the Board of Trustees of Port Chester for a street electric railway franchise through the village, to run to White Plains, was referred Saturday night to the Road and Bridge Committee. It was decided to hear the application of the Port Chester Electric Company for franchises.

—The matter of providing good roads for the county was yesterday laid on the table by the Board of Supervisors, as it had been informed that the State was about to take some action in that direction, including Westchester County.

—The joint indoor athletic games of the Young Men's Christian Association and Eleventh Separate Company at Mount Vernon, will be held this evening at the armory.

—The Medical Association of Mount Vernon met last evening at the home of Dr. A. T. Banning, 242 South Fourth Avenue. A paper was read by Dr. George C. Weiss.

New-Rochelle.

—The Ministers' Monday Club met yesterday and dined at the home of the Rev. Mr. Goodenough of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. This club is composed of twelve Methodist ministers from Brooklyn, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Stamford, and Norwalk, who have been friends for several years. The club meets once each month. The meetings are held at the homes of the pastors. The Rev. J. MacMillin of Astoria, L. I., is Secretary of the club. Among the members are the Rev. A. McRossie and the Rev. Herbert Welch of Brooklyn, the Rev. D. G. Downey of Stamford, the Rev. Saul O. Curtice of Bridgeport, the Rev. James E. Holmes of Mamaroneck, and the Rev. A. S. Kavannah of Bridgeport.

—The union services of last week, in observance of the week of prayer, are being continued three nights this week. Services were held last evening at the Baptist Church. The remaining services will be held to-night at the Baptist Church and to-morrow night at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. These services have been so successful that the pastors of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches have determined to hold a series of union evangelistic services. The first meeting will be held Sunday evening at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Organized Charities Society adjourned Saturday evening subject to the call of the Chair. The constitution has been adopted as amended, making the society a co-operative organization. It is contrary to its rules to give money or direct aid. All committees have been filled and a clerk has been hired.

—The total amount of the village tax budget for the present year is $70,644.54. This is $19.33 on each $1,000 valuation. The rate was $23.60 on each $1,000 last year. The total valuation of property is placed at $3,564,210, as against $3,510,225 last year.

—Dr. George A. Peck, who has been for some years resident physician at the New-York Infant Asylum, near Mount Vernon, has resigned, and will move to New-Rochelle to practice his profession.

—The Rev. Father Cusick, who has been appointed assistant to the Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, entered upon his duties last week.

Jersey City.

—City Hall Commissioners Emil Datz, James Burke, and John Pearson were yesterday arraigned before Judge Hudspeth in the General Sessions Court to answer to an indictment charging them with allowing the contractors on the new City Hall to substitute inferior work and material, by which the city was defrauded of $50,000. The trial will probably last several days. The most important evidence yesterday was given by Robert Maynicke, who testified that the work and materials were inferior and that much of the ironwork was second-hand. The jury will inspect the building to-day.

—The disputed will of Mary McDonald was again before Chancellor McGill yesterday. Mrs. McDonald left a seven-thousand-dollar estate to the Rev. Father Cantrell of Long Branch to found a parochial school. The relatives alleged undue influence. Father Cantrell testified yesterday that he had never asked Mrs. McDonald to give her property to the Church, but admitted that when she was in the hospital she asked him to send a lawyer to her, and he did so. The Chancellor held that a prima facie case had been established, and sent the matter to Alfred Walling of Matawan to take testimony.

—The Water Commissioners and law officers of the city held a consultation with Mayor Wanser yesterday in relation to the temporary water supply furnished by the East Jersey Company, which, by measurement, was only 8,646,132 gallons. As a result, the Water Board adopted resolutions calling on the East Jersey officials to confer with the city authorities in relation to the matter before Jan. 18. D. H. Corbin, counsel for the company, said the company would be glad to confer with the city officials.

—Henry Hoppe and Hans Tarkelsen, silversmiths, formed a partnership some time ago, Hoppe furnishing the money on an agreement that Tarkelsen should pay his share when his father's estate in Denmark was settled. He never paid in his share, and Hoppe refused to consider him a partner. Tarkelsen yesterday brought suit before Chancellor McGill for a division of the profits. The Chancellor denied the application, and directed that the case should be tried on its merits.

—The divorce case of Gertrude Wheeler against Charles E. Wheeler on the ground of ill treatment, was again before Chancellor McGill yesterday. The Chancellor said that matter seemed to be more a misunderstanding than a real grievance, and advised a consultation. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were left alone for an hour, and then announced that they agreed to discontinue the suit. They went away together, and the case was stricken from the docket.

—William Scully, twelve years old, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday for having taken possession of a skating pond on the meadows at Eleventh Street and demanded toll of all who went there to skate. He enforced his demands by throwing sticks and stones in the way of skaters who refused to contribute. He assaulted Owen Walsh and George Egan with a club and was arrested. He was held for examination.

—The affairs of the Atlas Construction Company, the corporation that put up the American Tract Society's building, in New-York, and which was subsequently declared insolvent in that city, were again before Chancellor McGill yesterday. Receiver McMaster reported that a building owned by the company in Hoboken had been sold for $14,000, and the creditors would probably receive 10 per cent. of their claims. The case was continued.

—Nine young men and boys, who made their home in a shanty on the Morris Canal bank, near Henderson Street, and made a living by stealing coal from the Waddell Coal Company and peddling it about the neighborhood, were yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Potts. The boys, whose ages range from ten to sixteen years, were fined $5 each. Those older were sent to the penitentiary for three months each.

—A coach driven by Michael Crotty of 77 Morris Street, while returning from a funeral yesterday, was struck by Trolley Car No. 315 of the Newark line, at Communipaw Avenue and Grand Street. Crotty was thrown from the coach and badly injured. He was taken to the City Hospital. Andrew Speer, the motorman, was arrested. The occupants of the coach were uninjured.

—Robert L. Smith, said to be a New-York broker, was arrested at his home, 41 Sussex Street, yesterday, charged with passing a forged check of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for $50 on Daniel D. Youmans, hatter, 1,107 Broadway, New-York. He is held for extradition.

New-Jersey.

—Andrew Kowitz, who shot and killed Joseph Popell in a boarding house row on Dec. 6 last, and was indicted for murder in the first degree two weeks later, was taken to court in Newark yesterday. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter, the Court and Prosecutor having agreed to accept such a plea. Kowitz is a physical wreck, he having tried to starve himself to death through fear of the gallows. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

—Walter B. Hardy, who through his counsel, Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., brought a damage suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for $10,000, recovered a verdict of $3,000 yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Newark. The case had been tried twice before, and had been in the Supreme Court as well as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

—Mrs. F. G. Lester, while on her way to the Fort Lee Ferry yesterday morning, was attacked at Fort Lee by two ragpickers, who tried to steal her pocketbook. Justice Tracy ran to her rescue when she screamed. The men jumped into a wagon and drove away. The Justice and others pursued and captured them after a three-mile chase.

—Charles Snyder of 64 Belmont Avenue was arrested yesterday afternoon on Crawford Street by Detective Christie and Officer Tyler. He is accused of obtaining jewelry worth $200 from Joseph Cohen of Maiden Lane, New-York, and $50 worth from Nesler & Co. of 88 Crawford Street, Newark, upon memorandum.

Long Branch.

—The residents of this place are becoming alarmed over the number of robberies that have been committed recently. Salvatore Cavalier, an Italian, was arrested a year ago for committing robberies by the wholesale, and is in the State prison. Chicken houses are being entered nightly and robbed. Two attempts were made last week to enter the residence of Augustus Chandler. While Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davis, Jr., of Union Avenue were attending church last evening burglars entered their cottage and stole a valuable gold watch and a pocketbook containing money and other valuables. Chief of Police Layton thinks he has a clue to the persons who are committing the robberies.

—The Monmouth County lodges of Odd Fellows will hold a reunion in Long Branch Jan. 30. The number of Odd Fellow lodges in the county is fifteen, with a membership of over 1,000. The lodges are: Arioch and Empire of Long Branch, Sea View of North Long Branch, Mizpah of Oceanport, Navesink of Red Bank, Anchor of Atlantic Highlands, Cable of Bedford, Bayside of Keyport, Knickerbocker of Matawan, Mingamahone of Farmingdale, Allentown of Allentown, Monmouth of Freehold, United of Belmar, Neptune of Asbury Park, and Excelsior of Manasquan.

—Lester Magee found a bottle along the shore at Long Branch this morning which contained the following message: "Lat. 30°, long. 50° west, Dec. 1, 1895. To whoever may find this bottle: The Charlie Stewart was struck by a gale three days ago. It carried away the rigging. Our rudder is also broke; send assistance. George Stout, Mate."

Merino Underwear FOR Men, Women & Children.

Men's, Women's and Children's English White Merino Winter Underwear, all of fine quality and full regular made.

Men's Shirts and Drawers—sizes of Shirts, 34 to 42, and of Drawers, 28 to 40—$1.25 each; were $1.75.

Women's High Neck and Long Sleeve Vests and ankle length Drawers, all sizes, $1.00 each; were $1.50.

Children's High Neck, Long Sleeve Vests and ankle length Pantalettes, all sizes, 75 cents each; were $1.25.

James McCreery & Co.
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

Black Goods Novelties.

Late deliveries necessitate a prompt disposal of a line of high grade Novelties in Black Goods.

We place them on sale this morning, at the uniform price of $1.50 per yard. They were regularly $2.00 to $3.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Store, WEST 14TH ST., Near 6th Ave. | Unrivaled Beauties in Carpets and Rugs at Lowest Prices ever offered.

Tuesday
January 14-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MAYOR WURSTER LISTENS

But Makes No Sign as to His Views on Sunday Saloons.

LARGE DELEGATION CALLS ON HIM

Clergymen and Reformers Urge Him to Stop the Sale of Liquor on the Sabbath—Promises to Investigate.

Mayor Wurster had his attention especially called to the fact that the Sunday law is openly violated in Brooklyn, yesterday, by at least 100 persons. The delegation represented the Law and Order Society, the Sunday Observance Society, the Church Temperance Society, the Prohibition League, the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In the delegation were the Rev. Dr. F. M. Ellis, the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, the Rev. P. O'Hara, the Rev. T. J. Whittaker, the Rev. R. S. Partington, the Rev. C. S. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Albert F. Newton, the Rev. Edwin Dennett, the Rev. R. M. Harrison, the Rev. H. W. Eklund, the Rev. C. E. Wyckoff, the Rev. A. M. Quick, Col. A. S. Bacon, Freeborn G. Smith, John Berry, G. Emil Richter, and Frank Mapes.

Col. Bacon, who acted as Chairman, presented a petition signed by nearly 6,000 persons.

"We most respectfully ask of your Honor that the law enforcing the full Sunday law be rigidly enforced," Col. Bacon said. "By that we mean that not only the front door of the saloons be closed on Sundays, but the side doors as well."

"Don't you know as a lawyer that there is no law on the statute book now that closes the side door?" the Mayor replied.

"I know, as a lawyer, that any person who, whether having a license or not shall sell or offer or expose for sale any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer on Sunday is guilty of a misdemeanor. I am aware that that law does not refer to the saloon. It refers to the person. It refers to the sale of liquor whether it is sold through the side door or the front door.

"That is the law; it is explicit and no other interpretation can be forced into it. Last year there were in the City of Brooklyn 6,331 arrests on Sunday. Four thousand one hundred and twenty-one of these, or 65 per cent. were for drunkenness, and probably most of the 35 per cent. remaining were for disorderly conduct or offenses growing directly out of the drink habit. It is a notorious fact that saloons are not closed here on Sunday.

"It isnot right that this city should become the Hoboken beer garden of New-York. We are not aware that the effect is any better from side-door whisky than it is from whisky obtained by the front door. Non-enforcement of the law is anarchy and a disregard of the enforcement of the law by the public officials is setting a premium upon duplicity, and teaches our children that it is no more an offense to disregard any law. If this be true, our public officials are, at the very least, setting a bad example. In the name of the home and of absolute morality and of our right we demand that the law shall be enforced. We have confidence in Mayor Wurster, and we respectfully ask him at the beginning that the law shall be enforced."

The Rev. Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in the Seventeenth Ward, said:

"I suppose it is in keeping with the last sentiment uttered here to offer our congratulations here at the beginning of your tenure of office, and I think it is a most appropriate time to come and see you. You are not long enough in office to be gobbled up by any interest that is nearer and dearer to the individual, the home, the society, or the Church than this one of temperance. We approach you not in your capacity as a citizen, but in your position as the Chief Magistrate of this great and flourishing city. We ask your kindest and best consideration for the promulgation and the interests of the law in regard to this terrible evil.

"The Mayor and the gentlemen around me, I suppose, live in the highest localities in this town, brownstone fronts, &c. I happen to come from a district where we have three or four hundred saloons. If you were to live there, Mr. Mayor, you would wonder that I am so calm in my denunciation of the business. I don't think the Mayor or any gentleman here would like his children to play on the streets where there are seven or eight saloons directly opposite his block. These saloons, too, are directly opposite the police precinct, and they are filled from morning to night.

"From my very heart I cry out against this evil, and I only wish I had an eloquent tongue to express what I feel. I hope that your Honor will give us a régime and a ruling such as we have never had in the City of Brooklyn, and one of temperance and morality."

The Rev. Dr. Albert F. Newton of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church said:

"It is simply the question in this city between a preference for righteousness or wickedness. It is sometimes said that we are temperance fanatics, but there is no such thing. I thought I lived in the worst place in the city, or at least where my church is, till I heard the previous speaker. There are seventeen saloons within one block of us, open every day in the year. They are debauching our children.

"We speak as citizens, with the interests and the good of citizens at heart. It happens that your Honor is a bad boy who has become Mayor. You are also a good man, because I looked up your record before I voted for you. We are both of us members of a Christian Church, and we are citizens. As citizens, then, we ask you to give to the law touching the liquor question the same interpretation as you give to other laws, and you will have the respect and the support of all respectable citizens.

"In reference to the public schools, there has been introduced and passed by the Legislature a measure which has received the signature of Gov. Morton, requiring public instruction in the schools in regard to temperance, and we look to you to have that law enforced."

"You shall have it done," Mayor Wurster responded.

"We want the same pledge in regard to the excise law," the Rev. Dr. Newton said.

"It will be necessary for me to look into these matters to see whether they are true," the Mayor replied. "I shall consult with the Police Commissioner. I want to do what is right, but I have to look carefully into the situation, and see whether what you say is true. I presume it is true, and if it is I will see that the abuses are remedied, if possible."

Mayor Wurster took the petition and the other papers, and said he would carefully consider the question.

Meeting of the Presbytery.

A session of the Presbytery of New-York was held in the new Presbyterian Building, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Forbes Sutton was Moderator.

The Revs. George H. Wallace and George S. Avery were admitted to the Presbytery.

The Rev. M. E. McGee, elder of Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, was elected a Trustee of the Presbytery, vice Theron G. Strong, resigned. These gentlemen were elected members of the Church Extension Committee, to fill vacancies: The Rev. W. R. Morrill, to serve from April, 1896; the Rev. William Barbour, to serve from April, 1897; the Rev. James Brand, to serve from April, 1898.

Secretary F. H. Marling's resignation was accepted.

When a motion was made to vote to the East Harlem Church $500, there was considerable opposition, and then the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, said it was impossible for him to support himself and his family at his present salary. He pleaded with his brethren to be just. The matter was finally referred, with a recommendation to adopt. Zion Mission Church was granted $500.

Preacher Sentenced to be Hanged.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Jacob S. Johnson, the colored preacher, who was convicted of the murder of Annie Rogers, a mulatto girl of Newark, was this morning sentenced to be hanged March 11.

READY TO REVISE TAX ROLLS

Exact Value of Assessments Not Known—Real Estate, It Is Said, Has Been Increased $100,000,000.

The tax assessment rolls for this year are now open at the Tax Commissioners' offices, in the Stewart Building, for correction and revision.

President Barker and Commissioners Sutro and Wells began yesterday to listen to the complaints of citizens who claim to be assessed too high, or who want to "swear off" the assessments on their personalty. Taxpayers on personal property will have until 2 P. M. Thursday, April 30, to object to their personal assessments. Revision and correction of real estate and corporation assessments will be taken up on May 1.

The exact assessed valuation of the personal and real property of this city cannot be got at until the revision of the work of the Deputy Tax Commissioners is completed.

The total assessed valuation of real estate in this city for last year was $1,646,428,650, and it is estimated by competent authority that the increase this year will reach $100,000,000, and bring the total for this year up to $1,750,000,000.

President Barker would not admit yesterday that the increase would reach these figures, neither could he give any idea of what the total assessment on personalty would be.

"The work of the Deputy Tax Commissioners," said Mr. Barker, "only passed into the hands of the Commissioners at midnight last night, and we have been too busy to-day with individual cases to make an examination of the books or form an idea of the totals."

There is a rumor that the assessed valuation of the real property of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company has been increased to $30,000,000. The company, in making its return to the court on the certiorari proceedings it brought to review the acts of the Tax Board and reduce its personal valuation, gave figures to show that the real estate, including the cost of the road, amounted to about $55,000,000. The claim was made by the company that this should work a reduction in the personal assessment. Judge Haight of the Court of Appeals advised that the Tax Commissioners give the company a rehearing on the $17,000,000 personal assessment. The Commissioners granted the rehearing, and last week decided on a reduction of the personal valuation to about $16,000,000.

Now it is reported that the Tax Commissioners have estimated the real property of the company on the figures furnished by it to the courts, and have raised the real estate assessment to about $30,000,000, or nearly double what it was last year. Should this increase in the real estate assessment prove true, and the Commissioners shall be able to sustain it, the recent litigation over the personal assessment will not have profited much to the company.

MAYOR STRONG WAS TOO LATE

HIS ABSENCE PREVENTED A MEETING OF THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

The Question of Allowing the Trolley Lines on the Plaza Was to Have Been Decided.

Mayor Strong was detained by a "long talk" on his way to attend the meeting of the Bridge Trustees yesterday and did not arrive until after the meeting had adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, because a quorum was not present. The other Trustees absent were J. Seaver Page, who is ill at the Langham, and Controllers Palmer and Fitch. Mayor Wurster made his first appearance as a member of the board.

Mayor Strong appeared a few minutes after adjournment, and expressed his regret that his tardiness had interfered with the meeting. Trustee Henriques suggested that as they had adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, it would be a simple matter to call the meeting to order and proceed with the important business on hand. President Howell said it was necessary to give the members twenty-four hours' notice when a meeting was called. He finally agreed to accede to Mr. Henriques's desire, if Mayor Strong would say he wished to have a meeting. The Mayor declined to do so.

It was reported that President Howell's unwillingness to recall the meeting was due to the fact that the Plaza matter was to have been finally settled yesterday, and there was considerable uncertainty as to how Mayor Wurster would vote on the question.

President Howell and Trustee Seth L. Keeney each own stock of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and the Brooklyn City. Mr. Keeney as a Director in the latter company. With Mr. Howell he also owns stock in the Long Island Traction Company, which embraces both of the other lines. They have favored the claims of the traction companies for the use of the Plaza as a terminus for the different lines.

Mr. Henriques has vigorously opposed the plan, and Mayor Strong is believed to agree with him.

J. Seaver Page has been non-committal on the subject, and has asked for adjournment several times to think the matter over.

It is impossible to tell what the result would have been had a vote been taken yesterday.

Mayor Wurster said in reference to it: "I believe that the public should be accommodated as much as possible, but at the same time I should like to see the trolley cars kept off the Plaza."

It was announced yesterday that the electric motors which are to be used for switching trains at the bridge terminals, instead of the steam engines, are to be given a trial next week. If they prove satisfactory, electric transit will be established for traffic across the bridge.

The Trustees favor a dual system, consisting of the present cable and electricity. They say this would prevent the delays frequently caused in the present cable system. By the dual method, whenever anything should happen to one system, the other system could be substituted to provide motive power.

Mr. Henriques said yesterday that the claims of Guest, the New-Englander, who brought suit against the bridge for an alleged infringement on his patent system of telephoning to the cars while in motion, so that a train may be stopped instantly on any part of the bridge, had proved worthless. The system soon to be put in use was patented by Assistant Engineer K. S. Martin, son of the Chief Engineer, and, it is hoped, will prevent the recurrence of such an accident as occurred Nov. 19, when, by a collision of trains, two men were killed.

PURSUING REPRESENTATIVE ATWOOD

A Massachusetts Minister, from the Pulpit, Calls for His Resignation.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Rev. Frederick N. Upham, pastor the Baker Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Upham's Corner, Dorchester, yesterday read to his congregation a paper, of which the following is a part:

"The Congressional district in which we live is at the present time represented at Washington by a man who has practically confessed himself guilty of a most serious breach of trust, while an officer of the City of Boston in recent years.

"I believe it my duty, in this public place, to emphasize the demand already made by the leading newspapers of his party, furthered by the emphatic and unanimous voice of the City Council, in its recent action regarding the case, and voiced in many indignant protests of well-known men with whom I have conversed, to now call upon Harrison H. Atwood to resign his seat as member of the National House of Representatives, and so I do."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

J. A. Marshall, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah.

J. W. Judge, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Utah.

N. M. Brigham, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Utah.

Capt. W. T. Rosswell, Corps of Engineers, to be Major.

Second Lieuts. Clough Overton, W. J. D. Horne, and Edmund M. Blake, to be First Lieutenants.

First Assistant Engineer C. H. Foote of Pennsylvania, to be a Chief Engineer, and Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Wood of New-York, to be First Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

HAD A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Annual Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association.

CASH BALANCE SMALL, RESULTS LARGE

Classes Well Attended and Many Persons Benefited—Much Accomplished, Too, by the Margaret Louisa Home.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Young Women's Christian Association was held in the parlors of the building 7 East Fifteenth Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The association has many enthusiastic and earnest workers among its officers, and each year shows an increase in the good results for which it was started. That it is not a money-making affair the Treasurer's account shows, but even a small balance on the right side is satisfactory.

The total receipts of the association last year were $45,553.33; the expenses, $45,449.16.

The report of the Bible class comes first in the statistics of the work of the association. It is a branch with which the association officers are particularly pleased. It is one of the largest classes of the kind in the country.

The last printed report of the association was for the year 1894. At that time there were 1,223 regular members, and an average attendance of 468. The membership list has decreased somewhat, yesterday's report showing but 1,115 regular members, but the average attendance is now 500. The attendance at weekly devotional meetings has increased from 150 to 225.

The young women who attend these classes are engaged in a large variety of employments. There are compositors, stenographers, chocolatemakers, cigarmakers, nurses, companions, carpet weavers, capmakers, ladies' maids, nurses, governesses, hairdressers, household servants, and many others.

During last year the regular classes have been held in bookkeeping, business training, choir music, drawing, photo-coloring, retouching, photo-negatives and water-colors, literature, modeling and design, photo-process for photo-engraving, physical culture, stenography and typewriting. The number of pupils under instruction during 1895 was 2,688. In addition to this there were 173 pupils in the cooking class.

The vacation circles are Summer classes in which the students are instructed in Bible study, millinery, fancy work, musical drill, and singing. There were 393 pupils in these classes in the Summer of 1895. The number of women who visited the association parlor during 1895 was 12,842. The greatest number present any one evening was 400. There were 900 pupils in the self-supporting classes.

The Library Committee reported books in the circulating library, English, foreign, and music, 23,060; books in reference library, 1,341; whole number of books in library, 24,401; are studies for circulation, 575; current periodicals in reading room, 104; readers using library during 1895, 4,856; total number of books circulated during the year, 64,592; and total attendance in reading room, 26,224.

The employment bureau of the association does an important work. During 1895 there were registered in the department 3,193 applicants and 2,904 employes. There were 2,250 places filled. The bureau is for the use of all classes of women workers except house servants.

The Employment Committee has also in its department a class of work which members call "tide over." It is to "tide over" the women looking for work until a place is secured for them. A quantity of material for dresses and aprons for women and children is kept on hand. This is made up by the women, who are paid by the association. The finished work is sold at reasonable prices. There were 429 days' work given during the year to 55 women. The money paid out amounted to $429.10.

The salesroom of the association is an attractive place. There are always on hand many charming fancy articles of needlework and hand painting. They are dainty in design and very moderate in price. During the year 173 consignors registered, making a total of 667. The Christmas sale brought in $2,966.79. Consignors were paid during the year $5,386.81. The amount paid to consignors and seamstresses during the year was $11,003.68.

On its board directories the association has 300 families; 5,375 applicants for board or furnished rooms were received during the year, and 3,749 of that number satisfactorily placed.

The Margaret Louisa Home admitted 5,773 guests during the year. These guests represented workers in 102 different employments. In the restaurant, 431,124 meals were served. At its west side settlement the association took 108 boarders and instructed 150 pupils in millinery.

The officers on the Executive Committee for 1896, most of whom were re-elected, are:

President—Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, 44 West Thirty-eighth Street; First Vice President—Miss M. A. Stimson; Second Vice President—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard; Treas-Miss M. T. Cockroft; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Emma Van Buren; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. F. Watson, 314 Lexington Avenue; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr.

Chairmen of Committees.—Membership Committee—Miss M. L. Perlee; Board of Directory Committee—Mrs. W. R. H. Martin; Committee on Education and Entertainments—Miss G. B. Ballard; House Committee—Miss H. A. Butterworth; Library Committee—Mrs. John Seely Ward, Jr.; Margaret Louisa Home Committee—Mrs. R. A. Dorman; Employment Committee—Mrs. W. H. Humphrey; West Side Settlement Committee—Mrs. Royal S. Crane; Needlework Committee—Mrs. E. C. Griffin; Auditing Committee—Mrs. Charles G. Taylor; Finance Committee—Mrs. Charles G. Taylor. Other Members of Executive Committee—Miss J. F. Bangs, Miss A. D. Hopkins, Miss F. G. Cunningham, Miss K. L. Mead, Mrs. Thomas J. Flagg, Miss E. E. Odell, and Miss W. R. Lewis.

Chaplain of the Association—Miss Doheny, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Advisory Board—John M. Cornell, Chairman; J. S. Bussing, J. W. Castree, R. Fulton Cutting, James Stokes, Secretary; R. R. McBurney, James Talcott, William A. Wheelock, and Jacob F. Wyckoff.

Finance Committee—William A. Wheelock, Chairman; J. S. Bussing.

TO INVESTIGATE THE TEMPORARY HOME

A Commissioner to Report on the Charges Against the Institution.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 13.—Acting upon the application of the Board of Managers of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children here, through their counsel, ex-Judge W. H. Robertson and ex-Judge J. N. Mills, for the appointment of a referee to investigate the charges of cruelty and mismanagement on the part of Superintendent James W. Pierce, Justice Dykman to-day appointed ex-Judge Daniel W. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie to make an inspection. He is to report on the corporation and the conduct of the home maintained by it, and the acts and proceedings of its Board of Managers, and of all its officers, agents, and employes and their books and vouchers.

For the purpose of making such an inspection, the referee is authorized and empowered to examine all the books, papers, and vouchers and of any of its officers, agents, or employes, to summon witnesses, personally to visit and examine the home and any other place maintained or occupied by the corporation; to hear any person or persons who may desire to appear before him, personally or by attorney, in regard to any matter relevant to the visitation and inspection. He is to make to the Court, with all convenient speed, a report in writing of all his proceedings and his conclusions, together with any testimony he may have taken.

Schools Closed by Diphtheria.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 13.—The public schools of New-Rochelle were closed today by order of the Board of Health, because of the existence of diphtheria in the village. There are said to be less than a dozen cases, but it was deemed best to have the children kept at home. The schools may open again Thursday.

WARSHIP TEXAS TO BE REPAIRED

Mounts of the Heavy Guns Fail to Work Properly—Powder Kept Between the Fire Rooms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An accurate knowledge has at last been acquired by the Navy Department of the extent of the disasters which have overtaken the battleship Texas. Constructor Bowles has been in Washington, and while here carefully reviewed the matter with Chief Constructor Hichborn. There will be a formal survey of the ship, and the needed repairs will be made as soon as possible. The ship is not structurally weak, and there is no disability which cannot be corrected at comparatively little outlay.

The principal defect is in the failure of the hydraulic system of the mounts of the 12-inch guns of the vessel. The method of operating these great carriages, which support the main offensive feature of the ship, is not a success. The pressure necessary to move the mechanism is insufficient, and the spectacle is afforded of high-power guns mounted on carriages which render the weapons of no value and make them so much dead, profitless weight. The system will probably be abandoned, at least so far as the Texas is concerned, and a return made to hand power in the operation of the heavy carriages.

The powder magazine is also badly placed, and it will be necessary to make certain changes in order to preserve the ammunition. The magazine is situated between the firerooms, a location which creates a temperature of 140°. It is found that the powder in this great heat rapidly deteriorates and does not furnish the required power. The element of uncertainty enters into the matter by the fact that under the same circumstances if by any chance there is exposure of the powder during the period of stowage the powder is rendered of much greater influence, which if anything is worse for those who handle it and fire the guns than if it simply deteriorated.

There will be few, if any, changes in the machinery of the Texas. The ship is found to steam satisfactorily, and there is no complaint of any defect in the engines.

WILL INSPECT SHIP CANALS

Major Ludlow to Examine European Works—Plan to Build the Nicaragua Canal May Be Feasible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An evidence that the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, now in the hands of President Cleveland, does not conclusively find the proposed interoceanic American waterway infeasible, or its construction by the United States impossible, is shown in the fact that Major William Ludlow, Chairman of the commission, is about to leave London, where he is the military attaché of the American Embassy, on a tour of ship-canal inspection, to familiarize himself with the great artificial waterways, the physical difficulties which have been surmounted in constructing them, and the economic changes that they have wrought in marine transportation.

After studying the Suez waterway in Egypt, Major Ludlow is to visit the Corinth Canal, in Greece; the famous Kiel cut, in Germany; the North Holland and Amsterdam artificial ports, and, after returning to England, the Manchester Ship Canal and the Caledonian system of interior navigation.

In addition to an examination of the engineering features of these works and their adaptation to the problems to be solved in constructing a canal across the American isthmus, Major Ludlow is expected to secure new data upon the likelihood of either the Nicaragua or Panama Canal becoming paying investments.

BICYCLE RIDER FATALLY INJURED

William H. Kirton, Riding with His Wife, Fell Under a Carriage.

William H. Kirton, a clerk, thirty-nine years old, of 1,051 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Eastern District Hospital shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning from injuries which he received by being thrown from his bicycle on the Prospect Park Plaza midnight Sunday. He held a responsible position with Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of this city.

Mr. Kirton was very fond of bicycle riding, and usually wore a number of medals he won in century runs. His wife is also a devotee of the wheel. Mr. Kirton and his wife rode to Coney Island Sunday and spent the afternoon there. When they reached Prospect Park on their return it was nearly midnight. There was a carriage ahead going in the same direction. Mr. Kirton said to his wife:

"Come, let us catch up to that carriage ahead of us."

Both increased their speed, when the carriage turned suddenly. At the same time Mr. Kirton's wheel slipped on a piece of ice and threw him heavily to the ground almost under the wheels of the carriage. The driver at once pulled up his horses and assisted Mrs. Kirton in lifting her husband to the side of the road. He was unconscious. There was an ugly gash in his head. A cab was summoned and Mr. Kirton was removed to his home.

When Mrs. Kirton reached home she summoned Policeman Blake of the Thirteenth Precinct, who in turn sent a hurried call for an ambulance to the Eastern District Hospital.

Surgeon Tahjian responded. After examining the injured man the surgeon concluded he was suffering from alcoholism, and had him removed to the hospital, where he died without recovering consciousness.

The doctors now think his skull was fractured by the fall.

During the excitement attending the fall both bicycles were stolen. Mrs. Kirton thinks she heard a man say:

"We will keep the bicycles until you pay the cabman."

EX-SUPERINTENDENT ADAMS ACCUSED

Westchester County Supervisors Investigating Poor Accounts.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 13.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Superintendence of the Poor and Asylums, in which ex-Superintendent Miles Adams is charged with having put in fraudulent claims against the county for goods which the ex-Superintendent could not prove had been delivered at the almshouse.

The board also adopted a resolution that the committee make a complete investigation of the administration of the ex-Superintendent, and also of his predecessor, Henry Esser, who has just been re-elected to the office.

Supervisor See called attention to the fact that former committees had examined all Mr. Esser's accounts with the vouchers and found them correct. It is announced that Mr. Esser does not object to investigation, and will afford the committee any assistance in his power.

The Supervisors decided to omit the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, at Peekskill, from the implied charges of mismanagement against the institutions of Westchester County, in which the board pays for the care of children. This is done at the request of the sisters having the institution in charge, and against which no charges have been made.

Mr. Harriot's Ton of Coal.

Property Clerk Harriot of the Police Department has a ton of coal. The policeman who took it to Headquarters said there was no owner for the coal, and he had been ordered to deliver it to the Property Clerk. A horse and cart with the coal were found abandoned in front of 282 South Street. William Lyons of 417 Cherry Street claimed the horse, and Cornelius O'Keefe of the same number claimed the cart. They said the horse and cart had been stolen out of their stable. They knew nothing about the coal.

Isaac Goodstein's Sons, who have coal yards at 840 East Sixty-second Street and 11 Hester Street, reported at the Madison Street Station yesterday that they believed the coal was theirs. They said coal had been stolen from their barges, foot of Rutgers Street, and they believed that they were being systematically robbed.

PORTRAITS DO THEM HARM

What Is Said of Printing Sketches of the Police Detectives.

EVIL DOERS PUT ON THEIR GUARD

Opinions of United States Marshal McCarty and Others on the Advisability of Keeping Identity of Men Unknown.

An apparent weakness, due to vanity on the part of the Secret Service branch of the Police Department, exhibited frequently recently in posing for sketches which appear in the newspapers, has been remarked.

The suggestion has been made that such publication of identity militates against the efficiency of the Detective Bureau. Perhaps it is impossible for many of its members to remain unknown to the dangerous classes, who make New-York their headquarters, but the principle involved is that evil doers who are not local should not be given that which, "pasted in their hats," would be to them what the Rogues' Gallery is to the police.

For instance, it is possible that the coming National Democratic Convention may be held in this city. Such a gathering would attract many of the dishonest, and their operations would be largely influenced by their ability to recognize the detectives on duty.

"I'll tell of a little personal experience," said United States Marshal McCarty yesterday, "which, it seems to me, illustrates how important it is that a detective should avoid publicity and identification.

"The National Democratic Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair was held in this city in 1868. I was then a detective, and little better than a lad, while knowing many 'crooks' without being known to them. I was assigned alone to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Three old-time detectives, known to every dishonest man in town, and to many of the visiting delegations of thieves, were detailed to the old St. Nicholas Hotel.

At the St. Nicholas there was a robbery or two every day during the convention. The Fifth Avenue Hotel escaped without a single depredation.

"I have under me half a dozen men who would be useless unless they could work secretly. They could not work secretly if their portraits were in the possession of those they have to watch or arrest. Their usefulness would be impaired if not destroyed.

"I am an old policeman and know the difference between what is called the uniformed and ununiformed force. Chief Conlin is bound to wear a uniform, but he does no detective work, and his portrait might be in every shop window without injury to police service. But, in my judgment, a detective should be known as little as possible. Brass bands are no good in tracking or watching thieves.

"From what I know of European detective methods, I believe that a secret service officer in London, Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg who would give his portrait for publication or submit to sketching, would run the risk of dismissal and punishment."

"A system that tolerates the publication of detectives' portraits," said one of the United States Commissioners, "is not likely to succeed in keeping the dangerous classes in check. It is absurd, dangerous, and not to be thought of. There is no statute against it, but it seems to me that a man who would permit his face to appear and furnish any thief a clipping is to blame."

"Notoriety of this sort," said a prominent member of Chief Hazen's corps of Treasury Department detectives, "is very unwise. No law, no statute is against it, it is true, but Chief Hazen's opinion is that an 'operative's' usefulness is at an end if his portrait is published through his acquiescence or accidentally.

"We always avoid being sketched as much as possible. I do not know of any 'operative' who would furnish his portrait or sit for it. If he were found out, it would go hard with him.

"Naturally, an evildoer would cut such a portrait out of a newspaper as a memorandum, just as when we raid a counterfeiters we often find in their possession clippings telling of other raids.

"There is no case on record of our 'operative' submitting to sketching. I remember in the Connecticut counterfeiting case of Hoyt and Hill, when there was a great many 'operatives' together in the Commissioners' office, several newspaper artists tried to sketch us, but we made faces or turned our backs or went away.

"Still we cannot help being sketched in court or on the witness stand. But, even there, we distort our faces or change positions and otherwise endeavor to thwart the sketchers, and I have yet to learn that a good portrait of an 'operative' was ever secured in this way. The pictures that appear are generally unrecognizable.

"The publication of detectives' portraits would be dangerous and mischievous when not involuntarily malicious, and besides, the fundamental idea should be that no one but a dishonest man would care to see a good portrait of a detective published. At least that's my way of looking at it."

"There is," said one of the United States District Attorneys, "an unwritten law that says that the members of its Secret Service in its many branches shall avoid disclosure of identity and recognition so far as may be possible, and I know that they try to live up to it.

"Such a circumstance as one of them giving his portrait, or submitting to be sketched, is unknown to me."

"In the private detective business," said the chief of a large secret service agency, "there are detectives who make open inquiry, others whose retention in service depends on absolute secrecy in regard to their identity.

"This idea is carried so far that those who pay for their services do not know them by name, but by numbers or initials.

"An executive head, such as the Chief of Police, has no need of keeping his identity or his features secret, but the policy in regard to detectives should be one of the greatest secrecy. The publication of their portraits would tend largely toward making criminals successful in that it would enable them to identify and evade or avoid the detectives."

A QUESTION OF INTER-STATE COMITY

Important Decision Rendered by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A question of inter-State comity, under the provisions of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, which requires that full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the judicial proceedings of every other State, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

Ella L. Rigney obtained a divorce in New-Jersey from Thomas C. Rigney, by a decree obtained under a supplemental complaint, which gave her alimony in the sum of $45 a week. Subsequently Rigney moved to New-York and married Abbie Ahern, and Mrs. Rigney became Ella L. Laing.

Rigney having paid no part of the costs or alimony under the decree of the New-Jersey court, Mrs. Laing sued her delinquent ex-husband in New-York to recover the amount due. Rigney contested the suit on the ground that service upon him under the supplemental bill was had without the State of New-Jersey, and that, therefore, the courts of that State had no personal jurisdiction over him. This contention was affirmed by the highest court of the State of New-York, the result being to relieve Rigney of the effects of the New-Jersey decree.

Mrs. Laing brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Justice Shiras, after reviewing the facts, stated that Rigney could not avail himself of the decree of the New-Jersey court so as to marry again and repudiate the financial obligations it entailed upon him. The judgment of the New-York court was reversed.

Woman Loses Her Life.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of St. Johnsville had not been seen by their neighbors since Friday evening. Their house was closed, and the failure of the man and his wife to appear excited some comment. It was decided to force entrance into the house, and when this was done Mr. and Mrs. Smith were found in bed, unconscious from escaping coal gas. Mrs. Smith died at 4 o'clock this morning. It is now thought that her husband will live.

NOVEL EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS

The Ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel Transferred into a Temporary Picture Gallery.

Workmen were busy all yesterday afternoon and night in the ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel preparing a false wall, upon which are to be hung nearly two hundred black and white drawings, made for The Ladies' Home Journal, the phenomenally popular Philadelphia publication with such an astonishing circulation.

These drawings have been made from time to time by such well-known artists as Charles Dana Gilson, Irving R. Wiles, W. T. Smedley, Eric Pape, Arthur B. Frost, Thule de Thulstrup, Alice Barber Stephens, W. Hamilton Gibson, and others, and the collection has been seen in Philadelphia and Boston.

It will be shown here on free exhibition for three days, from the 14th to the 17th, inclusive. A reference to the advertising columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will give a list of places where admission tickets may be obtained. To-night there will be a reception and private view. There will be music each day by the famous white Hungarian Band, that has only just arrived on these shores fresh from triumph at Sandringham, where the members have been playing for the Prince of Wales.

The problem of utilizing the dainty gold and white dancing room of the Waldorf for a picture exhibition was one requiring no little invention and skill for its solution. The contract prohibited the driving of a nail, or the disfigurement in any way of the apartment. As a result, a false wall of much strength, mortised and put together with screws, has been constructed, electric lights have been arranged, and by much forethought and careful preparation, every timber being fitted to its proper place, the whole structure was put up in short order, and subsequently decorated with attractive hangings.

All the arrangements have been under the personal superintendence of William Martin Johnson, the art manager of The Ladies Home Journal, and with a thoroughly artistic lot of pictures, good music, and a dainty catalogue, beautifully illustrated, the exhibition promises to be unique of its kind.

TO AID THE MONTEFIORE HOME

Sale of Boxes for the Charity Ball Will Take Place To-morrow Night.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home will give its annual charity ball in Carnegie Music Hall Feb. 26. The boxes to be occupied on that occasion will be sold at auction to-morrow night by Mr. Hertz and Marshall P. Wilder. The sale will take place at the hall during the league's monthly reception and dance. The ball was a great success last year, and netted the home over $11,000—the boxes for that ball sold for from $100 to $500. There will be the "Battle of Flowers" and other novel and delightful features this year.

The Advisory Board for the ball is composed of the following: B. J. Ludwig, Chairman; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Michael Friedsam, Selmar Hess, V. Henry Rothschild, Samuel Sacks, and Samuel Untermeyer, and the arrangements are under the management of the officers of the league—Lucien L. Bonheur, President; Gertrude R. Hess, Vice President; James Loeb, Treasurer; Amelia Simon, Secretary.

The home accepts patients independent of creed. Among those interested in the good work are Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home; Isidor Straus, Treasurer; Louis Gans, Vice President; R. Ettinger, Secretary, and Mrs. Simon Borg, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The members of the league now are 1,000, among whom are the Misses Seligman, R. Bernheimer, B. Bijur, Estelle E. Cohen, Isabelle Content, M. E. Lesser, Miss Mehrbach, Josie Jacobs, Settie Silverstein, Nettie Mendel, Gertrude Rothschild, Messrs. M. L. Erlanger, J. M. Heyman, E. Brussels, Abe Winsburgh, Sylvan Siegel, Isidor Lichtenauer, Joseph Rothschild, and Abe Kridel.

SWINDLED THE GOVERNMENT

San Francisco Soldiers Make Money out of Their Clothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The army authorities at the Presidio have discovered an alarming systematic looting of the Quartermaster's Department, and succeeded in tracing it to certain keepers of wayside saloons outside the reservation gates. One of the men implicated has disappeared.

According to army regulations, soldiers are permitted to buy as much clothing as they desire, in addition to the supply allowed by the Government, the purchase price being deducted from their wages. By reason of their contracts with manufacturers, the Government is enabled to furnish the troops with wearing apparel at a much lower figure than ordinary wholesale prices. This condition was taken advantage of by the Presidio soldiers, who have in the last few years swindled Uncle Sam out of an amount estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. After first disposing of their regular supply of clothing, boots, shoes, stockings, overcoats, &c., the troops drew upon the reserve supplies persistently.

The frequency of their purchases at last excited the attention of the officials, who promptly made an investigation, as a result of which a warrant was sworn out for one John Hogan, a road-house keeper, who is reputed to have acquired a fortune estimated at $20,000 through his dealings with the military men. Hogan was examined before a Federal Commissioner, and released on $2,000 bail, which he promptly jumped and fled the country. It is said that other arrests will follow.

BOUNTY LAW MAY BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Nebraska's ex-Chief Justice Will Test a New Measure.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—Samuel Maxwell, ex-Chief Justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court, has written an opinion declaring the sugar-bounty law, passed by the last Legislature, unconstitutional, in that a bounty for both sugar and chicory was provided in the same bill.

He also declares that the warrants issued for the payment of the bounty are illegal, because they could not be legally issued, no specific appropriation having been made for them.

Mr. Maxwell has been retained to test the constitutionality of the law, and action will begin this week. Many thousands of dollars are involved in the case, which excites much interest.

STEAMER JAMES WOODALL ON A REEF

No Likelihood of Saving Her—The Crew Rescued.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Jan. 13.—The steamer before reported ashore at New-Inlet, N. C., is the American steamer James Woodall, with a cargo of sugar and molasses from New-Orleans for Baltimore.

The vessel stranded on the outer reef off New-Inlet Life-Saving Station yesterday, and is now full of water.

The crew of ten men were saved by the life-saving crew. The chances for saving the vessel are unfavorable.

Visit from Atlanta's Ex-Mayor.

Ex-Mayor John T. Glenn of Atlanta, Ga., called on Mayor Strong yesterday. Ex-Mayor Glenn was Chairman of the committee which received and entertained Mayor Strong and the other New-Yorkers when they visited the Atlanta Exposition on Manhattan Day.

The Mayor gave the ex-Mayor of Atlanta a cordial welcome, and they had a very pleasant chat. Mayor Strong was warm in his praise of the hospitality that was extended to the New-York delegation in Atlanta, and again extended his thanks to his Southern friends.

Methodist Ministers Meet.

The weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city and vicinity was held in the Methodist Book Concern Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The meeting was held behind closed doors. The principal business transacted was the hearing of the opinions of ministers as to the removal of the time limit. Ministers are now permitted to remain only five years in each place.

A majority announced themselves in favor of removing the limit.

CALL MAY BE DEFEATED

Florida's Free-Silver Senator Has a Hard Fight Ahead.

COOPER'S CHANCES SEEM BRIGHT

Republicans Will Make a Struggle for the State and Are Likely to at Least Secure the Balance of Power.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 12.—The announcement from Washington that Charles M. Cooper, now representing the Second District of Florida in Congress, had consented to be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Wilkinson Call, caused more than a ripple on the political surface in this State. It has been known that Mr. Cooper's friends have been urging him to make the race, and the only doubt expressed has been as to his consent.

The election of a successor to Senator Call will be held in the Spring of 1897. The candidacy of Mr. Cooper adds a new feature to the contest and makes it triangular. Call will go into the contest with his old-time following of anti-corporation, free-silver Democrats from the country, and with the bitter antagonism of the railroads. The railroad faction of the State now controls the election machinery, and also had a majority in the last Legislature. "Feeling its oats," so to speak, it anticipates victory, and perhaps would have an excellent chance were it not for the fact that it has too many candidates. There will probably be an inability to concentrate forces upon any one man. A deadlock is likely to ensue, and, if it does, Cooper is considered to be the key to open it.

Cooper is about the only man in Florida who would be acceptable to both factions. He would not be the favorite of either faction, but he has held aloof from factional strife, and has not antagonized either side by assisting the other. There are many, of course, who do not like his position on the money question and other questions of policy, but these antagonisms are likely to be subserved to the pleasure of electing a compromise candidate, and through that course avoiding a defeat.

Senator Call has been urged by many of his friends to run for Governor, but so far has declined to aspire for anything smaller than the Senatorial toga.

A new and interesting feature of the Senatorial fight, aside from the Cooper candidacy, will be the Republican strength in the Legislature. The last Legislature had no Republican in it; the predecessor of that Legislature also had no Republican, while the predecessor of that had only one. This was due to the fact that the eight-box ballot law discouraged the Republicans to such a degree that they have not in many years nominated a State or county ticket. The last Legislature, however, repealed this law, and passed one patterned after the Australian law.

That the Republicans are pleased with it is shown by a proclamation from Dennis Eagan, State Chairman, calling for a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee in this city on the 15th inst. for the purpose of naming a time and place for a State Convention and two Congressional Conventions. Mr. Eagan in an interview with a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES said that the sentiment of the Republican leaders in Florida was to nominate a full State ticket and tickets in every county in Florida. What strength will be polled by them under the new law is a matter of speculation, but it is certain that, with a split in the Democratic Party such as now exists, the chances of the Republicans are not bad, and it is possible that this split may take another State out of the Solid South. This split, by the way, extends into the local affairs of every county, thus casting a shadow of doubt as to the ability of either wing of the Democracy to elect a sufficient number of representatives to the Legislature to hold the Senatorship safe.

AN OPEN RACE IN MARYLAND.

Six Republican Candidates for Senator Gibson's Seat.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—The question as to who will become heir to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Charles H. Gibson is far from being settled, although the Legislature will begin balloting to-morrow.

All efforts to bring about a Republican caucus have failed, and the situation is as badly mixed as it was a month ago. If each of the different aspirants for Senatorial honors has properly diagnosed his chances there will be at least six Maryland statesmen occupying Mr. Gibson's seat when that gentleman's term has expired. Again, on the other hand, if the legislators who will do the voting are to be believed, not one of the candidates has reason to claim that he will be the winner.

Only one point is clear, and that is that every man who has a vote on the Republican side wants to be with the winner. All have an abiding faith that the next President will be the nominee of their party, and they all realize the importance of "standing in" with the Republican who for six years from March 4, 1897, will represent Maryland in the United States Senate. The adherents of the different candidates to-night are putting in their best work. Nothing but the Senatorial contest is talked of. There is an absolute lack of bossism; there is not even party management. It is a wild race, free for all.

GUESTS OF WILLIAM A. NASH

Entertains a Party of Banking Friends at the Metropolitan Club.

William A. Nash, President of the Clearing House Association and of the Corn Exchange Bank, entertained a party of banking friends at dinner at the Metropolitan Club last evening. The guests were E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover Bank; W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce; Henry W. Cannon and William H. Porter, President and Vice President of the Chase Bank.

Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange Bank; Brayton Ives, President of the Western Bank; Alexander Gilbert, Cashier of the Market and Fulton Bank; Richard Hamilton, Vice President of the Bowery Bank; E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic; R. L. Edwards, President of the Bank of the State of New-York; Horace E. Garth, President of the Mechanics' Bank; Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard Bank; Thomas A. McIntyre, Vice President of the Hudson River Bank, and William Sherer and William J. Gilpin, Manager and Assistant Manager of the Clearing House.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Flammer.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department declined yesterday to make any extended statement in reply to the remarks of Magistrate Flammer on the practice of the police in luring children to buy liquor in places where the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors is violated. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"If the newspapers would only consider the infamy in the selling of liquor to children, and use a little of their moral indignation to suppress this degrading traffic, they would be doing the community a great service. They ought to back up the Police Commissioners in every effort made by them to stop this demoralizing traffic, which must lead to the demoralization of the children who are sent by their parents habitually to the saloons to buy liquor."

Services at the Cooper Union.

Cooper Union was crowded yesterday at the evangelistic services held under the direction of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn. Prof. W. S. Weeden sang Gospel hymns and Miss Anna Park played on the cornet. Mr. Dixon preached on "The Light of the World." He moved the audience to tears by his pathetic stories, one of which related to the death of his own child. A number came forward for prayers at the close of the meeting.

FREAKS OF LEGISLATION

Odd Bills and Reports by Congressional Committees.

THE CLAIM OF AN ARMY CORN DOCTOR

He Wanted $45,000 for Services Rendered — The Case of Samson Goliah — Two Celebrated Trouser Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The document rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives are mines of the most interesting information if one only has the patience to delve through the indexes of volume upon volume of the claims and bills which have never been reported from the committees. Each Congress furnishes examples of "freak bills," which originate too often with the constituents of members who introduce them in the hope of recompensing the petitioners for the offices they didn't get. There are other classes of bills which are born and presented in a rational manner, but the nature of them and the manner in which the committee has looked at and reported upon them seem to the outsider drolls and amusing in the extreme. Often the committees to which the bills have been referred have looked upon them in a jocular light, and the reports which have been submitted to the House and Senate are written in a vein of keen humor and satire.

There is, perhaps, no better example of the case of a doubtful claim handled in a summary if amusing manner, than that of Issachor Zacharie, a gentleman learned in the profession of extracting corns, who plied his trade during the war of the rebellion. The petition of Issachor was reported from the Committee on War Claims by Mr. Kellogg of Connecticut in June, 1874. The report opens with the statement of Zacharie's petition; that he was by profession a chiropodist, practicing his profession in the City of New-York and elsewhere, and that in the year 1862, upon the recommendation of certain Surgeons of the United States Army and citizens of the United States, the claimant alleges that the following letter was written:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1862.

From numerous testimonials of the highest character, and from personal experience, we approve the very great success of Dr. I. Zacharie in operating upon corns, bunions, and other troubles of the feet, by which instantaneous relief is afforded, and we desire that the soldiers of our brave army may have the benefit of his surprising skill.

A. LINCOLN,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

In pursuance of this letter the following order was issued by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1862.

Dr. I. Zacharie has permission to pass within the lines of the United States forces around Washington and on the Potomac for the purpose of operating upon the feet of the soldiers for corns, bunions, &c.: this pass to continue for thirty days.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Continued for sixty days by order of Gen. Tucker Blake, Assistant Secretary of War.
Signed Nov. 21, 1862.

It appears that, under the authority conferred by these orders, Zacharie proceeded to Fort Monroe and operated upon the feet of numerous soldiers—according to his own report, at least 5,000 in number—under command of Gen. John A. Dix, with entire satisfaction, according to his own account, to the soldiers as well as to Gen. Dix. A letter was submitted by Zacharie to the committee purporting to have been written by Gen. Dix, the hero of "Shoot him on the spot" memory, but nothing was presented to establish its genuineness, and the evidence of the soldiers whose pedal extremities are alleged to have been operated on was not given, so that the committee in its consideration of the case reported itself as without that light and information necessary to make a careful analysis of the evidence which the character of the claim—not to mention its peculiarity—entitled it to receive.

Zacharie also alleged that, under a written recommendation from President Lincoln to Gen. Banks, then commanding the Department of the Gulf at New-Orleans, La., he proceeded to that city, with his assistant, and for a period of nearly ten months remained with the troops and operated upon the suffering members of about 6,000 men; that he then returned to Washington, and during the remainder of the years 1863-4 operated upon the feet of troops stationed at or near Washington, Baltimore, and other points, to the number of 4,000, making in all a total of 15,000 men. For these services and for other valuable services incidentally rendered during his connection with the army, the character of which was not stated, Zacharie alleged that he received no compensation. He made what he stated to be the very low and modest charge of $3 for each man operated upon. As he claimed that he had operated upon the feet of 15,000 men, the claim was, therefore, for $45,000.

The report of the committee is amusing. "Primarily," the report says, "and to commence at the beginning, in order to fairly present the facts, it is not even pretended by Zacharie that the corns and bunions upon the feet of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac operated upon by him were the results either of active military operations of said army, or that the same did not exist at the time of the enlistment of the soldiers who were the beneficiaries of the skill of the claimant. * * * Other commands, as, for instance, that of Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea, which traversed the country from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean, developing thereby, without doubt, numerous corns and bunions, were equally entitled to have their corns and bunions removed. Aside from the fact that the proof to establish the claimant's statements is wanting, that he did operate upon the number of men of the several commands stated for corns and bunions, is the important fact that the claimant rendered no account whatever to the proper authorities of the several commands as to the disposition of the said corns and bunions secured by him, provided the facts are as stated. Such a collection, supposing the facts to be as claimed by Zacharie, would be so valuable an addition to the Army Medical Museum that in considering this claim your committee feels constrained to consider such loss to the museum in the way of recoupment or setoff, as against the claim set up by Zacharie.

"The claimant was plying his vocation and voluntarily sought to pursue the same in the lines of the Union Army. He obtained from the proper authorities the necessary passport, but did not apply to the Quartermaster General—the officer charged with furnishing transportation to troops, and which, if furnished, would have doubtless nipped, as it were, thousands of incipient corns in the bud—for a contract to do the work alleged by him to have been performed. The word corn is derived from the Latin cornu, horn, and is defined to be a hard, horn-like excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or other part of the feet. The claim partakes somewhat of the character of the corn for whose alleged removal compensation is claimed, and the similarity is so evident that your committee refrains from comment in that respect. Besides the reasons above set forth, showing why the claimant is not entitled to compensation for the services alleged by him to have been performed, there is the further consideration that, were Congress to admit the justice of Zacharie's claim, it would thereby establish the principle that the Government was bound to remove the corns and bunions from the feet of the soldiers of its armies during the late war. And then, if soldiers are entitled to relief from corns and bunions at Government expense, why not sailors? And if sailors, why not civilian employes? And then the soldiers who suffered with corns and bunions, and who were not relieved therefrom, would naturally bring claims for damage thereby, flooding Congress with the same, and necessitating the appointment of a Standing Committee on Corns and Bunions, or the creation of a special commission composed of men skilled in chirurgery. Other reasons might be given for the rejection of this claim, but those above stated are, in the opinion of your committee, sufficient, and the petition is accordingly reported back with the recommendation that it do lie upon the table." So it happened that Issachor Zacharie did not get his claim.

The case of Samson Goliath, an Ethiopian gentleman, accused during the war of mutiny, and tried and convicted of his crime, furnished the material of some striking metaphor on the part of Senator Maxey of Texas, who died recently. Samson was born and raised a slave. "Ignorance of the law excuseth not," is a maxim which the Committee on Military Affairs recognized, but the committee, by Mr. Maxey, considered that there were extenuating circumstances in the case of this man with Biblical nomenclature. "The law," they said, "was not a bed of procrustes, and he who so regards it knows nothing of its philosophy. Samson," continues the report, "stated that the trouble originated on board of a propeller going from Jacksonville, Fla., to Hilton Head, S. C., out of a slight disturbance after taps. That one John Sylvester made the disturbance because he was hungry. No doubt John was hungry. Goliath said that he and John were lying together in the hold of the vessel. Not a very comfortable place; that Lieut. Bean, the officer on duty, came to him (Samson) and charged him (Goliath) with making the noise. Samson denied. Bean said he would arrest him (Samson Goliath.) Goliath in his wrath said he would not be arrested, because he had done nothing. Doubtless this was wrong. Samson should have curbed his angry passions, and Goliath should have shown Christian meekness; still there was human nature in it—and a good deal of it. The Biblical history of the two remarkable men whose names he bears might have been read to him by the light of pine knots in his lowly cabin when he was a slave, and the unhappy man may have been emulating their illustrious, and, as he supposed, righteous example. * * * However, Bean and his guards did finally arrest him, and there was no one to give the note of warning, 'The Philistines be upon thee, Samson.' He was taken on deck and tied to the mast. Here the real trouble began. His friends finding out what had been done, (they were colored like himself,) raised a row, and cut him loose. So his strength was not known. That is just what his people would have done if they had believed him to be wrong. Samson said he remained on deck all night, and the next morning Lieut. Bean came to him and told him if he would get down on his knees and beg pardon he would release him and send him to his company. Samson, to his honor be it said, refused."

Charges were preferred against Samson. He was tried, but had no means of defense or of getting witnesses. He was utterly ignorant of what a court or a court-martial was. He was convicted and sent to Fort Clinch, and did double duty at hard labor. The committee interested themselves in the fate of this poor darky, and affidavits were finally produced which showed that the disturbance was raised by Sylvester, and not by Samson, and that Sylvester admitted it, but that he did not want to get into trouble himself. Thus, years after the trouble and trial, this poor ignorant negro was justified in the face of the world.

The case of William Hines, reported by Gen. Anson McCook, then a member of Congress from New-York, afterward Secretary of the Senate and recently appointed Chamberlain in New-York, is most interesting. Hines was a member of Company F, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and lost his trousers by fire on or about the 11th day of October, A. D. 1876, while serving with his command at Aiken, S. C. "It was the year of the Presidential election, and the air was filled with the eloquence of orators of both North and South, who spoke and labored for the success of their candidates. William Hines's trousers brought before the committee the propriety, not to say the constitutionality, of the presence of Federal troops in the southern section of the country, where they had been sent to maintain order. Upon this subject there was then, as now, great difference of opinion. Without committing themselves one way or the other upon this disputed point, the Committee on Military Affairs found unanimously that Hines was there by order of the legally constituted authorities. That he wore the usual and ordinary uniform of the private soldier; that he lost his trousers, as set forth in the bill for his relief; that the loss occurred by fire; that a Board of Survey was called upon them, and that, in the language of that tribunal, "They were damaged to their full value," amounting to $8.65. Here are the words of the report:

Your committee find that this board express the opinion that the fire was accidental; "that it originated at the top of the tent," and "that no one was to blame." There is no direct testimony upon this point, but it is fair to assume that Hines was lying down in his tent enjoying needed repose after a day's labor in asserting and maintaining the sovereignty of the General Government. It is true that those who seek to hold him responsible refer to the general and careless use of the pipe by our weary warriors; and others have attempted to account for the catastrophe by calling attention to the dangerous habit of soldiers carrying matches in their trousers pockets. Both of these theories, though plausible, are rejected by your committee, and after patient investigation they are of the opinion that the fire originated in some unaccountable manner. If, as it is altogether probable, Hines was recumbent in his tent, the conclusion is almost irresistible that he had disrobed and placed his blouse and trousers on the convenient and useful cracker box. The progress of the flames from the top of the tent, where they originated, to his soldierly couch, doubtless aroused him from his reverie or sleep, and while the evidence is not entirely satisfactory on this point, your committee are of the opinion that Hines, in his zeal to fight the fire and save Government property, lost both trousers and blanket. With this view of the case your committee accept the finding of the Board of Survey and discharge him from responsibility. No specific recommendations appear in their report, but through some misapprehension a gratuitous issue of trousers and blanket was made to him. As events prove, this was a fatal mistake. His commanding officer, misconstruing the mere suggestion, and perhaps unwilling that Hines should appear before the people of Aiken trouserless, or concluding that the honor or dignity of the United States would be put in jeopardy by his appearing on duty in a pair damaged to their full value, made proper haste to rehabilitate him. From this time Hines vanishes from the scene. How he disported himself in his new trousers nowhere appears. Unconsciously he had performed a great service to the army and the country by causing an authoritative decision on a matter which had been in doubt. The question of gratuitous issue of clothing is now settled, and while Hines may be indifferent to the trouble he has given Captains, Colonels, Major Generals, a Secretary of War, and a Congressional committee, he can content himself with the reflection that he has neither worn nor lost his trousers in vain.

Accompanying this report was a vast bundle of letters from officers of the grade of Lieutenant to the Major General in the army, which give effective evidence of the admirable system of red tape or circumlocution with which official matters are conducted.

No less important a case was that of Patrick Noonan's breeches. Patrick Noonan, a gentleman of Hibernian extraction, was a private in Company G in the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, who, like his fellow-soldier, Hines, had the misfortune to lose his trousers by fire. The correspondence in this case is voluminous, a joint resolution finally being offered which issued clothing gratuitously to Noonan in lieu of that destroyed. Briefly, the circumlocution was as follows:

First, there was a letter signed by the mark of Patrick Noonan to the Post Adjutant at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., through the Post Quartermaster and company commander. The first indorsement was by Lieut. Hathaway of the Fifth Infantry. The second was that of Samuel Ovenshine, Noonan's Captain; the third was Col. Nelson A. Miles, comanding the regiment; the fourth was signed by R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General; the fifth was from Major Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri. The letter was referred back to R. Williams; then came a letter from E. B. Townsend, Adjutant General, giving specific information as to gratuitous issue of clothing. The claim was then referred back to Capt. Samuel Ovenshine by G. W. Baird, Post Adjutant. Then it was referred to the Assistant Adjutant General by Simon Snyder, Captain of the Fifth Infantry; then to the Adjutant General of the Army by John Pope, Major General commanding the Department of the Missouri. There then followed a Board of Survey, convened by Baird at the command of Col. Miles. The recommendations of this board were signed by Samuel Ovenshine and Mason Carter. Patrick Noonan then followed with a deposition before a notary public, to which there are witnesses. There are in the report besides these letters from F. H. Hathaway, George P. Borden, Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry; G. W. Baird again, Hathaway again, Baird again, Ovenshine again, Baird again, Hathaway again, Baird again, an indorsement of Phil Sheridan to the Adjutant General of the Army, followed by a recommendation from Townsend, the Adjutant General, to the Judge Advocate General, returned by Holt, the Judge Advocate General, to the Adjutant General. It culminated in the suggestion by M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, United States Army, that the favorable action of Congress be recommended. All of this on account of poor Noonan's trousers!

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, then a Senator, introduced in 1878 a bill as follows:

A bill to introduce moral and social science into the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the school officers shall introduce, as a part of the daily exercises of each school in their jurisdiction, instruction in the elements of social and moral science, including industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perserverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the teachers to give a short oral lesson every day upon one of the topics mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and to require each pupil to furnish a thought or other illustration of the same upon the following morning.

Sec. 3. That emulation shall be cherished between the pupils in accumulating thoughts and facts in regard to the noble traits possible and in illustrating them by their daily conduct.

Gen. Burnside's object was certainly a philanthropic one, but he might be accused of a lack of knowledge in regard to the conditions of mind of the small boy. That small boy's modes of procedure in cherishing an emulation of anything may be regulated by an act of Congress would seem an absurdity. The bill reported from the committee was divested of its catalogue of synonyms in Section 1, but was not acted upon.

Already in this Congress a strange petition has been presented by a man by the name of John B. Moulton of this city, who asks for an appropriation on the ground that he was illegally deprived of his liberty during the war by being confined in Andersonville Prison after his term of enlistment had expired. The petition is a most voluminous affair, containing about 40,000 or 50,000 words. With a fine constitutional idea about the merits of personal liberty, Mr. Moulton has in inserted in his petition a voluminous extract from the Declaration of Independence and one from the Constitution of the United States. Nearly the whole of President Buchanan's last annual message to Congress is quoted, as well as the report of his Secretary of War. It appears as if anything in any publication he has read, whether fiction or fact, which appeal to him as bearing particularly upon the subject, had been taken for this paper, for he has even inserted chapters of popular novels as well as political speeches of men of to-day.

KILLED ON ELEVATED RAILROAD

Frank Bouressi Threw Himself in Front of a Train—His Employer Believes that He Was Insane.

Frank Bouressi threw himself in front of an engine on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, at the Ninth Street station, yesterday morning, and was so badly crushed that he died in a few minutes after being removed from the track.

It is not known what train ran over Bouressi. A passenger on the platform of the rear of a down-town train called the attention of the men on the engine of an up-town train to the body, which lay some distance north of the station. The engineer and firemen removed the body to the station, where Bouressi died. The men about the station think he must have bought a ticket during the rush hours, for no one remembers seeing him. It was about 7 o'clock when the body was discovered.

Bouressi was a native of Alsace. It is said that a brother is an officer in the Alsatian army. Bouressi was about thirty-five years old. When he was born his parents were well to do, and he had a fine education. He was an excellent penman, and could speak five different languages fluently. When a young man he became an architect. Then he was stricken with typhoid fever. He recovered after a long illness, but his memory was shattered. His mother died and left him 10,000f. He speculated in coal mining stocks, and lost his money. Twelve years ago he came to this country, where he made a living at anything he could get. He always gave evidence of being somewhat demented.

He got employment with William Ginter about six years ago. Ginter has an express business, with an office at 201 East Fifty-second Street. He lives in the same house, with his wife and children. Bouressi wrote such a fine hand that Ginter made him his bookkeeper. He was a steady man, and always worked diligently. He made his home with his employer, and was treated as a member of the family.

He left the house at noon Sunday, without saying anything about where he was going. Mr. Ginter said the man must undoubtedly have been insane when he killed himself.

MEETING OF THE PARK BOARD

A Protest Against Bronx Valley Sewer—Lights for Sleighs in the Park.

At a meeting of the Park Board held in the board rooms in the Arsenal yesterday afternoon a communication was received from Capt. Collins of the Park Police recommending that the board take some special action in recognition of the bravery of Park Officer John T. Mooney, who rescued G. H. Martin, who fell through the ice in Van Cortlandt Park Jan. 5. It was referred to a committee.

A petition was received from Judson C. Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., asking that a flagpole be erected in Morningside Park.

"We agree," say the petitioners, "to see that 'Old Glory' is raised to the breeze every holiday. We would also like to have the privilege of raising the flag on Washington's Birthday."

The petition was placed on file.

The doormen connected with the park police asked the board to place them on the same footing with the officers, as provided in an act passed by the last Legislature, which they say has not been lived up to. The board will investigate.

A communication was received from Henry D. Carey of 28 Union Square protesting against the construction of the Bronx Valley sewer, which is to extend from White Plains to the Sound. The outlet is to be close to Pelham Bay Park, and the distance is twenty-one miles. Mr. Carey says that twenty-one miles of sewage will be dumped into the Sound close to the Park, and will pollute its shores, if the sewer is built. The board voted to grant a hearing to Mr. Carey at the meeting next Monday.

A resolution was passed requesting the New-York and Harlem Railroad to erect a bridge over its tracks at Mosholu Parkway.

It was voted to request those driving sleighs through Central Park to see that they are provided with lights at night. President Cruger announced that the board would not adopt any harsh measures, but it intended to compel the use of bells or lights on all sleighs in Central Park after dark.

OIL AS FUEL ON BOARD SHIP

Slow Work of the Naval Board Appointed to Investigate the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—There is some complaint among those who are interested in the use of oil as a fuel on board ship at the delay surrounding the work of the Engineer Board convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to look into that subject. The board is composed of officers who were entitled to shore duty, and who were regarded as fitted by experience and training for the duty. The board has been in session for two or three months, and it is said that not a quart of oil has been consumed in any test in the direction required.

The board, it is further asserted, is not often in session; that rarely all the members appear at the yard, and that the sessions are short and unproductive.

The subject is one of some importance to the oil people. Most of them realize that there will be a wide field for the sale of their material should a satisfactory oil be found. The members of the board are quoted as not entertaining very positive notions as to the value of oil as fuel. The objection to the use of oil as a fuel on board warships is on account of the inflammable nature of the material. It has been deemed unwise to risk expensive war vessels in this way. This consideration, however, has nothing to do with the tests which Secretary Herbert ordered some time ago. The inquiry was intended to show what oils could be safely used.

BRIGHAM INDICTED FOR FORGERY

If Convicted He May Be Imprisoned for Twenty Years.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for forgery in the second degree Paul Brigham, otherwise known as David J. Coleman.

The penalty on conviction is ten years' imprisonment in State prison. The indictment charges a second offense, which doubles the penalty. Brigham may, therefore, on conviction, be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The charge on which he was indicted was for forging a certification of a check for $33,000, drawn on the Columbia National Bank of Washington, and dated July 19, 1894. The check was deposited in the Lincoln National Bank of this city, and Brigham drew $6,500 against it.

The complaining witness was Charles S. Higgins, the Brooklyn soap manufacturer, and ex-Postmaster James of the Lincoln National Bank.

Brigham will probably be arraigned to plead to-day.

Earlier in the day Brigham was arraigned in the First District Police Court, and was remanded to Police Headquarters until to-day.

TO HAVE NEW HEADQUARTERS

Daughters of the Revolution's Home in Presbyterian Building.

The Daughters of the Revolution yesterday secured a large room in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, which will be from this time on their business headquarters. It will take some time to put the rooms in order, and the next meeting of the Board of Managers, which includes the officers and Executive Board, will be held at the Waldorf Saturday morning.

There were many offers yesterday of flags and swords for decorations for the new room. It will probably be furnished with relics of Revolutionary days presented by the members.

Applications for membership are continually being received. The new officers of the society are finding themselves in the midst of a very flourishing reaction of interest.

DEROUSSE TO BE SPEAKER

Preparing to Open the New-Jersey Legislature To-day.

ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

All the Members Except One Are Already in Trenton—Governor-elect Griggs Names His Secretary.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Although there will be no excitement attending the opening of the Legislature here to-morrow, a big crowd of politicians is gathering to attend the opening sessions and witness the organization. The interest attaching to the opening is the fact that the assembling of the Legislature will mark the first step in the taking possession of all branches of the State Government by the Republicans. When Governor-elect Griggs is inaugurated, one week later, the Republicans will be in control of the legislative and executive branches for the first time in over a quarter of a century.

Custodian Bonnell of the State House and his force of assistants were hard at work all day preparing for the opening to-morrow. They had the chambers swept and cleaned, and the committee rooms that had not been opened since last Summer were aired and made ready for use.

The advance guard came this morning. The first to reach the city was Assemblyman Derousse of Camden, who came to capture the votes for the Speakership. The only contest that remained to interest the Assemblymen and Senators was that between Assemblyman Derousse and Assemblyman Skinner. The latter hails from Essex and was backed by the solid vote of his county and by most of the North New-Jersey delegates. He claimed to have twenty-two votes certain. Mr. Derousse claimed twenty-four. Twenty-two were needed to make either man the choice of the Republican caucus for Speaker.

Close behind the Camden Assemblyman came Assemblyman Benedict of Essex. He came to watch the interests of Mr. Skinner. He claimed that there were nineteen men who attended the Skinner meeting a few days ago, and that pledges had been obtained from the others needed.

Mr. Derousse claimed twenty-four votes and named his delegates. Mr. Derousse expressed his willingness to have the caucus held at any time or place. He was sure of his men, he said, and knew the twenty-four would stand by him. Mr. Derousse said that he had entered into no combination as to the distribution of the minor offices in the House. He would have none.

About 1 o'clock the members of both houses began to arrive in force, and by 8 o'clock every member was in the city, with the exception of Senator Thompson, who sent word that he was too ill to come here to-night.

The entire State Committee was on hand before 4 o'clock. Senator Sewell and Garret A. Hobart were among the early arrivals. John Kean, Franklin Murphy, and Col. John J. Toffey are also in the city. Foster Voorhees, the Senator from Union who was defeated for President of the Senate, did not appear sore over his defeat when he reached the capital, and appeared to be satisfied that, as leader of the majority on the floor, he could further his Gubernatorial ambitions even better than in the chair. He is almost invariably spoken of as the next Governor, although the election is three years away.

The Democrats made no showing here to-day. They are so hopelessly in the minority that they came without notice. It is improbable that the three Democratic Senators will hold a caucus. They will probably vote for the regular nominee, but may compliment Senator Daly of Hudson.

The Republican Assembly caucus this evening was a quiet affair, and resulted in a victory for Derousse. This had been anticipated, as at a conference of the Derousse forces earlier there were twenty-four members. This left but the nineteen that attended the Skinner conference some days ago to support him.

James Robertson of Passaic was made Chairman of the caucus, and this carries with it the leadership of the House. The first ballot showed the strength of Derousse and Skinner, and Derousse was made the nominee of the caucus. The other officials chosen were: Clerk — Ex-Assemblyman James Parker of Passaic; Engrossing Clerk—Lysander Watson of Monmouth; Journal Clerk—Alexander Hunt of Mercer, and Sergeant at Arms—Andrew Briedenbach of Essex.

The preparations for the inauguration are now well under way, and but few details remain to be finished. The Governor will be escorted by thirty officers of the National Guard.

Gov. Werts was at the Capitol this morning and remained there some hours. When he left for Jersey City he left his message behind to be ready for transmission to the House and Senate in case for any reason he should be absent when the announcement of the organization is made. He expects to be in his room all day to-morrow. It is stated that the parting message is to be a long one, and to contain some important matter which will make it the most remarkable paper penned by Mr. Werts.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Governor-elect Griggs this afternoon appointed Hobart Tuttle his private secretary. Mr. Tuttle belongs in Paterson, and is a relative of G. A. Hobart. This is the first appointment made by Mr. Griggs.

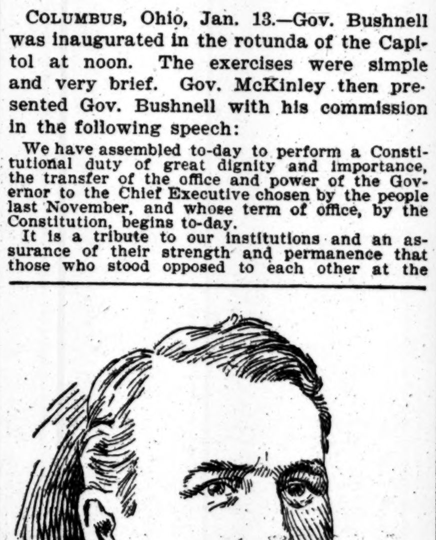
GOV. BUSHNELL INAUGURATED.

An Exchange of Compliments with Major McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Gov. Bushnell was inaugurated in the rotunda of the Capitol at noon. The exercises were simple and very brief. Gov. McKinley then presented Gov. Bushnell with his commission in the following speech:

We have assembled to-day to perform a Constitutional duty of great dignity and importance, the transfer of the office and power of the Governor to the Chief Executive chosen by the people last November, and whose term of office, by the Constitution, begins to-day.

It is a tribute to our institutions and an assurance of their strength and permanence that those who stood opposed to each other at the



Gen. Asa S. Bushnell.
Inaugurated Governor of Ohio Yesterday.

last election, now cheerfully acquiescing in the popular will, have gathered here to participate in the inauguration of Gov. Bushnell, and to wish him Godspeed and the realization of a useful, honorable, and distinguished administration. No Governor ever entered upon his duties with more kindly sentiments of regard and more certain evidences of public confidence, coming from every quarter of the State and from all classes of our people, than he who takes the oath of office to-day. No Governor but one ever came to the office with a larger plurality, and but one with a larger popular vote than he. It will be a source of comfort and a tower of strength to him to realize always that he has behind him the people whose only aim is the public good, and whose support can be counted upon in every effort to promote the welfare of the State. I congratulate him that he enjoys this confidence, and am sure the people will follow him with their blessings and prayers.

My last official act is done when I present to you, Gov. Bushnell, in behalf of the people, and by their command, your commission as Governor. No act in my four years' incumbency has given me more genuine pleasure than this. I know it will not be out of place to say—for it is in my heart to say it—that you have my warm and sincere personal good wishes, both in your public and private life. May a kind providence guide and preserve you, not only during the years of your official term, but in all the years of the future, and may your administration be of great advantage to the people, a credit and honor to yourself, and an illustration in the annals of the State.

Gov. Bushnell then delivered his inaugural address, which dealt exclusively with State affairs. Referring to Major McKinley, he said:

At this most fitting of all times it gives me the greatest and most sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the honesty, dignity, and wisdom of the administration of the Hon. William McKinley as Chief Executive of the State. Ohio has been honored by him even as he has been honored by Ohio. May his destiny lead him to the pathway where he can give for the whole American people the same excellent service which he has bestowed upon his fellow-citizens of Ohio. May he enjoy the full reward of his labors and of his life, and may all his days be those of prosperity and peace. I thank him for his courtesy and kindness to me, for his good wishes for my successful work in your behalf, and for the honorable record he has given for my emulation.

There was a parade of thirty-nine civil and political organizations and sixty military organizations, which was reviewed by the Gubernatorial party from a stand on the north side of the Capitol.

The Iowa Legislature Organizes.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 13.—The Iowa legislative session began to-day. After temporary organization, H. W. Byers, (Rep.,) Shelby County, was made Speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition. Lieut. Gov. Dungan presided over the Senate.

W. R. Bullard of Belmond was elected Secretary of the Senate, and James E. Rowan, Des Moines, Chief Clerk of the House.

After perfecting permanent organization, both houses adjourned to attend the funeral of Judge George H. Wright. Gov. Jackson will deliver his message to-morrow. Governor-elect Francis M. Drake will be inaugurated Thursday afternoon.

WILL FIGHT FOR HER CHILDREN

Mrs. Slack Gives Notice that She Will Renew Her Efforts for Possession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Slack case from New-Jersey, which has been on trial in the courts of the District of Columbia and which it was supposed was closed, has been reopened.

Counsel for Mrs. Mary Kembal Slack, the widow of William Hall Slack, to-day gave notice that Mrs. Slack will, at the earliest day practicable, renew her efforts for the possession of her children, two little girls. Counsel for Mrs. Addie Slack Perrine, the aunt and testamentary guardian of the little ones, in accepting the notice of a renewal of the contest, remarked that they will vigorously resist Mr. Slack's efforts, intimating that they will introduce matters not heretofore brought to the attention of the courts.

These matters were made known in Circuit Court No. 2 this morning, after a jury had, in the absence of opposition on the part of Mrs. Slack's counsel, formally declared that the will of her husband is a valid one. In abandoning to-day the contest over her husband's will, Mrs. Slack did so that she might prosecute the habeas corpus, which proceedings were stopped so long as the contest over her husband's will was pending. As soon as the formal verdict of the jury had to-day sustained the will, counsel for Mrs. Slack asked Judge McComas to set the habeas corpus proceedings down for a hearing Thursday next. They also notified Mrs. Perrine's counsel that, in prosecuting those proceedings, they would insist that the decision of the New-Jersey court, in awarding Mrs. Slack the custody of her children, is an adjudication of the matter which the courts of this district are bound to respect. Judge McComas stated that he would take up the case next Saturday morning.

A STEAMSHIP PROBABLY LOST

The Laurestina Has Not Been Heard from Since Dec. 5.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The Stag Line steamship Laurestina, Capt. Gavin, is now believed to have been lost, with all on board. She sailed from this port on Dec. 6, with a full cargo of grain for Sligo, Ireland, and should have reached her destination before Christmas.

She has not been seen or heard from since she left Cape Henry, and has undoubtedly foundered.

If she was afloat, disabled, she would have surely been sighted and reported.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The British schooner Terra Nova, Capt. Twillingate of St. John's was driven ashore on Wadham Islands yesterday, and became a total wreck. She was worth $2,000, and had $6,000 worth of fish aboard. The ship and cargo are uninsured.

Severe storms on the west coast have caused considerable damage.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—MR. CRANE'S COMING SEASON.—Joseph Brooks, manager of William H. Crane, went to Baltimore yesterday to join his star and supervise the final rehearsals of "The Governor of Kentucky," which he is to present for the first time at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Tuesday night. On Sunday the company will reach this city, and complete dress rehearsals will be given at the Fifth Avenue on Sunday and Monday evenings, the house being closed for this purpose on Monday. Mr. Crane has given the character of the Governor a good deal of hard study, and during his tour on the road paid two visits to Frankfort to see the real Governor and his surroundings. He made one of his visits from Columbus, Ohio, and upon starting to return discovered that he was too late to catch the only train that would bring him back in time for the evening performance. The result was that he had to charter an engine and was whisked back to Columbus at the rate of a mile a minute.

—A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.—Before Judge Truax, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Simon Dessau asked that a receiver be appointed for "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," now playing at the Standard Theatre. Dessau's application was made in behalf of his mother, Sophia D. Dessau, a lunatic. Dessau said that he put $4,000 of his mother's money into the enterprise on the partnership basis, with John R. Rogers, and Rogers now refuses to recognize either him or his mother. Rogers admitted receiving the money, but said it was used up the first week in placing the play on the stage, and when Dessau was asked for more he refused to advance it. The play was a failure the first week, and would have had to be withdrawn but for Manager J. M. Hill, who came to Rogers's aid with money enough to pay the actors and keep the show running. The case was adjourned to give Dessau a chance to secure affidavits.

—"THE DOCTOR."—Manager Edwin P. Hilton announces the early production of a three-act farce, called "The Doctor," with John J. Burke as the star. Mr. Burke was for two years the leading comedian in Henderson's extravaganza company, making a hit while that organization was at the Broadway Theatre here. His support is to be made up of well-known artists. The company, Mr. Hilton says, is soon to be seen in this city.

—AGNES HERNDON'S COMPANY FAILS.—Agnes Herndon and her company have disbanded, and are all back in this city. They were playing "A Night's Frolic," but on Tuesday of last week they were disbanded at Little Falls, N. Y. The alleged cause was the discharge by the manager of an intoxicated actress which Miss Herndon resented, but the real reason was the bad business which had followed the company since its organization.

—DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Two Escutcheons" has made a genuine old-fashioned hit at Daly's, and promises to run for a long time. The audiences have been large and steadily increasing ever since the opening night, and now they tax the capacity of the house every evening. The play is full of fun, and laughter is almost continuous with the audiences.

—"HEART OF MARYLAND."—The one hundredth performance of "The Heart of Maryland" was given at the Herald Square Theatre last night, before an audience which crowded the house to overflowing. Souvenirs were presented to every woman who attended the performance.

—HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Black Sheep," as presented at Hoyt's, has proved a great success, and Hoyt & McKee have no idea that any other play will be presented in the house this season. The play gives evidence of becoming quite as popular as "A Trip to Chinatown."

—THE HERALD SQUARE OPERA.—"The Mandarin" will be the title of the comic opera to be given next September at the Herald Square Theatre, by the De Koven-Smith comic opera company. It will be directed by Manager C. E. Evans and W. D. Mann.

Surgeons Elect Officers.

The section on surgery of the New-York Academy of Medicine held its regular meeting last night at the academy, 21 West Forty-third Street. In the election of officers for the year, Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis of 307 Madison Avenue was re-elected Chairman, and Dr. John B. Walker of 33 East Thirty-third Street was elected Secretary.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-martial at Fort McIntosh, Texas. Detail: Major Wirt Davis, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Charles R. Paul, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, Twenty-third Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leave of absence: Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, twenty days' extension.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer A. B. Canaga has been detached from the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, and ordered to the Newport News Shipyard.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Parks has been detached from the Newport News Yard and ordered to the Columbia Works.

RAPID TRANSIT INQUIRY

Mr. McNulty Talks About Dangers On Underground Roads.

VIEWS OF ENGINEER C. W. BUCKHOLTZ

He Tells About Cost and Ventilation, but Says He Knows Little of Grades On the Elevated Roads.

The commission appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission met again yesterday at 256 Broadway.

Engineer George W. McNulty, who testified last Thursday, was again called to the witness stand.

George Zabriskie, who represents certain property owners in and near Broadway, who oppose the construction of an underground rapid-transit road, cross-examined Mr. McNulty on the dangers attending the tunneling of Broadway.

Mr. McNulty said that great dangers attend the burrowing through a great business street like Broadway. One of the great dangers is the possible explosion of gas that has leaked from pipes of gas companies, and made its way into sewer holes, pipes, and other openings in the soil. The explosions, Mr. McNulty said, would be of varying force, unless proper precaution was taken against them. Some of them, he thought, might be of sufficient force to blow out sections of the tunnel and perhaps do great injury to buildings. Between Fourteenth and Dey Streets, he said, the pneumatic tubes of the Western Union Telegraph Company would have to be contended with. Some disposition would have to be made of them. He said that water and other mains would have to be disturbed on both the east and west sides of the street. Leaks from water mains would be troublesome and costly, he said.

Mr. McNulty differed from Engineer Parsons in his estimate of the cost from Park Place south. Mr. Parsons had calculated that it would cost $110,000 to protect the pipes for that distance. Mr. McNulty said that he thought the cost would be more like $350,000. He said that he thought Mr. O'Rourke's estimate last week on the cost of excavation and putting down caissons was not excessive. The most objectionable feature of the rapid-transit plan in Broadway, witness said, was the introduction of pillars. He said that pillars are entirely unnecessary and foolish. In the first place, the weight to be supported was light, and in the second place the pillars would be the cause of much disaster in the cases of derailment of trains.

"The trains would strike these pillars, and in almost every case would knock down eight or ten of them," Mr. McNulty said. "The result would be much damage and loss of life. The pillars would be a constant menace. The erection of them would be a useless expense."

Mr. McNulty said that in his experience such a tunnel as proposed was never kept dry. He said that he thought Mr. O'Rourke's opinion that terminals would cost $7,000,000 was very reasonable.

On cross-examination by Mr. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. McNulty said he was employed as an expert witness by property holders about two weeks ago. He said that any estimates he made on the cost of the proposed road in Broadway, below Thirty-fourth Street, was done on the basis of the drawings submitted by Mr. O'Rourke. He said that a very fair estimate could be made from the drawings. Excavations for the Broadway cable road, at the foot of Whitehall Street, Mr. McNulty said, had cost $6 a yard. He would not change his testimony that the cost of excavation below Fourteenth Street would be $4.80 a cubic yard unless some one would demonstrate to him that it could be done for a different figure.

Mr. Boardman said he calculated that the cost would be only $2.21 a yard.

Mr. McNulty said that he would present a detailed statement to prove his estimate. He was requested to go to his office to get them, and in his absence C. W. Buckholtz, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railroad, was sworn to testify. Mr. Buckholtz said he had constructed many miles of railroad and had testifiefid before the Rapid Transit Commission of Philadelphia. From the mere plans as submitted, Mr. Buckholtz said it was impossible to make an estimate of the cost of excavation. To get at a result, he said, he would have to know the nature of the soil from one end of the road to the other. Mr. Buckholtz said that his objection to pillars or columns near trains was always that they afforded great danger to the operators of the trains and to passengers who put their heads out of windows. "They sometimes lose their heads," he said.

Mr. Zabriskie asked Mr. Buckholtz if the same danger existed in respect to electric cars.

Before Mr. Buckholtz could answer, Chairman Coudert broke in and said:

"That's a foolish question. A man can have his head taken off as quickly by electricity as by steam."

Referring to the plan of ventilating the proposed tunnel, Mr. Buckholtz said that he thought it too complicated, and not as advantageous as some systems that he knew of. He said he thought the plan of ventilation carried on by the railroad running under the Mersey River in England, where fans are operated at regular intervals, is the best he knows of. By the use of fans the foul air is driven out of the tunnels. The road in St. Louis, he said, had spent $175,000 for ventilation.

Mr. Buckholtz was asked about the number of passengers that might be safely carried through a Broadway tunnel in a day. He placed the number at 300,000. If a train, he said, was driven at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, it would jump the track unless the weight was extraordinary. At the rate of 300,000 persons a day, Mr. Buckholtz calculated that the proceeds would be $5,475,000 a year. The cost of running, he said, would be $3,285,000, making the profit $2,190,000. Taking into consideration a sinking fund of $500,000, Mr. Buckholtz considered that there would be a deficit of $60,000 a year below the amount that should be earned on an investment of $50,000,000, the sum which Engineer Parsons had calculated the road would cost.

"Do you think the road could be constructed for $50,000,000?" asked Mr. Zabriskie.

"I do not," said Mr. Buckholtz.

"Do you judge that Mr. O'Rourke's estimate of $89,000,000 is nearer correct?"

"I should place my estimate at about that figure," said Mr. Buckholtz.

Asked further about the subject of grades, Mr. Buckholtz said that on a 1 per cent. grade no train could, for a great length, acquire a greater up-speed than twenty miles an hour.

"If I had my way in the matter," he said, "a law would be passed prohibiting any grade over 1½ per cent. Going down, a grade greater than that is very dangerous."

When asked if he was not aware that some sections of the elevated railroads have a grade as much as 2¼ per cent., Mr. Buckholtz said he was not, but that if such was the case the road was losing money by it. He did not consider the elevated railroads models to pattern after.

An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NEGRO TRIES TO PASS A FORGED CHECK

He Presents It at a New-Rochelle Bank and Is Arrested.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 13.—A negro, giving his name as W. H. Harleston, was arrested to-day, on complaint of Henri J. Van Zelm, cashier of the Bank of New-Rochelle, charged with attempting to pass a forged check.

Harleston presented a check for $20 at the bank, and asked to have it cashed. The check was made payable to James Thomas. It was signed James K. Comstock. Arthur Huntington, the paying teller referred the check to Mr. Van Zelm.

While Mr. Van Zelm was examining it Harleston left the bank. He was arrested in a saloon an hour or two later. A colored woman, said to be Harleston's wife, has been employed in Mr. Comstock's household.

It is supposed Harleston obtained a blank check from Mr. Comstock's checkbook, filled it in and signed Mr. Comstock's name.

Mr. Comstock a few days ago had two overcoats stolen.

Funds Needed for a New Organ.

The congregation of St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixty-first Street, has started a fund to purchase a new organ. The present organ is an old one, and is sadly out of place in the new chapel. An entertainment is to be given at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street near Third Avenue, next Friday evening, for the benefit of the fund. The Irving Dramatic Club will render the comedy, "Our Boys." It is expected that the fund will be greatly benefited from this entertainment.

GANGS OF BOY BURGLARS

ONE PARTY CAUGHT WHILE ROBBING A RESTAURANT.

Cut Their Way Through a Window—Second Lot Had Smashed a Window and Stolen Whisky.

It seems to be an era for boy burglars. Detective Fogarty of the Central Office took four Italian lads ranging from eleven to fourteen years to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, where they were arraigned on a charge of breaking into the restaurant and saloon of John Doescher, Barclay and Church Streets. Three other boys, a trifle older, were remanded in Jefferson Market Court for examination to-day, also on a charge of burglary. The Italian boys were locked up in the rooms of the Gerry society to await examination.

Detective Fogarty arrested the Italian boys on Sunday afternoon. He was passing the restaurant about 2 o'clock and saw two boys standing outside and looking furtively up and down the street. He was dressed in plain clothing, and the look-outs paid no attention to him. He went up to the Park Place station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road and from there watched the movements of the boys. He soon noticed one of the lads go into the basement of the restaurant and emerge with a box in his hand, which he gave to a confederate. He went up Park Place and Fogarty followed him. On seeing that he was followed, the boy ran. Fogarty gave chase and caught him. As they returned to Doescher's, the remaining look-out fled, without giving warning to the others.

At the foot of the stairs Fogarty caught another boy, and, giving them to two men to hold, he searched the premises. Hidden away in a dingy closet underneath an iron stairway he found two others, and marched the quartet off to Headquarters. They gave their names as follows: Thomas Giaraghino, thirteen years old, of 33 Park Street; Thomas Goffario, fourteen years old, of 16 Baxter Street; Louis Loner, thirteen years, of 242 Water Street, and Louis Lonce, eleven years old, of 37 Park Street.

When the boys were searched a bunch of keys, two of them of the skeleton variety, and a pair of gas pliers, were found in their pockets.

They all refused to talk at first, and took their arrest quite coolly. Later, one of them told Fogarty that the leader of the band was a young fellow about nineteen years old. He also said that the elder boy planned the robberies and that they were accustomed to do a thriving business in stealing from wagons on the street.

"Keep your mouth shut," said the eleven-year-old prisoner, "an' don't give the snap away."

When Fogarty went back to the store to investigate he found a glass-cutter, which had been used to cut out part of the window through which the boys lifted the latch and opened the door. A quantity of tobacco, cigars, and liquors was piled up ready for removal.

This is Loner's second arrest for burglary, and Goffario has been arrested for being drunk.

The three boys arraigned in Jefferson Market gave their names as Maurice Perry, fourteen years old, of 97 West Houston Street; Peter Falvey, eighteen years old, of 240 Elizabeth Street, and William Fernandez, seventeen years old, of 210 Sullivan Street.

William Thompson, a night watchman employed in the vicinity of Veeheren's saloon, Prince and Wooster Streets, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning saw five boys acting in a suspicious manner in front of the saloon. Thinking they were up to some mischief, the watchman hurried away in search of a policeman. He found Policeman Brickwedel, and as they were hurrying in the direction of the saloon they heard the sound of crashing glass. They then saw the boys running away, and, giving chase, managed to catch three of them. Investigation showed that the $200 window of the saloon had been shattered and three bottles of whisky had been taken.

Newsdealer Coffey's Death.

Bernard Coffey, a newsdealer, who kept a stand at Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, was found unconscious in the hall of his home, at 345 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. He died after being carried to his room. He was twenty-five years old and single. There were no marks of violence and a physician certified that death was due to heart disease.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair weather, with decreasing cloudiness, light westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, light westerly winds.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, little change in temperature, light westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair weather, with decreasing cloudiness, light northwesterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, light easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair weather, light northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, light northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair weather, light northerly winds.

OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair weather, light northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair weather, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair weather, light northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair weather, colder in the northern and western portions, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, colder in western portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, colder in extreme northwestern portion, light northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, and NEBRASKA, fair and colder, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, colder in northern and eastern portions, northerly winds. KANSAS, fair, colder in extreme northern portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder in extreme northeast portion, northerly winds.

There has been a general rise in pressure in all parts of the country, except the central Rocky Mountain region and Pacific coast and the Florida peninsula; all parts of the country, except the North Pacific coast are under the influence of an extensive area of high pressure, the centre of which is central in the Western Canadian Provinces. The weather in most districts is clear. Partial cloudiness exists on the south Atlantic coast and similar conditions in New-England and New-York.

It is somewhat colder in New-England and the Middle States, while the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Fair weather is indicated throughout the country for Tuesday, with only slight changes in temperature, except in the Northwest, where it will be somewhat colder.

NOTES FROM THE CITY HALL.

—Alderman F. A. Ware of the Law Committee of the board will have a talk with Assistant Corporation Counsel Collins and O'Neill at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, about the draughting of a bill defining and increasing the powers of the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen are modest. All they want is to have the right to confirm or reject the Mayor's appointments and also the right to investigate the city departments.

—Commissioner of Jurors Plimley has reported to the Mayor that during the quarter ending June 30 last, 10,598 jurors were drawn, 4,318 served in the courts, 4,291 were either excused or discharged by the courts, and the names of 1,232 were returned to the Corporation Counsel as liable to fines.

—President O'Brien of the Dock Department showed Mayor Strong yesterday a map of the proposed dock improvement on the line of the Harlem River Ship Canal, between Third Avenue and Macomb's Dam Bridge. The map will be discussed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners at their next meeting.

—City Paymaster Timmerman yesterday paid the employes of the Street Cleaning Department the money due them for work done in December. The delay in these payments led to the strike in the Street Cleaning Department last week. The men will get their money for the first week in January to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Oliver P. Gooding of St. Louis, one of the inmates of the Government Asylum for the Insane on the outskirts of Washington, who escaped yesterday by scaling the walls of the asylum, whilst temporarily given liberty for purposes of exercise, was recaptured this morning in Alexandria, Va. Gooding was formerly a member of the Board of Police Commissioners in St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 13.—The Memphis and Cincinnati steamboat Congo sank last night at Caruthersville, Mo., Memphis bound. No lives were lost. The boat was worth $20,000, and had been in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade three years.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 13.—William Craig, general manager of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for causing the typhoid epidemic and is under arrest.

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 13.—Mixing up of hats yesterday caused Thomas Rees to shoot Frank Meade and John Higgins in Carter County. Meade is dead and Higgins is fatally wounded.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 13.—Gov. Stone to-day commuted the death sentence of Joseph Donnelly, the murderer of Samuel Turner, to fifty years in the penitentiary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets, with Light Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easier—Coffee Was Dull.

There was absence of animation in the grain speculation and the business was mainly on local account, with prices tending downward through free offerings here and West. Provisions were lower and dull. Cotton eased off a few points under local realizing. Coffee was dull and without feature.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅝@	35
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.00	@10.50
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 5.70
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	24
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10	@ 10½
Copper, lake	9.80	@ 9.90
Lead	3.00	@ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak at ⅛@¼c decline, on easier cables, foreign selling, and local realizing, rallied ¼@⅜c on the decreased stocks, small shipments from India and Argentina, firmer West, and local covering; declined ¼@⅜c on free realizing, but closed firm at ¼@¾c loss for the day, and a moderately active trade.... Spot was ½@⅝c lower, and in active export demand. Sales, 244,000 bushels, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 Northern Duluth, part at ⅛c under May, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat. Next week's delivery: 21,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba; 100,000 bushels No. 2 red, and 24,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾@1⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 4c over May, free on board.... Clearances hence, 249,175 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 250,667 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 142,730 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 119,136 bushels, or to 7,905,474 bushels, (355,422 bushels contract red and 1,677,324 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 976,000 bushels afloat.).... The visible supply shows a decrease of 898,000 bushels, or to 68,945,000 bushels, against 86,615,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ⅜@⅝c decline, following the West and wheat, with local longs realizing. The amount on passage decreased 320,000 bushels.... Spot was in moderate export demand, at ⅜c decline. Sales, 57,000 bushels, including 41,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to shippers, at 36@36¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 16,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34½c, elevator.... Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 160,872 bushels.... Clearances hence, 93,518 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 370,749 bushels.... Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 132,402 bushels, or to 1,175,630 bushels, (196,160 bushels No. 2 and 16,776 bushels steamer mixed.).... The visible supply shows an increase of 341,000 bushels, or to 6,181,000 bushels, against 11,083,000 bushels same time last year.

The following cablegram from Broomhall's Liverpool Corn Trade News was received by William H. Trafton: "Indian Agent cables rainfall seriously deficient. Mail advices confirm my recent cable that area is very short. Consider export surplus for ensuing fifteen months wiped out. World's shipment, 5,600,000 bushels. Statistical position growing very strong."

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected, and without change in prices.... Spot were more active at firm prices. Shippers bought 20,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipper, on private terms.... Sales, 96,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c for 11,000 bushels; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 24¼@25½c for 3,000 bushels; track white, 25@28c for 70,000 bushels.... Receipts, 136,800 bushels; exports, 963 bushels.... Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 88,606 bushels, or to 1,680,566 bushels, (432,816 bushels No. 2 white and 350,950 bushels No. 2.).... The visible supply shows a decrease of 168,000 bushels, or to 6,369,000 bushels, against 8,663,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	15,000	68 @68¼	68
February	15,000	68⅝@69	68¾
May	1,380,000	66 7-16@67 1-16	66½
July	170,000	65⅝@66⅝	65¾
Total	1,580,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	30,000	34⅞@35	34⅞
February	......	....@....	34¾
May	160,000	34½@34 15-16	34½
July	80,000	35⅝@36	35⅝
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
January	......	....@....	23⅞
February	......	....@....	23⅞
March	......	....@....	24
May	5,000	24⅛@....	24⅛
No. 2 White—January	......	....@....	25¼
Total	5,000		

FLOUR—Outside of the business reported by the City Mills there was very little trading, and prices barely steady. Sales, 31,735 bbls, including of City Mills, 10,335 bbls patents, 15,500 bbls clears, and 250 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50, 2,550 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.65, 600 bbls clears at $3; 600 bbls straights at $3.25@$3.35, and 150 bbls Winter clear at $3.25.... Arrivals, 12,137 bbls and 13,006 sacks; exports, 11,793 bbls and 13,490 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 87,150 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.35@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.50@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 37½c. spot, and 39c, February delivery.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.30; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 70@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screening, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a line of 1,000 bbls prime yellow, prompt shipment from the mills to this market, taken late on Saturday at 29c; yesterday the tone was rather easier through the decline for lard. There was an open offer to sell prime yellow to the extent of 1,000 bbls for January and February deliveries at 28c. However, it was doubtful if anything on the spot could have been reached under 28½c, yet at the same time 28c was the best selling rate for lots of 100 to 200 bbls. Demands were slow from all quarters, and when important lots were taken up they represented speculative buying. Crude, in barrels, here held at 24½c, with 24c bid. At the South, 20@21c for crude, in bulk, quoted in small lots at near points. LINSEED was steady in price on fair jobbing demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was firm and fairly active; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was stronger under increased demand; quoted at 51@52c, chiefly 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 13.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.50; Standard price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The easier tendency noted at the close of last week made headway yesterday on the increased supplies of hogs, and pork closed down 22½c, lard 10 points, and bacon 7½ points, with restricted speculative bidding and otherwise less business. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 34,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,312 bbls pork, 17,097,024 lb lard, and 16,898,530 lb bacon; same time last year, 7,352 bbls pork, 11,349,429 lb lard, and 9,618,843 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 5,846 bbls pork, 3,810,365 lb lard, and 11,847,400 lb meats; same time last year, 2,222 bbls pork, 9,303,377 lb lard, and 9,717,593 lb meats.

LARD—The West was slow and 10 points lower, with January closing at 5.32½c bid; May was at 5.62½c bid to 5.67½c, closing at 5.62½c bid. Here there was little doing, with an easy market.... Sales of 100 tcs cash at 5.70c, closing offered at 5.70c. City steam was quiet and easier; sales of 90 tcs at 5.25c. Options—January closed at 5.65c nominal; May at 5.95c nominal. Refined was dull; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.35c; compound at 4⅞@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Was slow at the West in a speculative way, and 22½c lower, with January closing at $9.22½, nominal; May was at $9.50@$9.70, closing at $9.52½ bid. Here there was a small export business at steady prices, with sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a decline of 7½ points for short ribs, with light speculative dealings, with, at the West, January closing at $4.50, nominal, while May was at $4.75@$4.80, closing at $4.75 bid; July closed at $4.90.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was moderate inquiry and generally steady prices. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5c, and 500 pickled hams, 11@12 lb average, at 8¼c. In Western meats there was a little better business; sales of 150 tcs California hams, March delivery, at 5½c; 150 tcs skinned hams, May delivery, at 8¼c, and 150 tcs do, June delivery, at 8⅜c, Western prices. City pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5c; 10 lb average, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear bellies, boxed, 5c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅛c; 15 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅞c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7⅝c.

BEEF—There was moderate trading only, with prices held steadily. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, with prices unsettled. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were lower in price here. Receipts at the west, 81,253 head; same time last year, 66,527 head. Chicago—Receipts, 50,000 head; slow; 5c decline; $3.50@$3.80; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,561 head; active; $3.25@$3.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.75@$3.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; weaker; $3.50@$3.65. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; weak; 5@10c lower; $3.40@$3.45. Pittsburg—Dragging; $3.85@$3.95. Cleveland — Light average and Yorkers, $3.80@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,144 head; steady; $3.30@$3.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 6,548 head; $3.50@$3.70. Quotations here were 4⅝c for heavy, 4⅞c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5⅛c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5⅛c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market had rather an easy look. There were sellers of city, in hogsheads, at 3⅞c, but export buyers were quiet, and on home account the interest was tame. Of country-made, sales of 100,000 lb at 4c. There has been a good deal done at the West latterly at easy prices, with 1,000,000 lb No. 1, and 2,000 tcs edible, taken, presumably by a large soap house, on private terms, where other sales of packers were at 4⅛c, and edible at 4¼c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was restricted bidding, while at the same time no especial pressure to sell, with city at 5c as the trading basis, and 90,000 lb out-of-town taken on the basis of 5c here. In Chicago there were sales at the close of last week of 750,000 lb, at 5¼c. For lard stearine, 6@6¼c were quoted for Western, with recent sales of 50,000 lb city on private terms. For oleo oil, latest sales at Rotterdam at 45 florins for best brands.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very slow, and hardly changed from Saturday, with the close at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, and without features. Havre was quiet at partly ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig loss to ¼ pfennig gain.... Spot Rio dull and steady at 14c for No. 7; sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo, 700 bags Central American, and 300 bags Savanilla, on private terms.... Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 13.20c; May, 250 bags at 12.75c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 13.20c, 250 bags at 13.25c; May, 750 bags at 12.80c; September, 250 bags at 12c; December, 1,000 bags at 11.75c; total, 2,500 bags. Total for day, 3,000 bags.

Closing Prices — January, 13.40@13.50c; February, 13.25@13.30c; March, 13.20@13.25c; April, 12.90@13c; May, 12.75@12.80c; June, 12.45@12.55c; July, 12.30@12.40c; August, 12.05@12.15; September, 11.95@12c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 11.75@11.85c; December, 11.70@11.75c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		285,819
Arrivals—S. S. Rosse, Santos		25,726
Total		311,545
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		9,456
Total stock in New-York to-day		302,089
Total stock in Baltimore	28,090	
Deliveries Saturday	761	27,329
Total stock in New-Orleans	43,241	
Deliveries Saturday	960	42,281
		69,610
Total stock in United States		371,699
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 11	100,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 11	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 11	97,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	15,000	
		238,000
Total		609,699
Same time 1895		542,368

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean............14@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were only moderately active and followed the weakness abroad, closing steady at 5@6 points decline, with trading entirely local. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 300 bales, to shippers, and 167 bales to spinners, with 700 bales delivered on contract. Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Extremes. Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.88@7.90	....	....	....
February	7.93@7.94	7.96	7.91	2,300
March	7.99@8.00	8.02	7.96	52,800
April	8.04@8.05	8.05	8.02	3,800
May	8.09@....	8.13	8.16	49,000
June	8.13@8.14	8.16	8.14	2,500
July	8.15@8.17	8.15	8.14	200
August	8.16@8.17	8.18	8.14	3,800
September	7.94@7.96	7.98	7.95	4,200
October	7.81@7.82	7.82	7.80	1,600
November	7.77@7.78	7.77	7.75	600
Total				111,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4643	3621	....	....	....	....
N. Orleans	5222	6343	....	....	....	....
Mobile	720	2514	....	....	....	....
Savannah	750	1289	....	....	....	....
Charleston	340	387	....	....	....	....
Wilming'n	567	1032	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	2635	2553	....	....	....	....
New-York	1337	....	....	....	....	....
Boston	742	487	....	....	....	....
Phila	50	26	....	....	....	....
W. Point	73	203	....	....	....	....
Total	17079	18455				
This day last w'k	28449	23347	23504	24465	13449	29523
This day last y'r	25231	53458	30136	25621	37996	30196

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very fair, and full late prices ruling.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Prices firm and a good trade in progress.... Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was very dull and quoted unchanged.... Refined was quiet and rather easier.... Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5⅛c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market for domestic white beans leans a little more in sellers' favor. No choice pea can now be bought below $1.35, and best marks of medium are steady at that. Choice marrow reached $1.55 in a small way, but we hardly think the price has become well enough established above $1.52½ to quote higher. It looks as if the export price for red kidney will be $1.25. Other varieties without further change. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50@$1.52½; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.35; do, white kidney, $1.55@$1.60; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80@82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—The opening was quiet, with some accumulations, followed by a decline to 24c for the best Western creamery.... Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@22c; State, dairy, 12@22c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 9½@17c.

CHEESE—A fair jobbing demand, with fine lots firm.... State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Free receipts and a comparatively moderate outlet, with prices lower.... Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 20c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 18@19c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 18c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 17@17½c; Southern, fresh collections, 17@17½c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 16@17c; refrigerator, September, packed, 16@16½c; refrigerator, case, $3@$3.75; limed, Western, good to fancy, 16c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply; fancy fruit firm; common grades dull and weak; most of the greenings are of that character. Grapes neglected. Cranberries quiet. Cape Cod berries steady under light supply; Jersey stock shows no further change, but is rather freely offered. Oranges very dull and weak. We quote: Apples—Fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, State, Baldwin and greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, Virginia, Winesap, $2.50@$3.25; do, other Virginia, red, $2@$3; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; do, upriver, Winter, $1.50@$2.25. Grapes—State, per basket, 7@11c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@$10; do, poor to fair, $5@$7.50; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.25. Oranges—California, per box, $1.50@$3.75; do, Florida, $3@$5. Grape fruit, per box, $8@$10; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED—A moderate inquiry prevails for evaporated apples, and all grades from prime upward are firm; lower qualities do not have much call and values largely a matter of negotiation. Sun-dried, sliced, and coarse-cut apples still quite plenty and very dull. Cores and skins wanted and firm. Raspberries seeking custom at 19c. A few choice huckleberries would sell, but inferior stock not wanted at all. Cherries and blackberries dull. A moderate movement in California fruits. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6⅝c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3½c; do, quarters, State, 3½@4½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3½c; do Southern, 2¼@3¼c; chops, 1⅜@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅝c. Peaches—Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3½@3⅝c.

GAME—Quail are held firmly, but sales difficult above $2.25, though some holders ask a trifle higher for choice. Grouse and Western partridges slow. Venison in good demand and firm. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 35@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY — ALIVE — Receipts, 6 cars of Western and 4 cars of Kentucky. Demand fair and market at the decline except on turkeys, which are very weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10½c; chickens, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 9@9½c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The receipts showed up quite large to-day, while invoices show a decided increase, and with a very slow demand the market is weaker all around, but more especially in fowls and chickens. Turkeys are plenty, and 11@12c extreme prices for best Western, but on that basis holders are inclined to feel about steady. Chickens and fowls in considerable accumulation, dull, and weak. Capons steady. Ducks in light supply, but less active, and tone easier. Geese dull. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 11@13c; do, Western, choice, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; old toms, 9c; capons, fancy, large, Philadelphia, 20c; do, medium size, 17@19c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, large, 16@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; do, Western, 10c; fowls, Western, 9@9½c; fowls and chickens, Western, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@14c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate demand for choice, which are firm.... Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $1@$3.50; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, 75c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts light, demand good, and market firm and high. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1.05@$1.10; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@85c; do, salt, 50c; straw, long rye, 85c@$1; do, short rye, 55@70c; do, oat, 50@60c; do, wheat, 50@55c.

HOPS—Market without new features and prices weak.... State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—No increase in demand, and a nominal market reported.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 18c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 18c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 18c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Business only moderate and prices generally unchanged.... Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin easy at 13.15@13.20c. Copper easy at 9.80@9.90c. Lead easy at 3@3.02½c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE — Demand fair and prices firm. Southern regular at 31½c; machine-made barrels, 32c.

RESIN—Market weak, with trading dull. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.95@$3; W G, $3.20@$3.35; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.—Resin steady; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 29c; irregular, 28½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Turpentine market firm at 28c; receipts, none. Rosin, good strained steady at $1.10@$1.25; receipts, 78 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 29½c; sales, 198 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in demand at lower rates, with room in good supply. Engagements—To Antwerp, 10 loads grain at 3d, and 6 loads from store at 3¼d; to Glasgow, 5 loads grain at 3d; to London, 4 loads grain at 3¼d; to Liverpool, 1,000 bales cotton at ⅛d. Charters—British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to United States, private terms, January, chartered abroad; British steamer, Newfairwater to New-York, 10s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Seriphos to Baltimore, 9s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Savannah to Genoa, 32s 6d, February; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 38s, February; German steamer, ore, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Ghent, 17s 3d, Jan. 15-Feb. 15, chartered abroad; Spanish steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston or New-Orleans to Liverpool, 35s 9d, Jan. 31; Norwegian steamer, lumber, Pensacola to Cape of Good Hope, 143s 6d, January-February, chartered abroad; British steamer, (to arrive,) general cargo, hence to South Africa, lump sum; British steamer, ore, Cuba to a port north of Hatteras, private terms, chartered abroad; three British steamers, 541, 542, and 545 tons, West India time charters, five months, private terms; Norwegian steamer, (new,) West India time charter, five months, private terms; steamer, 448 tons, West India time charter, four months, private terms; British steamer, (previously,) ore, Daiquiri to Philadelphia or Baltimore, $1.05, January; British bark, general cargo, Colombo, Cochin, and (or) Aleppy to New-York, at or about 26s 3d; Norwegian bark, (private terms, chartered abroad,) refined or naphtha, hence to London or Dublin, is 10½d; British bark, case oil and lumber, hence to Santos, at or about 20c for oil and $10 for lumber; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Curacao, $1.95 and port charges; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Port de Paix, $7 and port charges; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to the West Indies, private terms; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Jamaica, private terms; bark, 743 tons, hence to Barbados, $2,200, option of Martinique, $2,400, free lighterage; schooner, ballast, Pensacola to Charlotte Harbor and back, with phosphate rock, private terms; schooner, fertilizer, Cartaret to Weymouth, $1.30 net.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Free liquidation of long wheat brought about a decline in that cereal's price to-day. Owing to the conviction that war between England and Germany was only a remote possibility, large quantities of wheat that was bought last week and was since tenaciously held, in the belief that trouble was imminent, changed hands and was bought either by shorts or less enthusiastic bulls. There was a short period of firmness during the morning on a large decrease in New-York stock announced when the visible supply was in process of compilation, and on large export clearances—575,124 bushels—but these figures were forgotten when the final footings of the visible were made public, a net decrease of 897,000 bushels being unsatisfactory to holders, and initiating a selling movement, which culminated in a loss of ⅝c from the outside quotations of the day. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. Closing advices from the Continent were lower for Paris, higher for Berlin, and unchanged for Antwerp. Northwest receipts continue to grow in volume. To-day they were 924 cars, against 648 last Monday, and 273 a year ago. Chicago received 96 cars and inspected out 75,104 bushels. The amount on ocean passage decreased 480,000 bushels, and the English visible supply 431,000 bushels. May wheat opened from 59⅛@59⅜c, sold between 59⅜@59⅝c and 58⅞@59c, closing at 59c, ⅝c under Saturday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 781,211 bushels; shipments, 170,019 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 122,930 bushels; shipments, 250,667 bushels.

CORN—Depreciated in value to-day, the weakest period of the session being subsequent to the announcement of the estimate for to-morrow—875 cars. The movement of this grain is apparently approaching the heaviest and the sentiment grows weaker as it enlarges. The weakness of wheat during the last hour of trading was also an important consideration and helped prices on the down grade. There was temporary steadiness during the morning, but prices were at no time higher than at the close of Saturday. Receipts to-day were 629 cars, and 110,893 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. The visible supply increased 343,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage decreased 320,000 bushels. Port clearances amounted to 534,949 bushels. May corn opened at 28½c, sold between 28½@28⅝c and 28¼c, closing at the inside, ¼@⅜c under Saturday. Cash corn was ¼c under Saturday. Receipts at principal Western points, 806,618 bushels; shipments, 204,915 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 160,872 bushels.

OATS—Were quiet and declined through force of pressure and weakness exhibited by the other grains. Receipts were 227 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. The visible supply decreased 168,000 bushels. May oats closed ¼c lower than Saturday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

RYE—Was firm. Only a small quantity was offered, but the demand was moderate. Receipts were 5 cars. There was a decrease of 25,000 bushels in the visible supply. No. 2 on the regular market was 36c bid. A few cars of that grade sold by sample at 37@37½c. May was 38c bid and January 36c, nominal.

BARLEY—Was featureless. A large quantity was sold to arrive on private terms. Prices were steady. Receipts were 38 cars. The range was from 22c to 30c for common to fair, and 32 to 38c for good to choice, with fancy about 40c.

PROVISIONS—Not to be outdone by grain, provisions moved in a downward course. There was considerable liquidation, professionals and packers lending the weight of their influence to the general trend. Hogs were lower this morning, which fact constituted the motive for a depression at the opening. May pork lost 22½c, May lard 10c, and May ribs 7½@10c by the day's dealings. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on Cumberland sides. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 875 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	56½@..	57 @..	56¼@..	56¼@..
Feb.	56¾@..	57¼@..	56½@..	56½@..
May	59⅛@58⅞	59⅝@59⅝	58⅞@59	59 @..
July	59⅝@..	60 @60⅛	59⅝@..	59¾@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	26 @..	26⅛@..	25⅝@25¾	25⅝@25¾
Feb.	26⅛@..	26¼@..	26 @..	26 @..
May	28⅛@..	28½@28⅝	28¼@..	28¼@..
July	29½@29⅝	29½@29⅝	29⅛@..	29⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	17¼@..	17¼@..	17¼@..	17¼@..
May	19½@..	19½@19⅝	19⅜@..	19⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.30	$9.30	$9.22½	$9.22½
May	9.70	9.70	9.50	9.52½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½
May	5.67½	5.67½	5.62½	5.62½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
May	4.77½	4.80	4.72½	4.75

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady, several round lots were sold for export; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $3.10@$3.35, in wood; soft wheat, patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2.10@$2.25, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.20@$1.30, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.20@$3.40, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood. No. 2 Spring wheat, 57@57⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@56½c; No. 2 red, 61@62⅝c; No. 2 corn, 25¾@26c; No. 2 oats, 17½@18c; No. 2 rye, 36c bid; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; prime timothy seed, $3.80, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.25@$9.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25½@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard "A," $5 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,264	11,128
Wheat, bushels	34,450	76,782
Corn, bushels	295,580	103,947
Oats, bushels	199,100	158,021
Rye, bushels	1,300	568
Barley, bushels	31,254	13,448

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18@20c. Eggs easy; fresh stock, 16@17c.

STATE OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Flour active, higher, Winter patent, $3.50@$3.70; Spring patent, $3.40@$3.70; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.45@$2.60; Wheat steady; rejected red, track, 61c; No. 2 red, track, 68@69c; No. 3, track, 63c. Corn weak, fairly active; mixed ear, 28c; No. 3 mixed, 28¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 27½c. Oats quiet, barely steady; No. 2 mixed, 20¼c; No. 2 white, (Illinois) track, 21½c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 3 do, 19½c. Pork active, firm; mess, $9.50; clear mess, $10.50; family, $10.50. Lard firm; steam leaf, 5¾c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam. sales, $5.37½@$5.40. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5½c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry salt meats steady, active; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4¾c; loose short clear sides, 4⅞c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet, easy; strictly fresh eggs, 15c. Whiskey quiet, steady; sales, 560 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Wheat continued its gradual decline and closed ⅜c lower to-day than Saturday; May closed Saturday at 55⅛c, opened to-day at 55⅜@55½c, and advanced on favorable news to 55⅝@55¾c, then slumped to a close at 55¼c; the closing prices for May a year ago was 50c. Cash Wheat—There was further reduction of cash bids to-day, buyers offering only 1½c under May for No. 1 Northern; No. 1 Northern sold at 54⅛@55c, No. 2 Northern sold at 53⅛c, and No. 3 at 50@52½c. Receipts, 864 cars; shipments, 60 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 54⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 53⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 52⅝c. Flour quiet and steady at $2.90@$3.55 for patents, $1.95@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 39,000 bbls shipments, 38,897 bbls. Millstuffs—No improvement in market conditions; bulk bran, $6.25; but to move a large lot $5.75 would be the quotation; shorts, 25c less than bran.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Wheat ⅝c lower; May opened at 59¼c, rallied to 59⅝c, fell to 59⅛c, and closed at 59¼c; cash ranged 2¼c below; sample wheat in fair demand to supply millers and shippers, but the market was easier, though not quotably lower; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 58½c. Barley, in store, nominally steady at 34c for No. 2 cash or January; sample barley firm at moderate offerings and an active demand for choice, while low grades were quieter; No. 2, 34@34½c. Rye, firm; supply light; 41c for May; cash nominal at 37½c for No. 1, and 36½c for No. 2. Flour, steady and in fair demand at the recent advance. Millstuffs steady and salable. Receipts—Flour, 14,100 bbls; wheat, 19,300 bushels; barley, 32,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 29,715 bbls; wheat, 18,750 bushels; barley, 10,325 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 4,680 bbls; shipments, 6,115 bbls; patents, $3.30@$3.40. Wheat lower; receipts, 48,825 bushels; shipments, 13,620 bushels; January, 54⅛c; May, 58⅝c bid; July, 57⅛c. Corn lower; receipts, 71,385 bushels; shipments, 19,530 bushels; January, 24½c; May, 25¼c; July, 26½@26⅝c bid. Oats lower; receipts, 51,700 bushels; shipments, 10,800 bushels; January, 17c; May, 19⅝@19¼c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9.50; old, $9. Lard—Prime steam, 5.20c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 5⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5⅝c. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4⅛c; longs, 4⅝c; clear ribs, 4⅞c; clear sides, 5c. High wines steady on the basis of $1.22.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Spring wheat closed quiet, steady; No. 2 hard, old, 68c; do, new, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c. Winter wheat closed lower; No. 2 red, on track, sold, 69c; in store, unchanged. Corn closed dull, weak; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼c; No. 2 corn, 31¾@32c; No. 3 corn, 30⅛@30⅝c on track. Oats—unchanged. Barley—In good demand; unchanged. Rye—Dull; unchanged. Flour—Firm; good demand; unchanged. Millfeed—Dull; weak; unchanged.

DULUTH, Jan. 13.—Wheat opened quiet and weak to-day, then firmed up a bit and then weakened again. At the close quotations were ⅝c below Saturday. Mills took 40,000 bushels of cash at 3c under May. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 54½c; Jan. 54½c; May, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53½c; Jan., 53½c; May, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 50⅞@50¼c; No. 3 Spring, 49¼@48½c; rejected, 47¼@43¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 54⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅝c; shipments, wheat, 7,529 bushels.

PEORIA, Jan. 13.—Corn—Receipts, 222,400 bushels; shipments, 56,650 bushels; market active and easier. No. 2 new, 24½c; No. 3 new, 24¼c. Oats—Receipts, 61,350 bushels; shipments, 47,900 bushels; market slow and easy; No. 2 white, 17¾@18c; No. 3 white, 17@17¼c. Rye—Receipts, 1,800 bushels; shipments, none; market dull and nominally steady. Whisky—Steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,622	10	883	24,677	21,446
Sixtieth Street	4,574	73	1,549	24,883	110
Fortieth Street	..	..	..	..	25,631
Hoboken	2,744	42	103	2,123	..
L. V. R. R.	1,119	..	..	1,505	2,560
Weehawken and scattering	1,014	..	128	..	..
Total	12,073	125	2,663	53,188	49,747
Total last week	9,851	102	1,786	47,243	39,863

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.64@$5.15
Medium to fair	4.35@ 4.60
Common	4.00@ 4.30
Bulls and dry cows	1.50@ 3.25
Oxen and stags	2.00@ 4.40
Good to prime steers one year ago	5.10@ 5.25

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shippers.	Live. Cattle.	Qtrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co., SS. Britannic	..	800	..
Eastmans Co., SS. Etruria	..	2,000	..
D. H. Sherman, SS. Spain	619	..	..
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Tauric	315	..	..
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Grecian	400	..	..
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Tauric	315	..	..
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mobile	315	..	..
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Tauric	100	..	..
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Richmond Hill	385	..	..
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mobile	315	1,850	..
Reimer & Cary, SS. Mendota	372	..	..
N. Morris, SS. Tauric	..	2,140	..
H. Shaffer, SS. Francisco	128	..	..
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Tauric	..	..	1,505
G. F. Lough & Co., SS. Trinidad	48	..	70
J. H. Wilkerson, SS. Trinidad	..	..	15
Total shipments	3,312	6,790	1,590
Total shipments last week	2,613	11,968	2,011
Boston shipments this week	2,978	5,785	3,607
Baltimore shipments this week	997	..	3,637
Phila. shipments this week	714	..	..
Newport News shipments this week	521	..	..
Portland shipments this week	592	..	645
To London	3,945	3,128	1,232
To Liverpool	3,218	9,447	6,534
To Hull	128	..	..
To Glasgow	1,475	..	1,028
To Bristol	300	..	..
To Antwerp	..	..	600
To Bermuda	48	..	85
Total to all ports	9,114	12,575	9,479
Total to all ports last week	6,974	23,042	8,088

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 295½ cars, or 5,089 head—34 cars for export, alive, 191½ cars for slaughterers, and 70 cars for the market. Demand only fair, and, on free receipts and heavy run in Chicago, prices opened lower, closing 10@15c off on medium to prime steers, and about steady for common grades. Medium to good cows were also fully 10c lower, but oxen, bulls, and common cows showed very little change from Friday. The yards were not quite cleared. Decent to prime steers sold at $4.25@$4.80 100 lb; 13 extra do at $5.15; oxen and stags at $2@$4.35; bulls at $2.50@$3.25; cows at $1.50@$3.25; 1 car of fat Western do at $4. City-dressed beef sides weak at 6½@8¼c lb. To-day's London cable quotes refrigerator beef slow at 6¾@8c lb, and American steers steady at 9¼@10½c, dressed weight. Latest European advices report American sheep selling at 9@11c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; on Tuesday the Nomadic will take out 325 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 325 head for H. Shaffer, 100 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,500 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,240 quarters of beef for N. Morris.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—12 Kentucky steers, extra, 1,451 lb average, at $5.15 100 lb; 6 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.75; 18 State do, 1,408 lb, at $4.40; 19 Ohio do, 1,203 lb, at $4.50; 4 oxen, 1,420 lb, at $3.25; 2 stags, 850 lb, at $2.50; 4 bulls, 990 to 1,280 lb, at $2.95@$3.15; 1 do, 1,150 lb, at $2.50; 22 cows, 1,183 lb, at $3.10; 23 do, 1,071 lb, at $3.05; 22 do, 1,031 lb, at $2.60; 17 do, 941 lb, at $2.30; 16 do, 874 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 1,150 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 869 lb, at $2.20; 9 do, 911 lb, at $1.85. SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Illinois steers, 1,326 lb, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,307 lb, at $4.60; 22 do, 1,265 lb, at $4.40; 1 do, 1,100 lb, at $4.25; 2 oxen, 1,625 lb, at $4.35; 2 do, 1,860 lb, at $4.25; 2 do, 1,760 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,550 lb, at $3.05. NEWTON & CO.—17 Virginia steers, 1,380 lb, at $4.60; 22 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.50; 8 Kentucky do, 1,155 lb, at $4.45; 2 bulls, 1,125 lb, at $3.25; 21 cows, 1,074 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 695 lb, at $2; 2 do, 750 lb, at $1.90. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,263 lb, at $4.47½; 22 do, 1,445 lb, at $4.45; 19 do, 1,297 lb, at $4.40; 17 do, 1,278 lb, at $4.27½. S. SANDERS—18 Ohio steers, 1,392 lb, at $4.80; 18 steers and oxen, 1,265 lb, at $4.45; 18 oxen, 1,394 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,500 lb, at $4; 15 do, 1,433 lb, at $3.60; 2 do, 1,415 lb, at $3.55; 18 do, 1,180 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 1,735 lb, at $3.20; 11 do, 1,466 lb, at $2.75; 4 do, 1,355 lb, at $2.90; 2 bulls, 1,400 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 1,150 lb, at $3; 18 do, 1,150 lb, at $3.15; 2 do, 880 lb, at $2.75; 1 do, 610 lb, at $3; 21 Western cows, 1,283 lb, at $4; 1 State do, 1,120 lb, at $3.25; 7 cows, 950 lb, at $2.65; 7 do, 1,004 lb, at $2.50; 8 do, 891 lb, at $2.45; 3 do, 750 to 1,020 lb, at $2.25; 4 do, 945 lb, at $2.20; 8 do, 881 lb, at $1.75; 10 do, 838 lb, at $2; 4 do, 982 lb, at $3.15; 1 ox, 1,430 lb, at $3.50. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,490 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,150 lb, at $2; 3 bulls, 1,036 lb, at $2.75; 3 do, 930 lb, at $2.75; 2 cows, 910 lb, at $2. J. DUCEY—8 oxen, 1,592 lb, at $4; 4 stags, 1,170 lb, at $3.25; 2 bulls, 1,500 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 710 lb, at $3; 29 cows, 944 lb, at $2.90; 17 do, 926 lb, at $2.35; 12 do, 887 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 752 lb, at $1.75; 2 do, 840 lb, at $2.70; 1 do, 980 lb, at $3.25. D. McELWEE—20 steers, 985 lb, at $3; 5 bulls, 880 lb, at $2.90; 2 do, 862 lb, at $2.80; 23 cows, 836 lb, at $2.25; 6 do, 898 lb, at $2.25; 11 do, 743 lb, at $1.80.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 4 head, and sold by S. Sanders at $30 per head for 3 ordinary cows; 1 Springer, $42.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,405 head, of which 1,350 head on sale. Demand less active at a decline of 50@75c on veals, and barnyard calves also sold 50@75c lower; common to prime veals sold at $5@$8.50 100 lb; barnyard calves at $2.75@$3.25; Western do at $3@$3.50; yearlings at $2.50@$3. Dressed calves lower all around.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—19 veals, 149 lb, at $8.75; 11 do, 128 lb, at $8.50; 22 do, 149 lb, at $8.25; 5 do, 146 lb, at $8.25; 8 do, 132 lb, at $8.20; 13 do, 137 lb, at $8; 46 do, 668 lb, at $8; less $5 on lot; 9 do, 110 lb, at $7; 1 do, 106 lb, at $7; 2 do, 107 lb, at $5; 12 do, 91 lb, at $5; 3 do, 220 lb, at $5; 1 barnyard calf, 450 lb, at $4; 1 do, 330 lb, at $4; 24 do, 336 lb, at $3.50; 25 do, 290 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 340 lb, at $3.50; 7 do, 240 lb, at $3.50; 15 do, 396 lb, at $3.25; 36 do, 311 lb, at $3.25; 61 do, 303 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 240 lb, at $3; 1 do, 470 lb, at $3; 4 Western calves, 582 lb, at $4; 12 do, 194 lb, at $5; 46 do, 335 lb, at $4; 54 do, 323 lb, at $3.50. S. JUDD & CO.—4 veals, 155 lb, at $8; 15 do, 123 lb, at $7.75; 18 do, 129 lb, at $7.50; 70 do, 126 lb, at $7; 78 do, 134 lb, at $6; 4 do, 140 lb, at $5.50; 44 do, 96 lb, at $5; 10 Western calves, 462 lb, at $3; 23 barnyard calves, 257 lb, at $3; 28 do, 262 lb, at $3.50; 18 do, 315 lb, at $3; 2 yearlings, 515 lb, at $2.50. J. P. NELSON—42 yearlings and barnyard calves, 351 lb, at $2.50; 6 veals, 106 lb, at $6; 5 do, 153 lb, at $8; 45 barnyard calves, 286 lb, at $3.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 barnyard calves, 314 lb, at $3; 2 veals, 170 lb, at $7.50. S. SANDERS—23 veals, 135 lb, at $8; 2 do, 130 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 110 lb, at $7; 6 do, 103 lb, at $6; 2 do, 85 lb, at $6; 21 barnyard calves, 306 lb, at $3.25; 39 do, 296 lb, at $3; 3 do, 263 lb, at $3.25; 2 yearlings, 420 lb, at $3; 6 fed calves, 215 lb, at $3.50; 11 mixed do, 281 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 veals, 156 lb, at $8.50; 2 do, 140 lb, at $8.25; 22 do, 126 lb, at $7.25; 2 do, 125 lb, at $7.25. G. DILLENBACK—24 veals, 161 lb, at $8.50; 4 do, 122 lb, at $7. M. COLLINS—24 yearlings, 385 lb, at $2.65. D. McELWEE—32 barnyard calves and yearlings, 318 lb, at $3; 3 barnyard calves, 258 lb, at $3; 11 veals, 132 lb, at $7.50; 23 do, 105 lb, at $6; 3 do, 84 lb, at $4; 6 yearlings, 516 lb, at $2.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 95 cars. or 19,108 head—76 cars for city butchers, and 19 cars for slaughterers, and counting 4 cars over Saturday, there were 80 cars on sale. Demand fair, but at a sharp decline on sheep, equal to 25@50c per 100 lb, while lambs were 25c to 35c lower. The pens were not cleared. Ordinary to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.80 100 lbs; culls at $2; common to prime lambs at $4@$5.15; extra do, at $5.25@$5.37½, including Canadian lambs at $5.30@$5.35, and culls sold at $3.62½.——SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—186 State lambs, 93 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 202 do, 82 lb, at $5; 133 do, 74 lb, at $4.50; 167 Michigan do, 85 lb, at $5; 98 Ohio do, 65 lb, at $4.50; 192 Western do, 54 lb, at $4; 250 do, 52 lb, at $3.62½; 166 Kentucky sheep, 115 lb, at $3.80; 181 do, 101 lb, at $3.75; 189 do, 95 lb, at $3.75; 179 do, 101 lb, at $3.60; 208 do, 90 lb, at $3.50; 104 Ohio do, 91 lb, at $3.50; 76 State sheep, 98 lb, at $3.50; 17 do, 137 lb, at $3.25; 28 do, 113 lb, at $3.12½; 167 do, (few lambs,) 89 lb, at $3.75; 66 Western sheep and lambs, 73 lb, at $4; 200 Ohio do, 95 lb, at $3.80; 21 cull sheep, 73 lb, at $2. S. SANDERS—82 State lambs, 79 lb, at $5; 124 do, 69 lb, at $4.75; 91 do, 76 lb, at $4.75; 7 do, at $5; 111 Western do, 69 lb, at $4.75; 222 do, 64 lb, at $4.50; 110 do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 110 State sheep, 93 lb, at $3.62½; 209 do, 94 lb, at $3; 81 do, 98 lb, at $3.12½; 76 do, 100 lb, at $3.37½; 27 do, 94 lb, at $2.75; 10 do, 101 lb, at $2.50; 94 Ohio do, 106 lb, at $3.75; 115 Pennsylvania do, 91 lb, at $3.75; 26 do, 125 lb, at $3.50; 65 do, 79 lb, at $3; 218 State sheep and lambs, 71 lb, at $4; 200 do, 66 lb, at $3.87½; 3 State do, 160 lb, at $4; 7 culls, 83 lb, at $2; 17 do, at $1.50 each; 2 bucks, 170 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—52 Pennsylvania lambs, 76 lb, at $5; 132 State do, 77 lb, at $5.20; 63 do, 80 lb, at $5.15; 5 do, 72 lb, at $5; 273 do, 71 lb, at $4.85; 58 Pennsylvania sheep, 120 lb, at $3.75; 130 do, (few lambs,) 71 lb, at $3.25; 192 State do, 98 lb, at $3.75; 93 do, 100 lb, at $3.50; 52 do, 93 lb, at $3.25; 18 do, 116 lb, at $3.25; 46 do, 95 lb, at $3; 39 do, 66 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—224 Western lambs, 79 lb, at $5.37½, less $5 on lot; 187 State do, 77 lb, at $5.25, less $5 on lot; 103 State sheep, 105 lb, at $4; 9 do, 94 lb, at $4; 116 do, (few lambs,) 72 lb, at $3.75; 89 Pennsylvania sheep, 89 lb, at $3.37½; 90 culls, 79 lb, at $2.50. D. HARRINGTON—162 Ohio lambs, 83 lb, at $5.30; 212 do, 73 lb, at $5.10; 182 do, 79 lb, at $5.10; 197 Canadian do, 89 lb, at $5.35; 184 do, 82 lb, at $5.30; 202 Western do, 65 lb, at $4.62½; 52 Ohio sheep, 106 lb, at $4.62½; 83 do, 107 lb, at $3.62½; 15 do, 109 lb, at $3.62½; 66 Vermont do, 107 lb, at $3.50; 230 Western do, 81 lb, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—101 Canadian and Western lambs, 83 lb, at $5.20; 196 do, 83 lb, at $5.10; 50 Western do, 82 lb, at $5.25; 150 do, 80 lb, at $5.25; 170 do, 84 lb, at $5.20; 60 State do, 57 lb, at $4.75; 199 Western sheep, 99 lb, at $3.75; 29 do, 104 lb, at $3.75; 19 do, 103 lb, at $3.75; 19 do, 80 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—214 Western lambs, 78 lb, at $4.90; 234 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 225 do, 62 lb, at $4.65; 220 do, 61 lb, at $4.65; 250 do, 55 lb, at $4.15; 73 State do, 83 lb, at $5; 50 Kentucky do, 77 lb, at $4.10; 150 Western sheep, 124 lb, at $3.80; 15 do, 105 lb, at $3.50; 186 do, 94 lb, at $2.87½; 62 State do, 104 lb, at $3.25; 89 Kentucky do, 117 lb, at $4; 46 do, 87 lb, at $3.75; 120 do, 103 lb, at $3; 193 do, 95 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—84 State lambs, 95 lb, at $5.12½; 221 do, 77 lb, at $5; 212 Michigan do, 73 lb, at $4.95; 205 Ohio do, 78 lb, at $5.15; 94 do, 74 lb, at $5; 173 do, 83 lb, at $5.10; 107 Ohio sheep, 87 lb, at $3.50; 35 do, 103 lb, at $3.50; 106 State do, 77 lb, at $5. J. H. WILKERSON—192 Western lambs, 95 lb, at $3.30; 108 Western sheep, 121 lb, at $4.85.

HOGS.—Receipts for two days, 106½ cars, or 17,808 head, of which 2 cars on sale. Market lower, at $3.90@$4.30 100 lb.——SALES.—S. SANDERS—13 hogs, 120 lb average, at $4.30 100 lb; 18 do, 147 lb, at $4.25. HUME & MULLEN—57 hogs, 218 lb, at $4.20. S. JUDD & CO.—28 hogs, 134 lb, at $4.30.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,952 head; total for week thus far, 10,692 head; for same time last week, 7,194 head; consigned through, 4,972 head; to New-York, 3,860 head; on sale, 5,720 head; market opened slow and 15@25c lower for butchers' and light grades; closed dull and weak for common grades, and 10c lower for exports; bulk of latter sold at $4.25@$4.40; extra heavy steers, $4.30@$4.50; good shipping, $4.10@$4.25; light to medium, $3.65@$4; light butchers', $3.40@$3.60; choice fat heifers, $3.60@$4; good fat cows, $2.75@$3.65; mixed butchers', $2.25@$2.35; good to choice oxen, $3.25@$4; good butchers' bulls, $2.60@$3; fresh cows and springers steady at $20@$45 per head, with sales of good ones at $28@$35 per head; veals, good to extra, $6.75@$7.50; light to good, $4.50@$6.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 18,400 head; total for week thus far, 31,840 head; for same time last week, 26,240 head; consigned through, 4,640 head; to New-York, 11,840 head; on sale, 27,900 head; market opened lower and dull; closed dull and weak; Yorkers, $3.90@$3.95; pigs, $3.90@$4; mixed mediums and heavy, $3.90@$3.95; roughs, $3.25@$3.40; stags, $2.75@$3.25; Yorkers sold late at $3.90; good heavy at $3.85, and pigs at $3.90@$3.95; fully 80 cars were held over. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,800 head; total for week thus far, 26,000 head; for same time last week, 24,600 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 3,800 head; on sale, 36,500 head; market opened very dull and 25c lower for lambs; 15@25c lower for sheep; closed fair at an early decline, but plenty of late arrivals were held over; 12 loads of Canada lambs sold late at $4.85@$5, mostly at $5; best fat lambs, $4.60@$4.85; fair to good, $4@$4.40; mixed sheep, fair to good, $2.60@$3.50; heavy wethers, $3.50@$3.75; export sheep, $3.25@$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Ninety cars on sale; demand steady; market firm and shade higher; extra, $4.40@$4.75; good, $4.20@$4.40; good butchers' $3.80@$4.10; rough fat, $3@$3.80; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—About 45 cars on sale; market slow; prices shade lower; prime light and pigs, $3.90@$3.95; medium weights, $3.85@$3.90; heavy hogs, $3.70@$3.80; roughs, $3@$3.50. Sheep—Fifty loads on sale; prices 25c lower; export wethers, $3.60@$3.80; common to prime, $1.75@$3.50; lambs, $2.50@$5; calves, $2.50@$6.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market slow; 5@10c lower; light and medium, $3.45@$3.60; heavy, $3.40@$3.55; pigs, $3.10@$3.40. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market steady to 10c lower; native steers, best $3.85@$4.20; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.35; fair to good, $1.80@$2.90; bulls, $1.90@$2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.70; calves, $5@$11. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,288 head; market dull, and prices 10c lower than on Saturday; native steers, $2.50@$4; cows, $1.75@$2.75; calves, $5; Texas steers, $3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 4,308 head; market fairly steady, and prices 5c lower on inferior grades; heavy, $3.50@$3.70; mixed, $3.30@$3.65; light, $3.40@$3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 527 head; market steady to strong, and prices 10c higher; native sheep, $2.75@$3.30; lambs, $4@$4.60.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 25,000 head; market weak and 10@20c lower; common to extra steers, $3.20@$4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; calves, $3.50@$6.75; Texans, $3.30@$4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 50,000 head; market steady at a decline of 5c; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.60@$3.80; common to choice mixed, $3.55@$3.80; choice assorted, $3.70@$3.80; light, $3.55@$3.80; pigs, $2.75@$3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$3.65; lambs, $3.25@$4.75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 75s; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do medium firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 29s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 28s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 27s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 27s; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 26s. Lard—Prime Western spot dull at 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 45s; do. colored, firm at 45s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool, refined, dull at 17s. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 4d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 5d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, steady at 3s 3d; January dull at 3s 3d; February dull at 3s 3d; March dull at 3s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 33,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 31,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 58,800 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American, middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 24-64@4 26-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 14-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 13—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 3d@12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing, 96° test, and 9s 9d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair, refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 11¼d; June, 11s 3¾d. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4d. Linseed oil, 19s 4½d per cwt. Refined petroleum, 6¾d per gallon.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet, but firm; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,621 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,276 bales; to Continent, 150 bales; coastwise, 3,981 bales; stock, 138,648 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 8¼c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 6,343 bales; gross, 6,749 bales; sales, 2,950 bales; stock, 406,512 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet, but easy; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 1,289 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,735 bales; sales, 723 bales; stock, 87,739 bales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff was busy yesterday searching for assets here of the Philadelphia leather concerns which failed on Saturday. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained another attachment against the Keen-Sutterle Company for $6,550 in favor of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and another levy was made on the goods in the branch store here at 86 Gold Street. Accounts at various places were also attached, amounting altogether, it was said, to about $8,000. Mr. Blumenstiel said that as the company is a New-York corporation the assignment made in Philadelphia does not hold here. Horwitz & Hershfield obtained an attachment yesterday against John A. Duncan, trading as John A. Duncan & Co., of Philadelphia, for $2,433 in favor of the Abe Stein Company of this city, and said they attached goods worth $3,000 in the "Swamp," belonging to Mr. Duncan.

—Another attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Simpson's confectionery store, at 54 West Twenty-third Street, for $2,000 in favor of the National Park Bank. The bank also issued two executions against Joseph H. Simpson, formerly President of the company, for $2,553. Annie W. Gould holds a chattel mortgage on the place to secure ground rent, and about $3,700 is now due for rent. Her claim was tried before the Sheriff's jury yesterday, which decided in her favor for that amount. Myron H. Oppenheim, on behalf of a creditor, raised the question that the mortgage did not cover the stock of candy, as that comes in fresh every day, nor the proceeds of the sale of the candy.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $1,749 against Elizabeth A. Moulds as indorser on six notes made by William Moulds, who has saloons at 78 University Place and 1,303 Broadway, and whose daughter was married in Jersey City Sunday night to Percival Ballin, in favor of the Owl Cigar Company, and a lis pendens was filed on her house at 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The Owl Cigar Company obtained a judgment against Mr. Moulds for $1,814 three weeks ago.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $5,000 against the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky., in favor of David D. Mallory on a note of the company, which was transferred to him by the Southern National Bank. The attachment was directed against over 100 barrels of whiskey said to be in the city.

—Judgment for $7,855 was entered yesterday against Charles H. Covell, dealer in lamps, formerly at 1,434 Broadway, in favor of Edward H. Van Ingen for rent of that store from June 1, 1894.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Bethel Worsted Mills of Ashaway, R. I., for $3,545 in favor of Ferdinand A. Straus. It was served on a commission merchant here.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution from Goldsmith & Doherty for $15,533 against the Vendome Rubber Company of 122 Centre Street, in favor of J. Goldsmith & Co.

—The schedules of Mischo & Muller, manufacturers of furs at 7 Washington Place, show liabilities of $37,076, nominal assets $41,844, and actual assets of $25,065.

—The Robert C. Griffiths Oyster Packing Company of Baltimore failed yesterday. The assets of the company are $10,000 and the liabilities are considerably more.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...7:22|Sun sets...4:56|Moon sets... ..

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 14.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Adirondack	Kingston	Jan. 9
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 28
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Jan. 8
Llandaff City	Swansea	Dec. 30
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Taormina	Havre	Dec. 31
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.		
El Paso	New-Orleans	Jan. 9
Furnessia	Glasgow	Jan. 4
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Jan. 12
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 13
THURSDAY, JAN. 16.		
Aller	Bremen	Jan. 7
Germanic	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Glengyle	Gibraltar	Jan. 1
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Gibraltar	Jan. 7
Kensington	Antwerp	Jan. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Jan. 1
FRIDAY, JAN. 17.		
Georgic	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Lampasas	Galveston	Jan. 10
Menantic	Swansea	Jan. 2
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Jan. 11
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Jan. 2
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Jan. 4
St. Louis	Southampton	Jan. 11
Valencia	Gibraltar	Jan. 3
SATURDAY, JAN. 18.		
Carib Prince	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Fort William	Glasgow	Jan. 4
Stuttgart	Bremen	Jan. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Jan. 14	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Jan. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Sol	Jan. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Alamo	Jan. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk& Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Andes	Jan. 16	Gonaives	24 State St.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Jan. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	Jan. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Jan. 17	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Persia	Jan. 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Jan. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trinidad	Jan. 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Jan. 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Knick'rbocker	Jan. 18	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Zaandam	Jan. 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mass'chusetts	Jan. 18	London	4 Broadway.
Aurania	Jan. 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Jan. 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ciudad Condal	Jan. 20	Havana	Pier 20 E. R.
Allianca	Jan. 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Georgic	Jan. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Jan. 22	Bermuda	261 Broadw'y.
New-York	Jan. 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Jan. 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	Jan. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Jan. 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Jan. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
P. Caland	Jan. 23	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Werkendam	Jan. 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Servia	Jan. 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 25	London	4 Broadway.
Bretagne	Jan. 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	Jan. 25	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Jan. 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Jan. 13.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Dec. 28, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London Dec. 31, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Pinol, Manaos Dec. 23, via Para, with mdse to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Allianca, Crossman, Colon, Jan. 6, with mdse and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Sibbeles, Paramaribo Dec. 19, via Port au Prince Jan. 6, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS James Turple, (Br.,) Williamson, Messina Nov. 9, via Gibraltar Dec. 17, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London 11 ds, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Casquero, Havana Jan. 7, with mdse to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Albert Dumois, (Norw.,) Bang, Bocas del Toro Jan. 3, via Port Limon, with fruit to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Hanson, Kingston Dec. 28, via Fortune Island Jan. 9, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Hera, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Hamburg 81 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig G. B. Lockhardt, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sheridan, Curacao 35 ds, with salt to Foulke & Co.

Brig Harriet G., Miller, Nuevitas 17 ds, with mdse and 1 passenger to Mosle Brothers.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., west light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Hubert, for Para and Manaos; Roanoke, for Newport News and Norfolk; North Cambria, for Limerick; Italia, for Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples.

Ship Poltalloch, for Shanghai.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—SS Decembre, (Span.,) Capt. Aspiazu, from New-York Dec. 29 for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aikenhead, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Moppett, from Santos, sld. from Victoria, Brazil, for New-York Jan. 4.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, sld. from Naples for New-York Jan. 9.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Bordeaux for New-York Jan. 9.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Lenz, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Feliciana, (Br.,) Capt. Lawlin, from New-York Oct. 19, via St. Vincent, arr. at Port Natal Dec. 13.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Dec. 28 for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from New-York Dec. 26, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Dec. 30, arr. here to-day.

SS Roxby, (Br.,) Capt. Shield, from New-York Dec. 10, via Newport News and St. Michaels, for Leith, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Jan. 2, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Teviotdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from Chinese and Japanese ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Isleworth, (Br.,) Capt. Garson, from New-York, via Coronel, arr. at Iquique Jan. 11.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Coxson, sld. from Para for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Chinese and Japanese ports for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York for Genoa, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Passow, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 7 A. M. yesterday.

SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York at 10 A. M. yesterday.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Parkside Wheeling Club of Buffalo, to encourage wheeling and cycling as a pastime, and to encourage road improvement. Directors—W. H. Jenkins, F. T. Gannon, G. D. Murray, C. J. Reichert, E. F. Sullivan, Richard Baird, E. A. Tooley, J. F. Eisenhaus, G. A. Reinhart, F. J. Clark, G. H. Hunt, R. M. Gram, Henry Gabriel, W. F. Hanell of Buffalo and E. W. Werick of Cheektowaga.

—The Innes Band Organization of New-York City, to give musical entertainments; capital, $6,000. Directors—Frederick N. Innes, George F. Innes of New-York City, and Charles Fox of Brooklyn.

—The Star Chair Manufacturing Company of Binghamton; capital, $40,000. Directors—Watson A. Heath and Sidney J. Heath of Binghamton and Charles R. Heath of Hooper.

Fruit Steamship Turple Arrives.

The fruit steamship James Turple, whose delayed arrival had begun to excite some apprehension, arrived yesterday, twenty-six days out from Gibraltar. A series of heavy westerly gales was the cause of delay. The ship sustained no damage. Her cargo, which consists of 20,000 boxes of lemons, is said to be worth $20,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in the Financial and Political Situations.

CLOSING PRICES NEARLY THE BEST

Good London Buying in View of the Fortnightly Settlement—All International Issues Up—General List Strong.

MONDAY—P. M.

Distinct improvement marked to-day's stock market. The tone of foreign dispatches received since Saturday indicates an adjustment of the political situation, both as regards the Transvaal and Venezuela, without resort to hostilities, and local sentiment certainly does not reflect any possibility of war, so far as this country is concerned. In addition to the peaceful outlook the financial situation has taken on a more hopeful aspect. Mr. Morgan's assurance that the syndicate would remain intact until the sale of the bonds has been accomplished, was responsible for much of the improved feeling.

For the first time in a month or more London had liberal buying orders on the market at the opening, and prices on that Exchange were well above our level. The incident was explained by the beginning of the fortnightly settlement in London to-morrow, it being asserted that the foreigners were heavily short of all American stocks, but especially of St. Paul and Louisville. Both these stocks were active, and at the close Louisville was up 2½ and St. Paul 1¾ points. Other stocks with an international market were also strong. Lake Shore gained 3⅞ points, Kansas and Texas preferred 1⅝, Southern preferred 1¼, Denver preferred 1, and Ontario and Western ⅞. The Granger stocks also made material advances—Rock Island 1½, Burlington 1¾, Northwestern 1⅛, and Atchison ⅝. The coal stocks joined in the improvement, and the general list was firm, although dull.

The industrial group was relatively quiet and strong. Sugar and Leather preferred were the active features, and both closed ⅝ higher. General Electric gained a point, Tennessee Coal and Iron 1⅝, and other members of the group were fractionally higher. At the close the market was strong and prices were as a rule within small fractions of the highest of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

Time money was nominal. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $80,422,320; balances, $5,323,152; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $953,152.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼@1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—15@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$5,611,583
Imports for same period	177,819
Net exports	$5,433,764
Net exports to date, 1895	$6,518,858
Net exports to date, 1894	73,995
Net exports to date, 1893	2,032,193

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio	3
Chicago Gas	¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1⅜
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding all in. pd	¾
General Electric	1
Illinois Central	1¼
Laclade Gas	1¼
Lake Erie & Western	1¼
Lake Erie & Western preferred	2
Lake Shore	3⅞
Louisville & Nashville	2½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago preferred	2¼
Metropolitan Traction	2⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	1¼
Minnesota Iron	4
Misouri, Kansas & Texas	1⅜
Missouri Pacific	1
National Lead preferred	2½
New-Jersey Central	¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	¾
New-York, Ontario & Western	⅞
Pacific Mail	1⅛
Pullman Car	4¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1⅜
Southern Railway pf	1⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1⅝
United States Cordage gtd	1⅛
United States Rubber	2⅝

DECLINED.

Evansville & Terra Haute	3
National Linseed Oil	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore Belt 1st	5
Central of New-Jersey gen 5s	1¼
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia gen	1½
Fort Wayne & D. C. 1st	1
Int. & G. Northern 1st	2
Laclede Gas 1st	1
Lake Shore 2d c	1¼
Lex. Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st	1
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. of Texas 5s	1½
Mobile & Ohio gen	1½
Northern Pacific 2d c	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Oregon Short Line 6s t. r.	2⅝
Phila. & Read. 1st pf. inc. 1st in. pd	1
Rio Grande Western 1st	1⅛
Southern Railway 5s	1
Union Pacific Denver & Gulf 1st	1⅛

DECLINED.

Cons. Gas. Chicago 1st	4
Erie 2d cn. cfs	1¾
Kansas Pacific 1st 1896	1
Lake Shore 1st c	1
Rich. & Dan. 6s	3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con	1

Government bonds were firm. The 4s coupon, 1925, advanced 1. The sales on call were $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, 116, and $10,000 5s, registered, a 113½.

The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	110
4s, c., 1907	109	110½
4s, r., 1925	115	117
4s, c., 1925	116	117
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securites, $17,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60@59⅝@60.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. Transfer books close Jan. 15 and reopen Feb. 3.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	16	17	250
*American Sugar Refineries	104¼	104¼	103⅝	104⅛	104	104⅛	29,791
*American Sugar Refs. pf	97¾	98	97¾	98	97½	98	334
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	89½	93½	2
American Tobacco	80¼	81½	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	8,640
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	14½	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	15	4,147
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅝	⅞	120
Baltimore & Ohio	41	41	41	41	41	46	150
Canada Southern	49	49½	49	49	49	49½	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	15¼	15½	845
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66	66⅜	65⅞	66¼	66	66¼	2,400
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	75	76⅛	74⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76	6,540
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅞	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞	98½	98⅞	2,039
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅞	69	68¼	69⅛	69	69⅛	24,495
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	126	126½	126	126½	126½	127½	860
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66⅛	66⅞	66	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	3,730
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	36	36¾	900
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	94	94	94	94	87	93	1
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3	3½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	26½	27½	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	3	100
Consolidated Gas Company	146	148	146	148	146	147½	103
Delaware & Hudson	125½	125⅝	125	125⅝	125	126	918
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	161	160	161	160½	164	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43	43	42⅞	43	43	43½	735
Dist. & C. F. all in. pd	16¼	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅜	16½	1,855
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	90	90	90	90	90	94½	15
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	61	61	61	60⅝	61	25
Evansville & Terre Haute	27	27	27	27	25	30	166
General Electric	26	26½	26	26¼	26⅛	26½	1,330
Illinois Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92	94	105
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	50
Iowa Central pf	27	27	27	27	27	28½	75
Laclede Gas	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	19	20	750
Laclede Gas pf	80	80	80	80	78	80	5
Lake Erie & Western	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	19	20	600
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	69½	71	270
Lake Shore	141	144	141	144	144	145	1,067
Long Island	86	86	86	86	83½	86	16
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	17½	100
Louisville & Nashville	44	45¼	43¾	45¼	45⅛	45¼	14,185
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8	8	8	7¾	8⅛	105
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	19	19¾	19	19¾	18½	19¾	245
Manhattan Consolidated	99½	99½	97⅞	98⅞	98¾	99	6,870
*Metropolitan Traction	100	101	100	101	102½	105	850
Minn. & St. Louis	20	20	19¾	19¾	19½	20	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	47	200
Minnesota Iron	62	62	62	62	60	62	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	380
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	25¼	25½	1,862
Missouri Pacific	25	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	25⅝	25⅞	1,810
Mobile & Ohio	24	24½	24	24½	24	24½	300
*National Lead Company	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅜	25½	350
*National Lead Company pf	84¾	85	84¾	85	84¾	88	269
National Linseed Oil	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	18	19	420
New-Jersey Central	99½	99½	99¼	99½	99½	99¾	422
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	180	182	6
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	68	78	16
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½	15	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	9¼	9½	130
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	24½	24½	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	800
Norfolk & Western	2	2	2	2	1½	2	10
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	440
Northern Pacific pf	11¾	12½	11¾	12½	12	12½	376
Ontario & Western	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½	13¾	1,310
Oregon Improvement	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½	4	400
Pacific Mail	25¼	26½	25	26¼	26	26¼	705
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	2¾	3	200
Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	5	10	5
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8½	8⅝	1,920
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	16	15½	16	16	16½	630
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	56	56	56	56	55½	56	25
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	155	157	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115½	115½	115½	115½	115¼	117	20
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅞	611
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾	11½	600
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	115	115	110	115	90
St. Paul & Omaha	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	36½	37	400
Southern Pacific	21¾	22	21½	22	21⅞	22	400
Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅝	9	9	9¼	3,116
Southern Railway pf	27	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	27½	27¾	3,110
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26⅞	27⅞	26	27⅞	27½	27¾	3,050
Texas Pacific	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	8	8¼	440
Texas Pacific Land Tr	5	5	5	5	..	..	200
Union Pacific	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾	835
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	3½	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½	5⅞	900
U. S. Cordage pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd	21	22	21	22	21	22½	300
*United States Leather	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	420
*United States Leather pf	58½	58¾	57¼	58½	58¼	58½	10,910
United States Rubber	27¾	29	27¾	28¾	28¾	29¼	850
United States Rubber pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	86	87	15
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅞	7	1,479
Wabash pf	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16½	16¾	1,910
*Western Union Beef	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	8	100
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	84½	83⅝	84	84	84¼	4,955
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	11	10⅝	11	10⅞	11	1,150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36	36¾	36	36½	36	37¼	325
Total sales							167,206

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.06	.06	.06	.06	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
6,000.........110
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs
35,000......... 73
2,500......... 73½
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
5,000......... 76
5,000......... 75¾
5,000......... 76
5,000......... 76¼
5,000......... 76¼
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued
8,000......... 44½
5,000......... 45
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts 1st Installment Paid
30,000......... 22¾
20,000b3......... 22¾
15,000......... 22¾
Balt Belt 1st Gtd
1,000......... 99
B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s
5,000.........112
2,000.........111½
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000.........106¾
5,000.........107
Canada Southern 2d
5,000.........104½
Cent of N J G M 5s
1,000.........114
Registered
5,000.........114
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000.........105¼
1,000.........106½
3,000.........106
16,000.........105¾
10,000.........106
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000......... 73¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000......... 99⅞
Chic G L & C Co 1st
5,000......... 91½
Chi & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s
1,000.........116
25 Year Deb 5s
4,000.........103
Chi, R I & P Ext 6s
20,000.........101
2,000.........101¼
Registered
10,000.........100
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
20,000......... 92¼
2,000......... 92¾
C, C, C & Ind 1st
1,000.........106
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s
7,000......... 92¼
1,000......... 92¾
2,000......... 92⅞
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
3,000.........112½
3,000.........112¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000......... 84
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000......... 19
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Co Certfs
1,000......... 80
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s
2,000......... 91½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
10,000.........107

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s
9,000......... 97¾
1,000......... 98
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000.........100⅛
Erie 1st Mortgage
1,000.........104
3,000.........104½
Ft W'th & D C 1st
16,000......... 66
Trust Co Certfs
13,000......... 65⅝
6,000......... 66
3,000......... 66½
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000......... 92½
8,000......... 92⅞
3,000......... 93
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
5,000......... 85
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
2,000......... 72
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
4,000.........102
Kan Pac 6s, 1896
1,000.........104
20,000.........103
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
2,000......... 94
L S & M So 1st Coup
1,000.........113½
L S & M So 2d Coup
3,000.........119½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000.........101½
1,000s3.........101½
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
4,000.........112½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
5,000......... 73¾
10,000s15F......... 73½
10,000s15F......... 73¾
5,000......... 74½
5,000......... 74¼
Lo, N A & Chic 1st
2,000.........111⅞
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
6,000.........100
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
23,000......... 97½
27,000......... 98
Met Elevated 2d
2,000.........106½
Met Elevated 1st
3,000.........117
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
17,000.........130
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac Wn 5s
26,000.........110
10,000.........110½
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s
1,000......... 84
8,000......... 83½
18,000......... 83¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
14,000......... 58¾
9,000......... 59
2,000......... 59¼
14,000......... 59½
3,000......... 59⅝
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000......... 75
1,000......... 75½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
10,000......... 64
5,000......... 64¼
12,000......... 64½
N Y Cent 1st Coup
7,000s20F.........117½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
2,000.........103
10,000.........102¾
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
5,000.........107

N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
5,000......... 90
J P M & Co or D M & Co, Stamped Ctfs
13,500......... 66⅛
20,000......... 67
10,000......... 66¾
North Pac 1st Coup
1,000.........113¼
1,000.........113¾
North Pac 2d Coup
15,000.........102
North Pac Terml 1st
5,000.........101
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts Receivers' Ctfs
1,000......... 77¾
Northn Ry of Cal 5s
6,000......... 93
5,000......... 93⅝
Oregon Improvmt 1st
9,000......... 90
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certfs
3,000......... 33
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000.........104
Trust Co Certfs
8,000.........108
26,000.........103¼
1,000.........103½
1,000.........104
2,000.........104¼
11,000.........104⅝
Ore S L & U N Con
7,000......... 55
Trust Co Certfs
3,000......... 55¾
5,000......... 55½
5,000......... 56
1,000......... 55¼
Peoria & Eastern 1st
1,000......... 79¾
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
11,000......... 75
5,000......... 75½
15,000......... 75⅝
11,000......... 75½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
5,000......... 25¾
31,000......... 26
5,000......... 26¼
5,000......... 26½
3,000......... 26¾
24,000......... 27
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
5,000......... 13½
5,000......... 14
2,000......... 14¼
8,000......... 14½
5,000......... 14⅜
50,000......... 14½
3d Pref Inc
30,000......... 6½
Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
21,000......... 11½
10,000......... 12¼
Rich & Danv 6s
2,000.........115
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000......... 73¼
1,000......... 73⅞
Rome, W & Og Cons
1,000.........117
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Receipts
27,000......... 50
St P & Nor Pac 6s
5,000.........123
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000......... 55
6,000......... 54½
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000.........103½

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000......... 92½
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
6,000......... 40
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000......... 89
6,000......... 89½
1,000......... 89⅜
3,000......... 89¼
17,000......... 89½
22,000......... 89¾
15,000......... 89½
36,000......... 89⅞
5,000......... 90
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000......... 83½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
10,000......... 19½
25,000......... 19¾
21,000......... 20
1,000......... 19¾
Union Elev 1st 6s
10,000.........100
Union Pac 1st, 1896
23,000.........108⅝
5,000.........103½
2,000.........103⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1897
2,000.........103⅝
2,000.........103¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898
3,000.........105¼
3,000.........105
9,000.........104
1,000c.........104¼
9,000.........103¾
6,000.........104
1,000c.........104½
2,000.........104
Union Pac 6s, 1899
1,000.........104⅛
Trust Receipts Ex Matured Coupons
3,000......... 95¾
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
8,000......... 93½
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s
2,000......... 93
5,000......... 92
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
2,000......... 35¼
2,000......... 35½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000......... 30
5,000......... 30½
Virginia Midl G M
4,000......... 98½
Wabash R R 1st
6,000.........103¼
5,000.........103⅛
9,000.........103
2,000.........103¼
6,000.........103⅜
Det & Chicago Ext
2,000......... 97
Wabash R R 2d
18,000......... 73
Wabash Deb, Ser B
5,000......... 21¾
10,000......... 21⅞
5,000......... 22
5,000......... 22¼
10,000......... 22
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000.........104⅝
4,000.........104¾
Registered
3,000.........104¼
500.........105
2,000.........104⅜
Wn Un Col Trust 5s
1,000.........106
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts
2,000......... 40½

Total sales.........$1,556,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	149
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & T. H.	57	59
Am. Coal	100	110
Am. C. Oil pf	62½	65
American Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9¼	10½
Ann Arbor pf	24½	27
American Tobacco pf	101	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf. when issued	22½	23
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	21	23
Boston Air Line pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	½	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	10	13½
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	52
Canadian Pacific	53	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pac	14½	15½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chi. & East Illinois	42¼	45
C. & E. Ill. pf	95	100
C. & N. W. pf	143	145
Clev., L. & W. pf	46	51
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	98
Col., Hock. Val. & T.	16	17
Col. Hock. Val. & T. pf	50	65
Commercial Cable	145	..
Consolidated Coal	29	..
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	4½	5¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	13
Ev. & T. H. pf	45¼	55
Flint & P. M.	9	12
Flint & P. M. pf	21	38
Great Northern pf	110	115
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Co.	..	65
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
King. & Pem.	3	10
L. St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	5½	8
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican National cts	1	1⅛
Michigan Central	95¾	97
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	73½	77
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf	11	24
New Cent. C.	4	7
New-York Central	96	97
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24	28
Norfolk & Western pf	6¼	7¼
Northern Pacific	3⅜	3½
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	7½	8¼
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	7
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	..	18
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf	14	16½
Rens. & Sar	178	182
St. J. & G. I.	¼	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
St. P. & Dul. pf	85	90
St. P. M. & M.	120¼	121
Silver Bullion certificates	67⅛	67¼
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	65	75
United States Express	38	42
Wells-Fargo Express	95	100

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	104¼	104¼	103⅝	104	10,790
Am. Tobacco	80¼	81⅝	80¼	80¾	820
A., T. & S. F.	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	1,015
Brookl'n El.	15	15	15	15	50
Chicago Gas	66¼	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝	1,640
C., R. I. & P.	66	67	66	66⅞	2,220
C., B. & Qy.	75⅝	76¼	74¾	76¼	3,490
C., M. & St. P.	68¼	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	14,670
Ch. & N. W.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Ches. & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	20
Dist. & C. F.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16½	440
Gen. Electric	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	60
Louis. & N.	43⅞	45⅛	43½	45	3,870
Manhattan	99½	99½	97⅝	98⅞	130
Mo. Pacific	25	25½	24⅞	25½	820
M., K. & T. pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	50
Nat. Lead	25½	25½	25½	25½	10
N. Y., O. & W.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	30
Phil. & Rdg. 1st in. pd.	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8¾	60
Pacific Mail	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	10
Southern Ry.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9	220
South. Ry. pf.	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½	130
Tenn., C. & I.	26	27⅞	26	27⅞	100
U. S. Cordage	5½	5½	5½	5½	90
U. S. Cord. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10
U.S. Leath. pf.	58¼	58⅝	57⅛	58¼	1,600
Wabash pf.	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	80
West. Union	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅞	2,180
Total sales					44,555

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. So. 1st	107	107	107	107	$2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	65¾	66	65¾	66	3,000
M., K. & T. 1st	83½	84	83½	84	4,000
M., K. & T. 2d	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼	10,000
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	10,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	14	14½	14	14½	9,000
South. Ry. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	19¾	20	19¾	20	21,000
Rock I. 5s, c.	101	101	101	101	4,000
Wabash 1st	103	103	103	103	1,000
Total sales					$69,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Imperial	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Isabella	.60	.60	.60	.60	800
La Crosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Portland	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	600
Yel'w Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Total sales					2,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛	59¼	436,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	89	93½
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	3¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	18½	22½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Bank of America	325	335
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	95	100
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	..	14
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	103½	105¼
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	107½
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	109
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	164½	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	15½	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101½
Brooklyn Traction	5¾	7½
Brooklyn Traction pf	48	53
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	102½	103¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	75	77
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69¼	71¼
Celluloid Company stock	..	67
Central & South American Tel	120	124
Central Cross-Town	185	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	16	21
*Central Trust Company	1015	1022
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	¼	1¼
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¼
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	50
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	100¾	102¾
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197	202
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	87¾
Fourth National Bank	173	..
Gallatin National Bank	293	300
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	47	50
Grand Rapid Gas bonds	83½	86½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	74	80
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	62	66
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	96½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	19
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	72
Journeay & Burnham	40	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	97
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	..	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	71	75
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd	16½	17¼
†Lorillard Company pf	104½	108½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	..
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107¼	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	10	15
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	53
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	219	223
National Citizens' Bank	130	135
*National Bank of Commerce	205	210
National Bank of the Republic	145	150
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87	91
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30½	32½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	62½	67½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97¼	99
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	82½	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	5¼
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	116	119
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	112	114½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	5
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	105½	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	110	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	320	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	78	80½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	47	52
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	65	70
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	108
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	157
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	66	68
Standard Gas pf	103½	105
‡Standard Gas 1st	107	110½
Standard Oil Trust	199	201
State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	85	88½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	65
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85	92
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	172½	175
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	91
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	40
Trow Directory pf	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	66	68½
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	104½
Union Elevated 2d	32	38
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	95	101
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	78½	82
Union Typewriter 2d pf	50	58
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	200	215
*United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	151½	153
Washington Trust Company	170	185
*Western Gas Co	62	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84½	87
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	10	14½
Worcester Traction pf	83½	86½
Worthington Pump	10	17
Worthington Pump pf	..	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 44¾; New-York Central, 1, to 99; Illinois Central, 1, to 94; St. Paul, ⅛, to 69⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 54¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 15; Erie, ⅛, to 14½; Reading, ¼, to 44; Southern Railway preferred, ¼, to 27¼, and Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 11⅝. Declined—Southern Railway, ⅛, to 8½, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 16⅝. Erie second consols sold at 69. British consols advanced ¼, to 106⅝ for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £133,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 5-16 per cent. Paris advices quotes 3 per cent. rentes at 101 francs 30 centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 60⅝.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206½
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	177
Hanover	300
Manhattan	201
Merchants'	182
New-Amsterdam	150
New-York	215
Ninth National	115
Park	270
Republic	148
Second National	430
State of New-York	108

Twenty-five shares of Bank of New-York sold at 230.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Ala. Great Southern—			
Mileage	295	295	295
1st week Jan	$25,281	$24,748	......
From July 1	957,051	866,204	......
Cleve., L. & W.—			
Mileage	195	195	195
1st week Jan	$18,538	$16,090	$13,707
From July 1	894,431	802,798	......
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Jan	$5,404	$4,755	$5,129
From July 1	169,365	161,327	187,263
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	167	167	165
1st week Jan	$19,019	$16,399	$18,252
From July 1	614,946	573,526	709,346
K. C., P. & G.—			
Mileage	230	230	230
1st week Jan	$9,145	$8,895	$4,169
From July 1	295,505	246,881	141,169
K. C., Sub. Belt—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Jan	$4,539	$3,044	$3,443
From July 1	167,824	143,050	134,319
Lake Erie & Western—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Jan	$55,139	$57,570	$55,178
From July 1	1,811,471	1,821,615	1,759,813
Louis. & Nash.—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
1st week Jan	$348,760	$346,790	$351,435
From July 1	11,053,686	10,533,669	10,187,357
L., N. A. & Chi.—			
Mileage	378	378	378
1st week Jan	$45,218	$46,529	$37,049
From July 1	1,792,856	1,639,368	1,892,354
Mo., Kan. & Texas—			
1st week Jan	192,039	196,687	151,550
From July 1	6,031,808	6,520,679	5,850,246
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
1st week Jan	$207,101	$202,788	$235,202
From July 1	12,195,250	10,538,404	10,533,486
Pitts., S. & L. E.—			
Mileage	183	183	183
1st week Jan	$11,436	$6,227	..
From July 1	362,605	307,910	..
Ohio River, Nov.—			
Mileage	215	215	215
Gross earnings	$91,397	$61,124	$69,185
Op. expenses	63,360	39,805	38,192
Net earnings	28,037	21,319	30,993
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	456,810	357,803	366,622
Op. expenses	288,300	201,131	193,990
Net earnings	168,510	156,672	172,632
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	806,567	657,084	740,128
Op. expenses	519,505	400,478	442,114
Net earnings	287,062	256,606	298,014

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The local market to-day developed an undertone of great strength, and on the advance it was apparent that the market was bare of stock. This caused wide fluctuations at times between sales. Interest early in the day centred in Choctaw. It was feared further liquidation from a belated pool in it might be necessary, but when the street discovered that the stock had been taken care of by a new interest, there was an advance of 1¼, to 10½, and final sales were made at 10¼. The traction stocks were all stronger, especially Metropolitan, which closed 102¾ bid, a net advance of 4 per cent. Philadelphia gained 1 point, to 64¼; Union ½, to 11, and the 4s ½, to 68. Baltimore closed ⅜ higher, at 16⅞ bid. In the specialties Pennsylvania Heat common advanced 1⅜ per cent., to 12, but reacted ½ at the close. The preferred gained ¼, to 9¾. Welsbach was unchanged at 51, and Storage common gained 2 per cent., to 26½, closing at 26½. The preferred was without sales all day. United Gas Improvement was neglected, and closed ¼ lower, at 68¼. The balance of the market was also very strong. Pennsylvania sold up ⅜, to 52; Lehigh Valley 1½, to 37½; Lehigh Navigation 2 points, to 45, and Cambria Iron 1 point, to 45. At the close the market was strong.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd	38	50	38	..
Baltimore Traction	16⅞	17	16⅝	16¾
Cambria	44⅝	45	43	44
Choctaw	10	10½	9¼	..
Con. Tract. stock	..	25	..	25
Electric Storage	26	26½	24	..
Electric Storage pf	26½	27	25½	..
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48	49	48	..
Hestonville pf	..	62	..	61⅝
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf	50	52	..	52
Indianapolis	27	28	27	28
I. C. of N. A. ex div.	21	21½	21½	22
Lehigh Navigation	45	..	43	43½
Lehigh Valley	37	37⅜	36	36¼
Metropolitan Trac	102¾	103	98½	99
Northern Central	..	68	..	68¼
Northern Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼
Northern Pacific pf	11⅞	12½	11½	12½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52	51⅝	51½
Penn. L., H. & Pow.	11¼	11⅝	10½	10¾
P. L., H. & P. pf	9½	9¾	9	9½
Penn. Steel	30	35	30	35
Penn. Steel pf	60	65	60	65
Phila. Traction	64¼	64½	63	63½
Phila. & Erie	..	25	..	25
Reading	4 3-16	4½	1½	2
Rochester Ry	..	37	..	37
Union Trac., $5 pd	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	..	238	..
United Gas Imp	68¼	68½	..	68¾
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2¾	3¼
Welsbach	51	..	50	53
Wels. of Canada	2½	3	2½	2¾
Welsbach Com'l	..	40	..	39
Welsbach Com'l pf	..	71	63	70
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	80	..	80	..
N. J. Con. 5s	79½	80	79¼	80
Newark Pas. 5s	103	105	103	104
People's Trac. 5s	91	92	..	92
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	68	..	67½	68

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The stock market has been exceedingly dull to-day. Montana opened at 69¼, and sold up to 71½, closing there. The advance was brought about by current reports of very large earnings of the mine for 1895, stated to be $2,250,000. The rest of the copper list sympathized somewhat. Butte sold up 1, to 13; Kearsarge to 11⅛, and Franklin to the same figure, transactions in every case being very small.

In the miscellaneous list, fifty shares of West End common sold at 66, and a few shares of the preferred at 88. The general market, however, did not share in the advance in prices in New-York except in the case of stocks listed on both exchanges.

The money rate is still held at 7 per cent. [illegible] of money and call loans on the Street at 6 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10@15c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	50	51	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4⅜	4½	4¼	4⅜
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	197¼	198	197¼	198
Erie	60⅝	61¼	60¾	61¼
Mexican	60	75	60	75
New-England	..	86	86½	88
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Dominion Coal pf	83	85	..	85
General Electric pf	52½	58½	52½	58½
Illinois Steel	62	..	62	63
Lamson Store Serv	18	19	18	..
Philadelphia Co	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	..	..	21	21½
West. Elec. 1st pf	52½	53½	53	54
West. Electric	..	..	40½	32
Bay State Gas	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	11
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	206½	..	206¼	..
Boston & Lowell	..	203	202	203
Boston & Maine	..	167½	166½	..
Central Mass	10½	..	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	90	92	90	91½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	99¾	99	100
Conn. & Pass, ex-div.	140	..	139	..
Fitchburg	..	..	..	16½
Fitchburg pf	89½	90	..	90
Maine Central	..	..	136	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	177½	180	178½	180
N. Y. & N. E. pf	77	85	..	..
Nor. & Wor.	..	..	196	200
Old Colony	177	..	176	..
West End	65½	66¼	65½	66½
West End pf	88	89	87½	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	16	17	16	17
Boston & Mon.	71⅝	71¾	68½	68¾
Butte & Boston	12⅞	13¼	12¼	12½
Cal. & Hecla	292	296	293	296
Franklin	11	..	11	..
Kearsarge	11¼	11¾	10¾	11½
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	7½	7	7½
Osceola	25	25¼	24¼	25
Quincy	122	125	122	124
Tamarack	119	120	119	119½
Tamarack, Jr.	..	14	13¼	14¼
Wolverine	6⅛	6⅝	6¼	6½
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	105	..	105	..
East. 1st 6s	..	..	116½	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	..	85	..	..
Mexican C. 1st inc	16	..	..	..
Mexican C. 2d inc	8⅛	9	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	117	118	117	118¼
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	111	..	111	111½
Rut. 1st 6s	..	..	107½	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	..	104	105
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78½	80	..	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	52½	..	..	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The market for the first hour and a half promised to be very dull, but later it became active and strong. Lake Street "L" opened at 22¼, and sold at 24 account, and 23¾ regular. West Chicago fluctuated between 107½ and 108½, account, and closed at the last figure. The public does not seem inclined to trade in West Chicago, probably waiting for the report at the annual meeting, which will be held to-morrow. It is stated unofficially that the company has earned over 8 per cent. this year. North Chicago sold at 238½ and 237¾, account, ex rights. The industrials were steady. Diamond Match sold at 124½, account; New-York Biscuit at 72¼, account, and Canal and Dock at 63, account. The bond market showed more activity than it has since the first of the year. The sales were: $8,000 Gas 5s at 91 and 90½; $5,000 West Chicago 5s at 101¼; $35,000 West Chicago debenture 6s at 97¾; $5,000 Edison 6s at 101⅝; $2,200 Lake Street debentures at 77; $7,500 Lake Street incomes at 42; $10,000 City Railway 4½s at 100¼; $5,000 Metropolitan 5s at 66.

Bank clearings were $15,528,200. New-York exchange sold at 80c premium. Time money loaned at 6½ and 7 per cent. Call loans were weak at 6 and 6½ per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*43⅝	..	*44	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*63	..	62½	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	*14	..	12½	14
C. Brew. & Malt pf	32⅝	..	32	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	25	..	*24	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	44	..	*44⅝	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	5½	6	5¾	..
Chi. City Railway	..	295	*295	..
Chicago Telephone	*165	..	160	165
Diamond M. of Ill.	*124½	..	*124	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*24	..	*22	..
Met. Elevated	..	..	14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew	*13½	..	13	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf	33½	..	33⅝	..
New-York Biscuit	*72¼	..	*72⅞	..
No. Chi. St. R. R. ex rights	237¾	..	238	..
National Railway	107	..	..	..
Street's W. St. Car Line	13	..	13	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*108½	..	*106½	..
Western Stone	*69¾	..	68	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	99	..	99
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	*100	..
Chi. Pack. & P. 6s	..	106	..	106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R 1st 5s	..	60	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	35	41	35	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100½	..	*100¼	..
Chi. B. of T. 5s	102½	103	102½	103
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*90½	..	*91	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	81	84	..	..
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*77	..	*77	..
Met. Elevated 5s	*66	..	..	..
No. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	100¾	..	101
No. Chi. City R. R. 1st 5s	..	104	..	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*100¼	..	*101¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*97¾	..	*97¾	..

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.10
Belcher	.29	.29
Best & Belcher	.96	1.05
Bodie Consolidated	.40	.41
Bulwer	.10	.11
Chollar	.73	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.70
Crown Point	.22	.26
Gould & Curry	.55	.56
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.45
Mexican	.63	.70
Mono	.05	..
Ophir	1.50	1.55
Potosi	.54	.63
Savage	.28	.34
Sierra Nevada	.52	.61
Union Consolidated	.43	.45
Utah	.04	..
Yellow Jacket	.45	.49

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 13.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.46	.51
Anaconda	.69	.68
Portland	1.85	1.83
Argentum	.60	.52
Isabella	.60	.59
Union	.42	.44
Consolidated	.22	.21
Pharmacist	.15	.15
Work	.24	.24
Alamo	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.19	.19
Blue Bell	.12	.12
Silver Slate	.02¾	.02¾
Golden Fleece	1.64	1.65

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 13th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$82,680,031.99	
Gold bullion	23,379,976.46	
Total	$106,060,008.45	
Outstanding gold certificates	49,988,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	91,040.00	
Total	$49,897,949.00	
Balance		*$56,162,059.45
Standard silver dollars	$351,569,957.00	
Silver bullion	568,859.00	
Total	$352,138,816.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	346,614,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	11,626,156.00	
Total	[illegible]	
[illegible]		17,150,468.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,536,428.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,852.25	
Total	$137,538,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,538,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$109,710,483.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	36,470,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	8,420,000.00	
Total	$28,050,000.00	
Balance		81,660,483.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$23,015,531.00	
National bank notes	9,181,317.98	
Fractional silver coin	13,269,055.04	
Fractional currency	104.89	
Minor coin	999,471.17	
Deposits in National banks	14,748,572.90	
Bonds and interest paid	8,161,518.23	
Total	$69,375,571.21	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,333,424.45	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,245,005.15	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,404,842.32	
Post Office Department account	4,644,259.16	
Miscellaneous items	1,933,254.79	
Total	$43,560,785.87	
Balance		25,814,785.34
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$180,787,796.04

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$598,665.93	$6,824,361.09	$89,165,634.91
Internal revenue	696,291.90	4,340,939.34	81,225,404.51
Miscellaneous	23,446.28	784,904.15	9,127,219.09
Total	$1,318,404.11	$11,950,204.58	$179,518,258.51

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$619,000.00	$2,752,000.00	$47,685,437.00
War	122,000.00	1,128,000.00	31,625,621.56
Navy	50,000.00	704,000.00	14,245,490.95
Indians	10,000.00	433,000.00	6,123,183.91
Pensions	900,000.00	6,186,000.00	77,444,127.50
Interest	132,000.00	6,504,000.00	23,546,500.06
Total	$1,833,000.00	$17,707,000.00	$200,669,760.98
Excess of expenditures over receipts	514,595.89	5,756,795.42	21,151,502.47

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$6,800.00	$348,085.00	$2,820,658.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	42,762.50	313,276.50	5,486,604.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$353,773,237	$77,898,741	$431,171,978
This f'cal yr.	80,890,608	2,673,781	83,564,389
This month	8,519,704	280,800	8,800,504
This day	1,624,046	33,325	1,657,371

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

PROMOTIONS TO DETECTIVE SERVICE

Lists of Transfers of Patrolmen for Special Work Not Yet Ready.

Police Commissioner Parker said yesterday afternoon that the list of patrolmen selected for duty as precinct detectives will not be given out until the men are assigned to duty.

Mr. Parker added that the new detectives will be taken from the patrolmen who have been transferred to the Detective Bureau in the past two or three weeks. The plan is to keep the men in the detective office for a certain period to enable them to get experience in detective work. Gradually they will be sent out to precincts.

Chief Conlin transferred the following patrolmen from the police court patrol yesterday: Thomas F. O'Beirne and Charles Kilk to Old Slip, William J. Peterman and James F. Murray to Oak Street, Neal Sullivan, Franklin E. Powers, and David M. Gillon to Elizabeth Street; William P. Sheehy to Leonard Street, Thomas J. Corbett, John O. O'Brien, and Thomas Keefe to Madison Street, and Richard J. Mulcahy, Samuel Bailey, and James A. Aitchison to Fifth Street.

Chief Conlin said that there were more men on the patrol than were needed in the Winter months, and he made the transfers for that reason.

Deputy Clerk Stone of the Police Department has prepared a schedule showing the strength of the police force at the present time. The department has 3,832 members, including 1 Chief, 23 Captains, 154 Sergeants, 37 Detective Sergeants, 174 Roundsmen, 3,371 patrolmen, and 72 doormen. The vacancies, including superior officers and the increase of 100 patrolmen allowed by law this year, number about 300. There are 100 probationary policemen in the school of instruction.

THE COMPANY NOT TO BLAME

The Coroner's Jury's Decision as to the Death of Henry J. Newton.

A Coroner's jury yesterday, after an inquest held by Coroner Hoeber regarding the death of Henry J. Newton, who was killed Dec. 22 in Broadway, near Twenty-third Street, by a cable car, rendered a verdict that death was accidental. The gripman of the car and the Metropolitan Traction Company, including its employes, were exonerated.

Mr. Newton was a millionaire and widely known as a believer in spiritualism. Mrs. Mary A. Newton, his widow, and Harry G. Newton, a son, were present at the inquest. Senator Clarence Lexow of Nyack represented the relatives in prosecuting the case. S. A. Emanuel appeared for the cable road company and George Miller, the gripman, who was arrested.

Policeman Michael J. Birmingham, who was on duty at the crossing when Mr. Newton was struck by a south-bound car, testified as to the finding of the body under the front end of the car. He did not see the car strike Mr. Newton.

J. F. Kane, head gripman of the road, testified that it was necessary for the cars to keep the grip while going around the curve, otherwise they would stick there. This accounts for the speed at which the car was going, he said.

Edward Vitzel, a flagman, said the down-town car was obscured from Mr. Newton's view by the north-bound car. He said that he saw Mr. Newton stumble and make a running fall. He was several feet in front of the car when he fell, but it was too late for the gripman to bring his car to a stop.

SUGAR WITNESS CHAPMAN ON TRIAL

Evidence in Regard to the Market Price of the Article.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It was 1:15 o'clock this afternoon before the trial of Elverton R. Chapman, the contumacious Senate Committee sugar witness, was continued in Judge Cole's court. Counsel for the defense asked that the journal of the Senate for the month of July, 1894, be produced in court for the purpose of reference as to what had been done there in regard to the sugar affair. Judge Cole allowed the request.

District Attorney Birney stated that his adversaries and himself had at last agreed upon one point, that being that the American Sugar Refining Company had paid, since its incorporation, dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on its preferred stock and 12 per cent. on its common stock.

A number of local grocers and one sugar broker, C. M. Sioussa, of the Franklin Sugar Refinery of Philadelphia, were called to prove the market price of sugars, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

BOYS DIE FROM THEIR INJURIES

Police Believe the McKissans Were Practicing Safe-Blowing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—David, William, and George McKissan, aged nineteen, sixteen, and seven years, respectively, who were injured Sunday by an explosion at their home, 2862 Leithgow Street, died to-day.

The police think the boys were practicing safe-blowing, and that they had committed several burglaries.

The mother of the boys reported to-day that her house was robbed yesterday of $500 before the explosion.

Phi Delta Phi Club Meeting.

The Phi Delta Phi Club of New-York, composed of young lawyers, graduates of the New-York Law School and Cornell University, held a regular monthly meeting last night at the club headquarters, in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Clubhouse, 435 Fifth Avenue. Henry W. Jessup presided. Paul Towne and Charles De Sere argued a point of law before a General Term, composed of the members of the club.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N. Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

The owners of the Stock and the General Mortgage Bonds are most urgently requested to attend a meeting at the office of R. J. Kimball & Co., 16 and 18 Broad St., New-York, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. A simple and inexpensive plan of adjustment of present difficulties will be presented for consideration.

RUSH C. HAWKINS, CALVIN PAIGE,
R. J. KIMBALL, JOHN P. HUGGINS,
W. G. WILEY. EDWIN P. BASSETT.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York gives notice that, in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated Jan 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty-four cents, ($63,274.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

William C. Whitney.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, and shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE F. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MTGE. 5 % BONDS OF THE Denver, Texas & Gulf AND Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth Railroads.

The undersigned have been requested by the owners of a large proportion of the bonds of both companies, to act as Bondholders' Protective Committee. Pursuant to the request of the holders of such bonds, they have prepared Bondholders' Agreements and invite the deposit of bonds of both Companies thereunder.

Bonds should be deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall Street, N. Y.

HENRY B. ELY,
R. H. THOMAS,
W. B. DICKERMAN,
M. L. SCUDDER,
Committee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Counsel, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the agreements dated March 1st, 1890, and July 26th, 1893, that the undersigned, as Trustee thereunder, hereby invites and will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 14th day of January, 1896, for the sale to him as such Trustee of the stock of the ROCKY FORK COAL CO. of MONTANA to such amount as he may be able so to purchase for the sum of $27,500, (twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.)

Proposals must specify the price at which holders will sell such stock, and the number of shares so offered.

Communications should be indorsed "Offers to sell stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana," and should be addressed to the undersigned, at his office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. W. G. WARD, as Trustee.
New-York, January 2d, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.
Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St., New-York, Jan'y 2, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Dividends.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 71.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1, 1896, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfer books close Jan. 15, and reopen Feb. 3, 1896.
GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1896.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY,
Toledo, Ohio, January 11, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Co., payable Sat., Jan. 25, 1896, at the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Transfer books close Jan. 15, and reopen Jan. 27. L. D. KELLEY, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
$11,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907, Regstd.
$5,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1900, Regstd.
$5,000 Virg. & Tenn. R. R. Co. Extnd. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Carolina Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920, July, 1894, Coups. on.
$5,000 Black Diamond Coal & Coking Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$11,000 Geo. Midland & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1926, July, 1894, Coups. on.
$5,500 Geo. Midland & Gulf R. R. 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1926, Regstd.
$440 Note Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R., dated Feby. 20th, 1894.
$110 Note Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R., dated Feby. 20th, 1894.
115 shs. American Express Co.
50 shs. United States Express Co.
$3,000 Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1914.
$4,000 Town of Harrison, N. J., 5 p. c. Street Impt. Bds., 1911.
330 shs. Hudson County Gas Light Co.
102 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
107 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
7 3-5 shs. North Hudson County R. R. Co.
14 shs. Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, N. J.
25 shs. Clark Mile End Spool Cotton Co.
(By order of Administrators.)
95 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940, with $450 Certf. & 12 shs. Pfd. Stock.
1,510 shs. Merrill Manufacturing Co.
$30,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Times Newspaper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
833 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
$11,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$11,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1925.
26 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. United States Mtge. and Trust Co.
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$8,000 Flint and Pere Marquet R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
18 shs. Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. common.
65 shs. John R. Williams Company.
620 shs. Consolidated Tel. and News Co.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
$2,000 Chic. and No. Western R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fund. Bds., 1929.
$1,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal R'y 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1941.
$1,000 Kanawha & Michigan R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1990.
100 shs. Wabash R. R. common.
100 shs. Wabash R. R. preferred.
20 shs. St. Louis & So'western R'way Co. preferred.
125 shs. Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo R'y common.
100 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R'y common.
100 shs. Ches. & Ohio R'way common.
175 shs. Baltimore & Ohio So'western R'y preferred.
53 shs. Kanawha & Michigan R'y Co. common.
200 shs. Marerick Land Co.
100 shs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
$100 St. Louis & Southwestern R'y Co. 2d Income Bond Scrip.
$7,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Income Bds.
$5,000 Chicago & Canada Southern R. R. 7 p. c. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund Bds.
50 shs. American Exchange National Bank, N. Y.
40 shs. 7th National Bank.
$1,000 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bd., 1917, July, 1887, Coupon.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(Executor's sale, estate of Julius Lipman.)
10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
(Administrator's sale.)
$1,000 Canada Southern R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage 5 p. c. Bonds, due March 1, 1913.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
66 shares the Cummings Mining and Milling Machinery Co.
185 shares Keely Motor Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
922 shares Keely Motor Co. of New-England (orders for) (hypothecated.)
Agreement by John W. Keely to deliver 125 shares of a company to be organized, based on certain inventions of his known as a Liberator, a Vibratory Engine, and other inventions, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1896, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, at 12:30 o'clock:
$41,000 Lakota Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,200 Lakota Co. Insurance Ctf.
$1,914.58 Lakota Co. Ground Rental Receipt.
$1,894.27 Lakota Co. Ground Rental Receipt.
$2,383.72 Lakota Co. Tax Receipt.
480 shs Fearless Oil Co. Stock.
$6,000 Note Washington & Chesapeake Beach Ry. Co., secured by $12,000 Washington & Ches. Beach Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds in Trust.
$33,000 Wash. & Ches. Beach Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., for the purpose of electing Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the company, in New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896.
W. F. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich St., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Union Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.
JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, January 13, 1896.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896, at 10 A. M. FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1896.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and for two Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 187 Greenwich St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indralema, (letters must be directed "per Indralema.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa; at 8 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Flamborough, (letters must be directed "per Flamborough.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

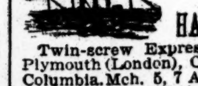
•HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10AM	•Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
•F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM	††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

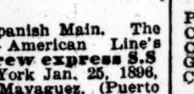


HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11AM
Normannia. M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT



Mediterranean and the The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S. S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS ....Jan. 15	PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK ....Jan. 22	NEW-YORK ....Feb. 12
ST. PAUL ....Jan. 29	ST. PAUL ....Feb. 19

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernla'd, Jan. 15, noon	Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM	Friesland, Feb. 5, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt, J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. F.C.& P.R.R., 353 B'way
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.
For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.
THIRD SEASON.
The fine steamships of the **Quebec S. S. Co.** will leave **New-York** as under for a series of **Pleasure Cruises** to the **West Indies,** visiting **Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica,** &c.
Departure from NEW-YORK:
S. S. "MADIANA"........Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO"........Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE"........Feb. 15.
S. S. "MADIANA"........Feb. 26.
Duration of Cruises 30 days, Inclusive **Fares from $150 upward.**
Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé......Sat., Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.	Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon.	Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM	Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM	Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM	Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu...........Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO......Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..............................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 3; April 20; June 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...March 2; May 11; July 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA**
MIOWERA, Feb. 16. WARRIMOO, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ALLIANCA, Jan. 20. ADVANCE, Jan. 20.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 29 Broadway.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN..................Wednesday, Jan. 15
SEMINOLE.......................Friday, Jan. 17
COMANCHE, (new)............Monday, Jan. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
†1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown.
Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 6, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 2 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11, A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
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Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
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For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:06, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

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9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

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Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
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New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

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All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars upon Lexington Avenue between One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, and by the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars on Twenty-third Street between the East River and North River, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that hearing on the said applications will be had before the Board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Number 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 31, 1895.
CHARLES R. DEFREEST, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE BRONX FRANCHISE CASE

No Decision in the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company's Injunction Suit—Cost of Trolley Roads.

The injunction suit of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company against the People's Traction Company and the Controller, to restrain the latter from awarding the franchise of a road between the Bronx and Harlem Rivers to the Traction Company, came up before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

When the bidding was made for the franchise some time ago, the Southern Boulevard Company bid as high as 3½ per cent. of the receipts, and then the North New-York Traction Company and the People's Traction Company ran the bidding up until it closed with the bid of the Traction Company of 6,975 per cent. of the gross receipts. This was characterized as a farce, and the bid was not awarded. The proceedings were adjourned, and before there could be a continuation of the sale, a preliminary injunction was issued by Justice Beach.

David J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel, contended that the Southern Company had no standing, as it had stopped bidding, and therefore could not be considered.

Mr. Tierney, for the Southern Company, said that while he was ready to admit that there was some connection between the North New-York and the Southern Company, yet his company had only stopped bidding when the proceedings developed into a farce.

Mr. Breen, for the People's Company, moved to dismiss, and Prof. Collin, who also represented the Southern Company, said that a readvertising and sale, he thought, would be satisfactory all around, and would be the best way out of the difficulty.

Justice Beekman said he would not decide the motion now, as the matter is on appeal before the Appellate Division. Until that case is decided, he will not decide the motion. He denied it for the time being to go on with the case.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company was called as an expert to give testimony as to the cost of different methods of construction. He said that the cost varied according to conditions, from $10,000 to $35,000 a mile. The city paving here, he said, costs $6,000 a mile. The cost of operating the overhead trolley, he said, is 14 cents in New-York, 13 in Massachusetts, and 15 in New-Jersey.

Operating expenses in their relation to receipts varied from 55 to 60 per cent. He said that he was not well enough posted about conditions in Mamaroneck, Pelham, and other places along the Sound to give an estimate of the relations of expenses to receipts.

Mr. Vreeland said that the cost of equipping a road twenty miles long in the Twenty-third and Twenty-furth Wards would be $2,000 a car, and to run forty cars an eighty-thousand-dollar power house would be necessary. On cross-examination, he said that a road could be built in Westchester County for $5,500 a mile, and that the rails alone would cost $42,000. This was for first-class construction.

Decision was reserved.

GORDON SICK IN COURT.

He Makes Insinuations Against Assistant District Attorney Davis.

The trial of Louis Gordon for arson was continued in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

Gordon was recalled to the witness stand. In answer to his own counsel he endeavored to repair the damaging effect of his contradictions on his cross-examination.

Then Assistant District Attorney Davis took him in hand again, and speedily got the witness into a tangle about money borrowed and loaned about the time of the fire in his shirt factory at 21 Walker Street.

Gordon admitted that he borrowed $1,500 just before giving the $2,500 to Milch. He was unable to say how much money he had borrowed after the fire. He at first said $8,000, and then said he did not know.

After this testimony, Gordon, who had been on the stand for five days, became sick, and had to leave the courtroom for a time. Ex-Judge Curtis asked that his client be relieved from the stand, as he was sick. Mr. Davis consented.

After recess Mr. Davis asked Gordon if he did not, through his father-in-law, Jacob Roussuck, send 800 marks to Max Gluckman, when the latter was in hiding in Berlin, Germany, subsequent to the alleged arson conspiracy.

Gordon said no.

Gordon was then asked if he had not received a letter from Max Gluckman, then in Germany, saying he was unable to make his living there, and wanted some money. The witness said he did not get such a letter.

Ex-Judge Curtis then asked Gordon if the District Attorney had not arrested his father-in-law yesterday without due process of law and held him in duress in the hope that he would say something about the witness. Gordon said such was the fact.

Gordon testified that Adolph Hirschkopf told him that Assistant District Attorney Davis wanted him to swear falsely, so as to secure the conviction of the witness.

"Do you believe that?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Yes, I guess it is true," answered Gordon.

"Don't you know that Hirschkopf is now in the Tombs charged with murder?"

"Yes," said Gordon.

Gordon was finally excused, and the court adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) to allow counsel for the defense to get two more witnesses.

PATROLMAN BROWNE DISCHARGED.

He Was Arrested by a Fellow-Policeman While on Excise Duty.

Policeman William Browne of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for an alleged assault on William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, and was discharged.

The story told by Lyman on the witness stand was that on Sunday, Oct. 6, he left his home, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to call on Cornelius J. Reilly, a saloon keeper at 345 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and on the way met Policeman O'Leary of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station patrolling his beat. When he arrived at Reilly's side door he found Browne there before him. As Reilly started to open the door, Lyman said: "This man is not with me, Con." Browne then, he said, set upon him, and when Reilly came to his assistance, as did O'Leary a few minutes later in answer to cries for the police, he and the two latter were assaulted.

Policeman O'Leary substantiated Lyman's story, and told about the assault upon him, during which his nose and mouth were cut. He admitted upon cross-examination by Frank Moss, counsel for Browne, that he might have bitten Browne's finger in the struggle. Another admission of his was that, although he had been in this country many years, he had never voted. He has been on the police force over ten years.

Browne took the stand in his own defense and said that he was sent by Capt. Westervelt, in citizen's clothes, to look up excise violations. As he was about to enter Reilly's side door, Lyman followed and told Reilly not to let him in. The policeman said he then turned upon Lyman and told him to mind his own business, whereupon Lyman struck him. He told his assailant he was a policeman, and then Reilly pitched in. A moment later, in answer to a woman's cries, O'Leary appeared. When the trouble was over, Browne insisted upon arresting Lyman. O'Leary said he could not, because Lyman was "the President of one of the biggest Irish organization in the country and he would not have him touched." He said that then O'Leary placed him under arrest and charged him with assault because he insisted upon arresting Lyman.

Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt, commanding the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, spoke highly of Browne and testified that O'Leary repeated his remarks about Lyman in the station house. For O'Leary's action he preferred charges against him, and they are now pending at Police Headquarters.

Browne was then honorably discharged.

CONTEST OVER J. B. HASKIN'S WILL.

An Old Servant Testifies to the Testator's Mental Soundness.

Testimony was taken before Surrogate Arnold yesterday, in the contest over the will of the late John B. Haskin, the well-known Tammany politician, who died in September, 1895, leaving an estate valued at about $1,000,000.

The contest was brought by the daughters and sons-in-law of the deceased. The daughters were left $5,000 each, and the sons-in-law $1 each. There was also a small provision made for Mr. Haskin's widow in lieu of dower. All the balance of the large estate was left to Mr. Haskin's son, John B. Haskin, Jr., who for several years managed the estate when the testator was suffering from a paralytic stroke. It is alleged that the son used undue influence over his father, and that the testator was not capable, when he made his will, of disposing of his property.

At a hearing some time ago, when an application was made for the appointment of a temporary administrator for the estate, it appeared that Mr. Haskin was not only on bad terms with his daughters and sons-in-law, but that he also had had scenes with his wife, on one of which occasions she left the homestead. Mrs. Haskin said then that she had been ill treated by her son, and that even her grandchildren had told her that they had been ordered not to speak to her. She said that whenever she wanted to drive she had to get the consent of her daughter-in-law. She said, also, that her husband had been under the influence of his son after he was paralyzed.

James B. H. Griffin, a young negro, was the witness yesterday. He said that he had been the body servant of the testator for several years, having been employed by the son. He was also one of the subscribing witnesses to the will. He stated that in his opinion Mr. Haskin was of perfectly sound mind and body, with the exception that his legs bothered him.

Asked in reference to the trouble between Mrs. Haskin and her husband, he stated that he thought it was in the Fall of 1894, when Mrs. Haskin had a heated conversation with her son, who during the time was "as meek as a lamb." He then saw Mrs. Haskin leave the house, carrying a small bag. He said that he had heard that she was overtaken by the coachman and taken in the carriage to the Fordham station, but he did not know this. As far as he knew she walked to the station.

He said that he is now the chef in the household of young Haskin.

"What are your duties as chef?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Head of de cullinary department, Sah," said Griffin.

Griffin also denied that he had ever said to any one that the elder Haskin was crazy.

GEN. SPINOLA'S ESTATE SUED.

Verdict for $10,087.50 for Wallace C. Andrews.

An action brought by Wallace C. Andrews against Mrs. Elvira N. Spinola as executrix of the last will of Gen. Francis B. Spinola to recover $20,000, alleged to have been loaned by Mr. Wallace to Gen. Spinola in his lifetime, was on trial yesterday before Justice Daly and a jury in Part VI. of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff, who was represented by James W. Hawes of 147 Nassau Street, claims that he loaned the money to Gen. Spinola as follows: Oct. 26, 1886, $5,000; Jan. 7, 1887, $6,500; Feb. 6, 1889, $5,000; Aug. 8, 1889, $2,500, and June 10, 1890, $1,000.

Gen. Spinola died in Washington April 13, 1891. His will was admitted to probate May 11, 1891.

Gratz Nathan appeared as counsel for Mrs. Spinola. He said that she had no knowledge of the claim of the plaintiff, and that there was no record of the alleged loans among the books of Gen. Spinola, or in his papers.

The plaintiff finally withdrew the claim for the loans of Oct. 26, 1886, and Jan. 7, 1887. Mr. Andrews was disqualified as a witness under the code, which does not allow him to testify to a transaction with a deceased person, Lewis Coon, a bookkeeper, employed by Mr. Andrews, testified that he once saw Gen. Spinola go over the account with Mr. Andrews, and that Gen. Spinola only objected to a few minor items.

After the jury had been out ten minutes it returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,087.50.

Mr. Nathan said that Gen. Spinola left a very small estate, not sufficient to pay all claims against it.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for Mitchell.

Justice Pryor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for the production in court of John Mitchell, who, on Nov. 18, was committed to the Tombs, charged with having caused the death of Capt. John Knight.

Knight was found on his canalboat with his skull crushed in, and Mitchell notified the police. He said he found the Captain dead at 6 o'clock A. M., when he went to work. He had left the boat, he said, at 11:30 o'clock the previous night.

The police said they had found blood stains on Mitchell's shoes and clothes, and found out that he had quarreled with the Captain. Upon these assertions he was arrested. His attorney claimed that he had not been indicted, although one term of court had passed.

Justice Pryor said he thought the proper proceeding was to move to dismiss in General sessions, but he nevertheless issued the writ.

Income Under C. F. T. Steinway's Will.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court some time ago declared invalid a trust made under the will of the late C. F. Theodore Steinway, one of the firm of piano manufacturers, in a suit brought by his nephew, H. W. T. Steinway, to set it aside. The latter has for years been in litigation with his uncles. The Court then appointed G. G. Frelinghuysen as referee to pass upon the accounts of the executors. The trust consisted of stock to the value of $1,000,000 in the Steinway corporation.

The referee reports that the executors have received in dividends on the trust $384,000, of which, when the executors have been paid, there remains for distribution $329,417.32.

This is to be distributed as follows: To William Steinway and Doretta Ziegler, brother and sister of the deceased, each $109,805.78, and to Henry W. T., the plaintiff. Charles H., and Frederick F. Steinway each $36,601.92.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., has been granted an order to serve on L. G. Woodhouse a complaint in the suit which he has brought against his daughter, Olga, four years old. Mr. Woodhouse is the grandfather of the child, and the latter is for the present with him. Mr. Roosevelt's wife, Grace, died in July, 1894, leaving an estate valued at about $250,000, most of which was bequeathed to the child Olga. The friendly suit which the father has brought is to secure an allowance of $3,000 a year from the estate for the support of the child.

—Joseph A. Young obtained from Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing Commissioner of Public Works Collis to reinstate him as an Inspector of Street Openings.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 79—Ella L. Laing vs. Thomas C. Rigney.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 80—The Jacksonville, Mayport and Pablo Railway and Navigation Company vs. Mary J. Hooper et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 325—Benjamin H. Johnson vs. The United States and the Ute Tribe or Nation of Indians.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 721—Frank Carver vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 627—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company vs. Mary Fitzgerald, administratrix, &c., et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 557—Alexander W. Crain vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the first Monday of March.

No. 747—James S. Davenport vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the second Monday of the next term.

No. 729—Thomas J. Thornton vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted upon confession of error.

No. 134—Joshua M. Dushane, assignee, &c., vs. Alpheus Beall.—Case restored for reargument.

No. 13—Amos Woodruff, trustee, et al. vs. The State of Mississippi et al.—Assigned for argument on the first Monday in March.

No. 355—G. W. Mayes, High Sheriff, &c., vs. Ball Christie.—Appeal from The United States Court for the Indian Territory.—Dismissed, the cause having abated, owing to the death of the appellee.

No. 487—James H. Walker et al. vs. Anna L. Brown, administratrix, et al.—Submitted, pursuant to the twentieth rule.

No. 622—Plutarco Ornelas, Consul of the Republic of Mexico, vs. Inez Ruiz et al.—Argued by James H. McLeary for the appellant and submitted by T. J. McMinn for the appellees.

No. 415—Charles Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. The Elmira Savings Bank.—Argument commenced by Edward Winslow Paige for the plaintiff in error and continued by James C. Carter for the defendant in error.

The call for Tuesday, Jan. 14, will be as follows: Nos. 415, 794, 722, 589, (and 580,) 662, 667, 269, (and 668, &c.,) 110, (and 759,) 341, (and 342,) 783.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

109—Davis vs. Israel. 110—Davis vs. Bowers. 111—Davis vs. Mollenhauer. 15—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad Company. 20—Dobson vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 24—United States vs. North American Commercial Company. 35—United States vs. Witteman. 56—O'Keefe vs. E. S. Higgins Carpet Company. 71—Stearns vs. Mannermann. 107—O'Connor vs. Zimmermann. 99—Anderson vs. World Mutual Benefit Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 1 P. M.

7—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 41—Sullivan vs. same. 62—Esser vs. same. 73—Weiss vs. same. 88—Crossen vs. same. 68—Butler vs. Fritzsche.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Catherine King vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant, to recover for personal injuries.—Argued by John M. Scribner for appellant, George H. Hart for respondent.

Atlas Iron Construction Company, appellant, vs. George Ferguson, respondent, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien.—Argued by Charles Fox for appellant, J. A. Young for respondent.

Albert U. Todd et al. vs. James Gamble et al., appellants, for breach of an executory contract.—Argued by Charles E. Hughes for appellant, Benjamin F. Tracy for respondent.

James R. Smith, appellant, vs. Stuart Robson, for breach of contract.—Argued by Benjamin Steinhardt for appellant, submitted for respondent.

Thomas C. Martin, appellant, vs. William J. Johnston et al., for breach of contract.—Argued by Austin G. Fox for appellant, Thomas J. Keeghorn for respondent.

Samuel Gale et al. vs. Adolphe Tode et al., appellants, action under a confession of judgment.—Argued by Edmund J. Myers for appellant, Benjamin R. Cardose for respondent.

John New et al. vs. Howard Carroll, appellant, from judgment, under contract for erection of houses of $1,396.—Dismissed under rule 21.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 362, 367, 348, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Rumsey, J.J.

Enumerated Motions.—94—Mooney vs. Byrne. 98—Steinbeck vs. Peipenbrock. 33—Hohnquest vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 43—Van Ingen vs. Cockerill. 99—Hoffman vs. Wight. 100—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 106—Rober vs. New-Yorker State Zeitung. 108—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 110—Bank of Metropolis vs. Faber. 111—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same. 112—Leonard vs. same. 113—Matter of Bronson. 25—Boetzker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 58—Skelly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 32—Harding vs. Field. 37—Hare vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 101—Frost vs. Akron Iron Company. 54—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 69—Newcombe vs. Fox. 115—Elseman vs. Heine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 2—Cohn vs. Jarecky. 3—Boebill vs. Born. 4—Geubert vs. Ohl. 5—Gougle vs. Havican. 8—Gougle vs. Morgan. 7—Fries vs. Havican. 8—Oclaney vs. Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company. 9—Magnolia Metal Company vs. Lawlor. 10—Delaney vs. Birkett. 11—Stegmann vs. Ruehl. 12—Sloan vs. Baird. 13—Burk vs. Edison General Electric Company. 14—People vs. Seltzer. 15—Alvino vs. Picinlo. 16—Toher vs. Stonebridge. 17—Standard Advertising Company vs. Morrell. 18—Finelite vs. Finelite. 19—Avallone vs. Dursie. 20—Hoffman vs. Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. 21—Chanler vs. Chanler. 22—Paedig vs. Barnett. 23—Matter of Jessurum. 24—Higgins vs. Askey. 25—People vs. Pfister. 26—W. H. M. Gordon Chemical Company vs. Stillwell. 27—Kimpson vs. Slator. 28—Mertins vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 29—McDonough vs. McDonough. 30—Fox vs. Parker. 31—Moore vs. Moore. 32—Matter of Hutchinson. 33—Ward vs. Kountze. 34—Matter of Maclay. 35—Buttenwieser vs. Crawford. 36—Rios vs. John A. Roebling's Sons Company. 37—Kramer vs. November. 38—Breden vs. Burke. 39—Hildebrandt vs. Shepherd. 40—Lynch vs. Clark. 41—Matter of Rehout. 42—Matter of Valentine. 43—Maher vs. Garry. 44—Ullner vs. Nack. 45—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 46—Jackson vs. Bradhurst. 47—People vs. Fitch. 48—Department of Buildings vs. Statnickle. 49—Same vs. Loew. 50—Same vs. Duffy. 51—Reynolds vs. Bischoff. 52—Jackson vs. Bradhurst. 53—Brennan vs. Sheehan. 54—Guggenheimer vs. Zimmerman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—2162—Sickels vs. Budelman. 2163—Same vs. same. 2164—Same vs. McLean. 2165—Same vs. same. 1921—Harper vs. Chatham National Bank. 1948—Becker vs. Becker. 2184—Carpenter vs. Negas. 1916—Westervelt vs. Ford.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in special term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

565—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 1167—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 1135—Same vs. same. 1283—Schlicher vs. Schlicher. 1284—Blanke vs. Bach. 1285—Marshall vs. De Cordova. 1286—Poole vs. Whiston. 1292—Cook vs. Richmond Lithographing Company. 1295—Wells vs. Riley. 1296—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 1298—Gunther vs. Gunther. 1321—Nicholl vs. Munn. 1322—Societe des Huiles d'Olive vs. Rorke. 1324—Lorillard Brick Works Company vs. Lamb. 1325—Keirnes vs. Keirnes. 1326—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rosendorf. 1327—Baumann vs. Guion. 1328—E. S. Higgins Carpet Company vs. Charles Urban Manufacturing Company. 1329—McGee vs. McGee. 1330—Isaacs vs. Nally. 1331—Same vs. same. 1332—De Peyster vs. De Peyster. 1333—Lenare vs. Rodgers. 1335—C. Kenyon Company vs. Ernst. 1336—Sturges vs. Cox. 1337—Horton vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railway Company. 1338—McKeene vs. Rogers. 1339—Hartvigson vs. Gilmore. 1340—White vs. Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company. 1342—Rae vs. Frobischer. 1343—Maske vs. Janes. 1344—United States Trust Company vs. Bostelmann. 1345—Bulkley vs. McLean. 1346—Sabater vs. Sabater. 1347—Magrane vs. Weber. 1348—Heyman vs. Gunkel. 1349—Manson vs. Hirschfeld. 1351—Bernard vs. Boyle. 1353—Appleton vs. Tobias. 1354—Bowery Bank vs. Latz. 1355—McFadden vs. Hamilton. 1356—London and River Plate Bank vs. National Union Bank. 1357—Same vs. Stein. 1358—British Bank of South America vs. same. 1359—German Bank of London vs. same. 1360—Block vs. Stuart. 1361—Auffmordt vs. Isaacs. 1363—Stern vs. Tobias. 1364—Nicholls vs. Triese.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lewis for the people. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William F. Lennon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—6033—Kernochan vs. Wilkens. 5483—Abbott-Downing Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4824—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 6386—Tarof vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4307—Emloch vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 4308—Schneider vs. same. 5961—Fick vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4493—Murphy vs. Lanagan. 5090—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 6112—Steinen vs. Scheuer. 6119—Crandall vs. Brooklyn Citizen. 6136—McCarthy vs. Beals. 6139—Cardonner vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6158—McShane vs. Holahan. 6212—Smith vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 6345—Chrystal vs. The Mayor, &c. 6268—C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co. vs. Monroe. 5313—Burger Brewing Company vs. Gold. 6348—Weiner vs. O'Neill. 6328—Kohlman vs. Gray. 6361—Curcio vs. Sieghardt. 6312—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 6310—Pendergast vs. Union Railway Company. 6327—The Mayor, &c., vs. Caponigri. 6389—Higgins vs. Birdseye.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

402—Early vs. Roth. 769—Towle vs. Roome. 1700—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 1739—Lestrange vs. Tietjen. 715—Husted vs. Thomson. 1800—Thadden vs. Wolfe. 1801—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1963.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1392—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1393—Leinkauf vs. same. 1394—Lowenstein vs. same. 1558—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 1603—Kuhner vs. Union Railway. 1895—Blank vs. Zenner. 1922—Swift vs. Ernst.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calender called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Johanna Marks, Mary A. Mitchell, Frances I. Webb, and William H. S. Elting. At 2 P. M.: Starr V. Totten, Giuseppi Calamari, and Thomas W. Knox.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

3145—Haygooni vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 540½—Gottfried vs. Baldwin. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Muhlman Company. 394—Barach vs. Everard. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 545—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 790—Geld vs United States Grand Lodge, &c. 792—Byorn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 804—Fassberg vs. Sherlach. 2977—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 224—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 226—Iselin vs. same. 3346—Reinfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 3023½—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 3452¼—Dunn vs. Wehle. 125—Preston vs. Hilton. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 554—Antonowsky vs. Ablowich. 3407—Tilton vs. Stivers. 285—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 3065—Meyers vs. Sexton. 827—Alexander-Chamberlain Electric Company vs. Robertson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 611—Stiorny vs. Klunner. 573—Kabat vs. Katzman. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 604—Strohmenger vs. Yeamans. 620—Starace vs. Cohen. 434—Zook vs. Bushnell. 435—Bowne vs. Saalfield. 1659—Ostheim vs. Abraham. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdsy. 622—Hufferman vs. Raines. 47—Skedelsky vs. Malkin. 236—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner. 215—Frank vs. same. 533—Lippman vs. Clancy. 615—Goldstein vs. Miller. 2686—Dassler vs. Ryan. 2687—Same vs. Courtney. 1051—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1052—Same vs. same. 1049—Curran vs. same. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 243—Bellinger vs. Harris. 403—Weil vs. Klages. 1989—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company. 419—Friend vs. Yetter. 3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mandelsohm vs. same. 3079—Sommer vs. same. 315—National Bank of Cory vs. Werner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 25 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

715—Klein vs. Hay. 622—Peter vs. Winter. 666—Conduit Wiring Company vs. Hartwell. 667—Kiernan vs. McArdle. 681—Bonwell vs. Duffy. 828—Buess vs. Donohue. 829—Andrews-Demorest Sealing Company vs. McErachen. 830—Heerwagen vs. Payne. 831—Sommers vs. Rutherford. 832—Simon vs. Ingram. 833—Lawson vs. Feldhen. 834—Crandell & Godley Company vs. Gerow. 835—Same vs. Burlinger. 836—Lench vs. Cohnfeld. 837—New vs. Beiser. 838—Thomson vs. Johnson Embossing Machine Company. 839—Glendenning vs. Wren. 840—Weddyen vs. Van Baum. 841—McNicholl vs. Mansell. 842—Russell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 843—Jackson vs. Schmidt. 844—Marshall vs. Simpson. 845—Baum vs. Allen. 846—Levy vs. Mieriwitz. 847—Adams vs. Cohen. 848—Davidson vs. Fisher. 849—Rochester Distilling Company vs. Conners. 850—Same vs. Van Heyn. 851—Same vs. Ehlers. 852—Day vs. Purdy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3151—Klenert vs. Iba. 3349—Pettit vs. Smith. 3353—Crook vs. Rosenberg. 2955—Metz vs. Moses. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 3109—— vs. Rothschild. 1789—Garfield National Bank vs. King. 2722—Hummel vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 3228—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Jacob. 3172—Reedy vs. Rauth. 2734—Schweiger vs. Weinstein. 3399—Ensign vs. Hooker. 3362—Day vs. Elliott. 3363—Same vs. same. 3454—Miller vs. Clark. 3038—Bieber vs. Fried. 3351—Henry Huber Company vs. King. 3339—Manhattan Cement Company vs. Judson. 3438—Bell vs. Lennon. 3417—Gillen vs. Moulds. 2963—Perez vs. Kahn. 3247—Yorkville Bank vs. Clark.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—191—Zoccolo vs. Van Der Dreisch. 199—Shandley vs. Hoes. 200—Same vs. same. 195—Stapleton vs. Mayer. 197—Oesteller vs. Bethman. 205—D'Andre vs. Zimmermann.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 852.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Malone. 2—James Lynch. 3—Charles J. Crane and Annie Williams. 4—Gustave Friedman. 5—Sarah Glynn. 6—Albert Schneider. 7—David Gardella. 8—William Johnson. 9—James Malone. 10—Harry Finton. 11—William Johnson. 12—John P. Meyers, (2.) 13—Giovanni Scorbi. 14—William M. Peak. 15—Maggie Walling.

Pleadings.—Angelo Pagano. 2—William Campbell. 3—Leander Danks. 4—Charles W. Bartlett, alias David Coleman, alias Paul Brigham. 5—Henry Ashe. 6—Frank Barnes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Daniel Carmody. 2—Alfred Day. 3—Joseph Unger. 4—Arcadius Soltz. 5—Joseph Maloney. 6—Charles Roberts. 7—William Smith. 8—Otto Hergt and William McBride. 9—Catharine Donovan, Nellie Donovan, and Catharine Tierney. 10—Samuel George. 11—John H. Robbins. 12—Annie Watson. 13—Andrew Jackson. 14—Charles Besner. 15—William J. Walker. 16—John Driscoll.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 2—Hubert McKiernan and William Gaudichand. 3—Arthur Moore. 4—Henry Hertz and Andrew Smith. 5—Michael O'Neill, (2.) 6—Frank Benjamin. 7—John Nelson. 8—Peter Rome. 9—Henry Morris. 10—Erminio Espositio. 11—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss. 12—Elizabeth Hartell, (3.) 13—Frank Hahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—McClure vs. Judd—Donald McLean. McCready vs. Page—Samuel B. Paul. Burke vs. Schaefer—Norman T. M. Melliss. Matter of Hagen, White & Co.—Donald McLean.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Hatch, Bartlett, and Pratt, JJ.

Enumerated Calendar.—37—Walter E. Parfitt, appellant, vs. Cornelius Ferguson, John Cowenhoven, W. Bennett Wardell, William Keegan, J. Lott Nostrand, the Town of New-Utrecht, and the Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company, respondents. 8—Lillie Bennett, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellant. 10—Michael Devine, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, respondent. 47—John Borgeson, respondent, vs. The United States Projectile Company, appellant. 51—Frank Irvine, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. The F. H. Palmer Manufacturing Company, appellant. 54—Fitz M. Whallon, respondent, vs. Sprague Electric Elevator Company, appellant. 55—Rudolph De Wardner, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant. 50—James F. Darmour, respondent, vs. Robert R. Chapman, appellant, Joseph Fitch and others, respondents. 56—John L. Woods and others, respondents, vs. Lizzie M. Van Brunt, impleaded, &c., appellant. 57—John Mahony, respondent, vs. Heenan Clark and others, appellants. 59—Thomas Reilly, respondent, vs. Atlas Iron Construction Company, appellant. 60—Francisco Tepedino, respondent, vs. Antonio Mugno and others, appellants. 61—Jacob R. Shipherd, appellant, vs. Charles B. Crowell, respondent. 62—Charlotte Conselyea, appellant, vs. The American Legion of Honor, respondent. 63—Mary H. Archibald, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Osborne, J. Part III.—Keogh, J. Part IV.—Dykman, J.—1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1211—Smith, administrator, &c., vs. Emery. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 2809—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor, infant, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Held 15th. 3873—Crowley vs. Long Island Railroad. 3834—Tosi vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3886—Boulton vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 3585—Byrne vs. Equitable Life Association. 317—Ward vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1188—Reilly vs. Marston. 3849, 3850—Brosnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3707—Gibbons vs. Lyons. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 3405—McMahon vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry. 147—Amelung vs. Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. 810 Levision, infant, vs. Ricord. 886—Silverman vs. Simons, et at. 1064—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3051—O'Connor, administrator, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 268—Mackey vs. Danzig. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 1086—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 1311—Dwyer vs. City of Brooklyn. 3927—Moran, administrator, vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 2334—Arway, infant, vs. Holst. 338—Walker, receiver, vs. Detlefren. 852—McAveney vs. Pasquini.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. 8—Lindsay vs. Gager. 127—Beadle vs. Bennett. 128—Hansknecht vs. Smith. 140—Clarence vs. Moran. 41—Hominsky vs. City of Brooklyn. 47—Dougherty vs. Haviland et al. 143—Spicer vs. Cale. 144—Fiske vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 145—Raines vs. Queens County Jockey Club. 146—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 147—Haussknecht vs. Smith. 148—Michaelis vs. Michaelis. 150—Canda vs. Totten. 151—Robinson vs. Moore. 153—Cubberly vs. Burkhardt. 154—Friedman vs. Lippman. 155—Warren vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Van Leinda vs. Stevens. 157—Pearson vs. Eggert. 158—Dickieson vs. James. 158½—Kern vs. Kern. 159—Gunning vs. Gunning. 160—Park vs. City of Brooklyn. 161—Frank vs. Frank. 162—Michel vs. Sandberg. 163—Smith vs. Hanfield. 164—Zutt vs. Zutt. 165—Bickford vs. Searles. 166—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 167—Douglass vs. same. 168—Case, Jr., vs. New-York Mutual Savings Loan Association. 169—Reither vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 170—Pearson vs. Eggert. 171 Wechsler vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 172—McNulty vs. Abraham. 173—Ryan vs. City of Brooklyn. 175—Briglia vs. Gergio. 176—Pearson vs. Eggert. 177—Collins vs. The New Orange Industrial Association. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Gesche C. Munter, Daniel O'Brien, Martha F. Hendrickson, Margaret Hassell, John L. Williamson, Henry Franke, Joseph Newberth, Herman Wischebrink, Lizzie Scharts, John Muller, John Goodwin, and Matthew Kerwin. The accounting in the estate of Charles E. Fougera and Mary Reilly. The real estate of Charles H. Strong. The administration of Joseph E. Dallon. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—59—Will of John R. Ely. 3—Will of Louis F. Calder.

THE PATRON SAINT OF PARIS

IN ALL TIMES OF TROUBLE, ST. GENEVIEVE HAS BEEN INVOKED.

She Saved the City from the Huns, Held the Franks at Bay for Years, and Was Clovis's Prime Minister.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

When things go well with Paris no one thinks much of St. Geneviève; it is only when troubles come that the city feels its need of a patron saint. So long as "A Berlin!" was the popular cry, not a man, woman, or child was found to do her shrine reverence, but when the Germans were at the gate and shells were whizzing through the air, crowds knelt before it the whole day long. Her church was thronged then; thousands who had never been in such a place before made their way there. Oddly enough, they felt safer there than elsewhere. They were a motley set, but none the less they all joined heartily in the prayers.

"Sainte Geneviève, terreurs des Huns, priez pour nous," they murmured. "Sainte Geneviève, you saved our city from the hordes of Attila, save us now from the hordes of his descendants. Ayez pitié, Sainte Geneviève, nôtre patronne; donnez-nous du pain."

A solemn neuvaine was held in honor of the saint; for nine days her altar was one blaze of light; and then came the news of Faidherbe's victory, won on St. Geneviève's day, too. "A miracle! a miracle!" cried the faithful; "Saint Geneviève will save us yet." "Yes, and she would have saved us," they say to-day, "if it had not been for ces athées."

Paris has good reason to be proud of its patron saint, for, if tradition is to be relied upon, St. Geneviève was a notable woman, one with a clear head on her shoulders, and plenty of good, practical common sense. She is emphatically the patriotic saint; her devotion to her country knew neither bound nor limit, and her whole life was given up to its service.

She was born at Nanterre about the year 422. Nothing is known of her parents beyond the fact that they were Christians. There is a legend that St. Germain visited them while on his way to England, and that when he saw the golden-haired little Geneviève he hailed her as Judith, and prophesied that she would do great things for France. She seems to have given proof of her vocation in very early days, for we hear of her when quite a child gathering herbs on Mount Valérien and making them into syrups and ointments for the poor in the neighborhood.

When she was fourteen she took her vows as a nun, but she still continued to live in her old home, for there were no cloisters in those days. The special work to which she then devoted herself was relieving the sufferings of the poor. She went about among them, into their huts, tending them, nursing them, and helping them by all the means in her power.

When her father and mother died, St. Geneviève took up her abode in Paris, near where Nôtre Dame now stands; for she had heard that she was more needed there than in her native village. In Paris she was soon hard at work, for turn where she would she found some one or other in need of a helping hand. But before long she was laid low by illness, and little wonder either, for she toiled from morning to night, and on scant rations.

Until she was fifty her usual diet was bread and dried beans; then she began to eat fish, just from time to time, and to drink milk. During her illness she was paralyzed for three days, and those around her maintained that as she lay there helpless she was holding converse with spirits. They spread abroad wonderful stories of the visions she had seen and the prophetic words she had uttered; but there is no proof that the saint herself ever laid claim to supernatural experiences or gifts.

Her fame as a doctor soon spread among the poor, who flocked to her for advice from all the countryside. It is not probable that she had any medical science beyond a knowledge of the properties of certain herbs and simples, but this she must have turned to good account, for some of the cures she effected were declared to be marvelous. All went well for a time, and affection and gratitude were lavished upon her for the work she was doing.

Then came a change. The Parisians began to think that there was something not quite canny about this woman, who bound up their wounds so deftly and drove away their fevers. It was but a step then to a witch hunt. St. Geneviève was stoned, and would have been killed if St. Germain had not arrived in the city. He rated the citizens roundly for their doings, and scouted the idea of Geneviève being in league with the devil. The people, seized with remorse for the way they had treated their benefactress, prostrated themselves before her, those who had hurled stones taking the lead. To prove their repentance, they indulged in all sorts of extravagant demonstrations of respect, and vowed that if the saint would but remain among them she should henceforth be to them as one sacred. They kept their word, too, for a time, and her will was all-powerful in Paris.

Then came the news that the Huns were marching on the city. The consternation was general, for ugly stories were afloat as to the way Attila dealt with his foes. The citizens resolved to flee and hide themselves in the forests. But these were not the sort of tactics that commended themselves to St. Geneviève. To give up the city without striking a blow would be shameful, she declared. At first, she tried persuasions and entreaties to induce the men to stand by Paris; but when she found they were still resolved on flight, she turned upon them, called them cowards, and hurled at them God's curse. Every man who left the city would perish, she swore, whereas not a hair of the head of those who remained faithful to their homesteads would be injured.

The people, wild with fear and rage, denounced her as a false prophetess, one in league with Attila, and they resolved to kill her. But before they could make up their minds whether to burn her or to behead her, a certain Sedulius, a holy man, appeared upon the scene and warned them that their only chance of safety lay in the prayers of St. Geneviève. Perhaps, too, he dropped a hint that Attila's troops were already in the forest. Be this as it may, the citizens at once gave up all thought of flight, and promised that everything should be done just as the saint wished.

Under her direction the town was speedily placed in a state of defense. When Attila arrived, therefore, he just gave it a glance and passed on, for he saw it could not be taken by assault, and he had no time for a siege. Then the enthusiasm of the populace knew no bounds. They hailed Geneviève as their liberator and savior, declared that for the future they would have no guide but her, and installed her as their ruler. At this time she was about thirty years of age.

We have no further record of St. Geneviève's doings until Childeric, King of the Franks, laid siege to Paris. Then the people showed their confidence in her judgment by leaving the management of affairs entirely in her hands. She superintended the fortification of the city and directed the defense. And skillfully she must have done her work, for she held at bay for years the forces of the Franks. During the siege she took part in a warlike expedition, which was fraught alike with hardship and danger. When the Franks reduced the Parisians to starvation by cutting off their food supply she sailed down the Seine to Troyes in search of corn. And she found it, too, and, fighting her way through the enemy, brought it back in triumph to her people.

It was at this time that St. Geneviève gave proof of her statesmanlike qualities, for, when she found that the forces against her were overwhelming, she wisely came to terms with her opponents. She went boldly into Childeric's camp to plead with him for her people. The King and his nobles were much impressed by the saint's deportment; brave deeds and wise words appealed to them with special force. They held many conferences with her, with the best results for all parties. When Childeric entered Paris he was greeted as a friend, for St. Geneviève rode by his side, and it was known that he denied her nothing.

When the Franks settled in Paris St. Geneviève at once assumed the rôle of mediator between them and the citizens, and was soon as much venerated by the former as by the latter. Her influence over Childeric was supreme, and in all that he did he was guided by her advice. An odd little story is told which shows the terms upon which she lived with the King. One day he ordered some rebels to be put to death, and, knowing that if the saint interceded for them, he would not be able to resist her entreaties, he resolved to keep out of her way until the men should be dead. He therefore left the city and ordered the guard to lock the gate and allow no one—especially not Geneviève—to pass until his return. Just as he was chuckling, perhaps, at the success of his stratagem, the city gate flew open—all of its own free will, as the guards swore—and the saint sallied forth, bent on obtaining the rebels' pardon. And obtain it she did, of course.

To the day of his death Childeric remained her most devoted friend, and did all that she told him—excepting become a Christian. Nor was her influence less great over his successor, Clovis, in whose wife, Queen Clotilde, she found a warm supporter. Between them, the two women induced the King and all the Court to embrace Christianity. St. Geneviève was practically Clovis's Prime Minister, and directed his policy in all things; still, she never forgot that her mission in life was to help the poor. Sometimes when there was nothing to be done in Paris she went to other cities—to Rheims, Laon, Tours—to give them a helping hand, but she was never long absent from her own city.

She died in January, 512, and was buried with royal honors in the great abbey church Clovis had built at her request. During the twelve centuries that followed her death, her coffin was carried eighty times through the city in solemn procession, as a means of warding off some disaster or other. Then—it was in the Reign of Terror—her bones were burned in the Place de Grève.

"Elle avait tant fait pour propager la foi," was the reason given.

THIS WINTER'S ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA

It Formed a Week Earlier than Usual and Bids Fair to Last Some Time.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Niagara has donned her Winter dress and is now radiantly beautiful in Winter's grasp. On Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, an ice bridge of apparent great strength formed in the gorge immediately below the falls, and on Tuesday night the flow of ice was such as to strengthen it at all points, so that there is every prospect that the icy structure, which commands intense admiration, will remain for an extended period. The bridge extends from a point in front of the American Falls quite a distance down the river in front of the canal milling district, and is thus much larger than usual. It also extends beyond the portal of the Niagara Falls Power Company's tunnel, the stream from which some felt would eat away the foundations of an ice bridge, and thus prevent its formation. This has been proved a fallacy.

As yet the ice mountain has not attained the mammoth proportions of former years, but it is early, and there is the usual prospect of a magnificent growth, for each cold day adds to the mighty mound that to all appearances has the yearly ambition to mount beyond the top of the cliff.

In the park and on the islands nature has arrayed herself in spotless white robes, and the appearance is as though each tree, shrub, and twig is hewn from the purest marble. Truly it is a fairy scene that greets one on every side. Admiring humanity is constantly passing from point to point, hardly knowing which view to applaud most.

The first to cross the bridge of 1896 were two young men named Rickert and a man named Franklin. It was Wednesday afternoon that they made the trip, and they reported the bridge very rough. Day by day will add to the crowd, and soon will be seen the rough wooden structures spring up on the bridge at midstream, where the owners will defy the laws of two countries in selling different "beverages" to warm the inner man. Deep below them the current of the river flows ever onward, and some day it will lick their foundations from under them.

The present bridge formed about one week earlier than the majority of other structures of its kind. In 1893 this record was beaten by four days, the ice bridge of that year having formed on Jan. 3. "Jack" McCoy was the first to cross it, but he returned to the American side by way of the Suspension Bridge. In 1883 the first bridge formed on Jan. 15, and the second on Jan. 22. The second formation lasted thirteen weeks, and when it went it carried away over 100 feet of the inclined railway building. The park company, which was then in possession, cleared away the débris and cut a tunnel 8 by 15 feet and about 25 feet long so as to reach the bridge proper.

When the second great jam of 1883 came "Jack" McCoy was living in a house near the water's edge on the Canadian side. His house was carried quite a distance from its foundation and tipped over. A clock that fell off the shelf stopped at 12:25 A. M. The reason so much damage was done at that time was because the water was very high and a strong bridge already blocked the gorge. A bridge that formed Jan. 14, 1885, remained about nine weeks. On Jan. 13, 1886, a bridge formed, but moved out the same day. The great bridge of 1888 formed on the night of Jan. 14. It was the first bridge after the State took possession of the reservation lands and remained a long time. On the morning of Jan. 23, 1891, an ice bridge formed, but went out at noon the same day. There was no bridge in 1889 or 1892.

The Niagara ice bridge is a magnificent display of small things when united. Many who visit these wonderful formations expect to find it composed of massive cakes of ice, but discover that there are few pieces to be found larger than a peck measure. It is this fact that makes the bridge all the more wonderful.

The different manner in which visitors are impressed by Niagara's Winter beauty is best illustrated by an incident that happened some years ago when the park was private property and Hans Nielson was President of the company in possession. While Mr. Nielson was in his office two well-dressed ladies entered, and, addressing him, inquired where the ice bridge was, and informed him that they had come a long distance to see it. They had, they said, looked all along the Whirlpool Rapids to the falls, but could not find it. When told that if they would step out to the river bank and look below them in the gorge the much-sought object would be seen, they expressed no little surprise, and said they had supposed the falling spray from the falls kept freezing so that people could cross from cliff to cliff. The absurdity of this idea is apparent to all who have visited Niagara and know that the tops of the cliffs are over 200 feet above the water in the lower river. Certainly a bridge formed as these ladies had pictured it would command rare attention.

On no river in the world is a jam of ice wished for and welcomed as it is at Niagara. When Winter falls, the dread of an ice gorge does not take possession of the people as it does in some localities. When an ice gorge comes at Niagara it does not bring an overflow of the stream that carries with it destruction, desolation, and death. It comes not as a destroyer, but as a beautiful wonder. With the coming of Winter an ice bridge is watched for, and when at last the river's surface is crowded with the icy cakes and a bridge is formed, it is hoped by all that it will remain with the season; for the bridge, with its mountains, its valleys, and imaginary human formations, completes the beautiful picture, the other objects, in which are the great cararact itself, falling behind the thick, icy wall that in severe cold weather forms in front of it; the grand ice mountain, the trees, and everything about loaded and breaking down with the icy covering and pendants—these all assist in making a scene the equal of which, for rare beauty, is hard to find.

Surrogate Notices.

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-1aw-6mT

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-1aw6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. D. COMYN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. [illegible]

Surrogate Notices.

CHRISTY, CATHARINE or CATHRINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Keyes, Mary Murray, Thomas Murray, send greeting:

Whereas, Catherine Bergen of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1895, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CATHARINE CHRISTY, sometimes called CATHRINE CHRISTY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES J. WALSH, Attorney for Petitioner, 335 Broadway, N. Y. d10-1aw6wTu

O'BEIRNE, MARY E.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline B. McNulty, Susie Price Sterling, Hiram Price, Milton M. Price, Joseph A. Kerrigan, Eleanor A. Kerrigan, and Margaret T. Kerrigan, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas D. O'Connor of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY E. O'BEIRNE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD P. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-1aw6mTu

TROW, CATHERINE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catherine S. Trow, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. P. Fisher, No. 87 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1895. AARON CARTER, SARAH S. CARTER, JOHN F. TROW, Executors. WM. P. FISHER, Attorney for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. jy30-1aw6mTu

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy30-1aw6mTu

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUISA HOTTENROTH, plaintiff, against JOHN BROWNING WITSCHEN, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; Johanna Henrietta Witschen, individually or as testamentary trustee and testamentary or general guardian of said John Browning Witschen, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, and Elsie Christine Witschen; Henry Muller, Richard N. Arnow, John Doe, and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 14th, 1895. GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 271 Broadway, New-York City.

To Emma Gertrude Witschen and Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; John Doe and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the City and County of New-York, dated the 10th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York and of said court, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 24th day of December, 1895.

GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 271 Broadway, New-York City. ja14-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New-York County.—ANNIE UHL, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE KOHLMANN, Joseph Kohlmann, Jacob G. Uhl, Gottlieb Erkenzinger, Charles Voss, Herman Heiser, John Brummerhop, Frederick Bauer, Siegmund Krauss, William Muenchert, Louise Redanz, George Steil, George Zuchschwerdt, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Simon, deceased; Sabina Simon, Harry Simon, and Annie Simon, Edward H. Schell, John Bird, and Mary E. Schell, as executors under the last will and testament of Edward Schell, deceased, defendants. Amended summons in partition.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 24, 1895.

WM. O. CAMPBELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant Harry Simon: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 18th day of October, 1895.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appears that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property, to wit:

Beginning on the southerly side of Eighth Street, at a point distant westerly one hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches from the southwesterly corner of Avenue A and Eighth Street, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue A ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue A aforesaid ninety-seven feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eighth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. The said property being known by the street number 119 St. Mark's Place, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1896.

WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Foreclosure of Union and Central Pacific Urged in Washington.

VIEWS OF A GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR

Ex-Congressman Coombs of Brooklyn Advocates the Sale of Both Roads and an Issue of New Bonds—Mr. Sutro's Circular.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Ex-Congressman Coombs of Brooklyn, whose presence here has been erroneously associated with a supposed convention of bankers, is one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. In his last annual report to the Directory he suggested a foreclosure of the Government's mortgage against the Union and Central Pacific Railways. He was at the Capitol to-day urging this plan upon members. Speaking with a United Press reporter he said: "If the Government should foreclose its mortgage on both roads and the property were placed in condition to be sold, it would afford a good investment and ample security on an issue of $140,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. The net earnings of the main lines of the Union and Central Pacific Roads in the worst year of their existence—the last fiscal year—with the Central Pacific in the hands of its competitor, the Southern Pacific, exceeded $7,400,000. It would require about $33,000,000, exclusive of the sinking fund, to pay the first mortgage bonds on both roads, leaving over $100,000,000, which could be made applicable to the payment of the Government's debt. It would take probably from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 to force an entrance into San Francisco against the opposition of the Southern Pacific. There is no doubt, in my judgment, that several great Eastern lines which desire to extend their systems to the Pacific coast would bid for the bonds if they were sold by the Government, and if not, private parties would stand ready to take them.

In connection with this matter, a flood of printed circulars, signed by "Adolph Sutro, Chairman of Committee of Fifty of San Francisco," has been let loose, declaring that a lobby was "holding court again at Washington" to "capture the new members," and thereby secure legislation to prevent the foreclosure of the Pacific Railroad bonds. Mr. Sutro declares that "no legislation is required. Let the law take its natural course. As the mortgage on the railroad falls due, default should be had, foreclosure should take place, and the roads sold to the highest bidder."

READING ELECTION.

All of the Officers Re-elected by the Stockholders Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was held this afternoon in the Reading terminal. The attendance was not large, not over 100 persons being present when the meeting began, at noon. William Henry Lex of Philadelphia was elected Chairman, and William R. Taylor, Secretary of the company, served in that capacity.

William E. Lockwood of this city, a well known objector at the Reading's annual meetings, began a series of objections, which the Chairman overruled, and when President Harris arose to read his annual report Mr. Lockwood moved for adjournment. This was not entertained. The President then read the report, which was published this morning.

Mr. Lockwood made several interruptions while President Harris proceeded, and when the President had concluded he had a number of questions to ask. Some of them were answered, and others were declared by the Chairman to be irrelevant. Among the latter were queries regarding the reorganization of the property, the Chairman declaring that the property is in the hands of the receivers, and that they are under the sole control of the United States court.

At 1 o'clock the polls were opened for the election of officers, and a recess was taken, during which the vote was cast. There was but one ticket in the field, and the following were re-elected: President, Joseph S. Harris; Managers, A. J. Antelo, James Boyd, Joseph F. Sinnott, Thomas McKean, John Lowber Welch, George F. Baer, Treasurer, William A. Church; Secretary, William R. Taylor.

The meeting reconvened at 1:30 o'clock, and after the result of the vote had been announced the meeting adjourned.

Baltimore and Ohio Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—It is not expected that the committee appointed last month to recommend to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Directors a candidate for President of the road, to succeed Charles F. Mayer, will be prepared to present a final report to the meeting to be held Wednesday.

It is the sense of the Directors that a practical railroad man of high standing should be selected for the Presidency, and that the financial duties heretofore discharged by the President should be transferred entirely to the Finance Committee, acting through its Chairman. Changes contemplated in the by-laws of the company provide for such division of the executive work.

The Finance Committee will submit its report at the meeting on Wednesday, with a plan for the readjustment of the company's finances, including the funding of its floating debt.

Savannah and Western Transfer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 13.—Simon Borg and others, representing the protected bondholders of the Savannnah and Western Railway, filed a deed here to-day formally transferring to the Central of Georgia Railway for seven million dollars in bonds of the latter company, the properties of the former road which they purchased at receiver's sale in Birmingham last October for one and a half million dollars. The Central of Georgia Railway at the same time filed first, second, and third preferred income mortgages, the first and third to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York for four million dollars each, the second to the Manhattan Trust Company, New-York, for seven million dollars. The mortgages are for money advanced to buy the Savannah and Western and to complete that system.

South Carolina Lines Consolidated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13.—The negotiations which have been pending for the last three weeks between the Greenwood, Anderson and Western Railway and the Carolina Midland Railway for the lease and option to purchase the latter road have been concluded and arrangements made for the turning over of the property next Wednesday. It is stated that arrangements will be made for extending the road in the direction of Greenwood, and the southern terminus will probably be Charleston or Savannah. The lease has been guaranteed by the American Banking and Trust Company of Baltimore. The officers of the new road are Michael Brown, President and Treasurer; J. L. Villalonga, Vice President, and T. M. Mordecai, General Counsel.

Joint Traffic Association.

A session of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will be held to-day, and the Board of Control will meet to-morrow. Steps will be taken at the meeting to-morrow to uphold the association's agreement in the United States Courts against the charges of illegality brought by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and specifically embodied in a complaint by United States District Attorney Macfarlane. Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that he thought it very likely that each railway system in the association would be represented by its own counsel.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company was held to-day in the offices of the company in this city. The Voting Trustees, who are Samuel Dickson, George H. Earle, Jr., and Effingham B. Morris, cast their ballot for the following ticket: President—Francis P. Gowen; Directors—Charles Hartshorne, Samuel Dickson, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Effingham B. Morris, Alan H. Reed, Charles Biddle, N. Thouron, and W. A. Wilbur. The Trustees declined to grant a request for representation in the board made by a syndicate of which Frederick W. Sutterlee of the embarrassed leather firm of Keen, Sutterlee & Co. of Philadelphia was the leading spirit.

The annual report of the Directors covers a period of thirteen months, owing to the fact that the company assumed the operation of the property under reorganization proceedings on Oct. 1, 1894, and that the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1895. The net earnings of the railroad department were $147,683, and the the mining department $57,363.

Condition of the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad sends to the stockholders of that corporation a special letter, reviewing the situation at the close of the first half of the current fiscal year. The fact is set forth in the circular that there has been an increase of $1,18[illegible],441 in the net receipts for the last six months compared with the net receipts for the same period of 1894. The interest on the funded debt has been reduced by the extension at 4 per cent. of the $2,500,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, which matured April 1, 1895, and the usual payment of $50,000 of 5 per cent. bonds through the sinking fund.

In anticipation of the seven-million-dollar loan contracted in 1895, the Directors have already paid $2,000,000, leaving outstanding $5,000,000, against which the company holds some $7,250,000 on first mortgage bonds yielding an income of over $450,000 a year. The company already has from traffic sufficient gain to pay more than twice over the 5 per cent. dividend on the $10,000,000 of fresh capital authorized. During each of the last five weeks a larger volume of corn has been shipped from New-Orleans than from New-York.

Union Railway Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Railway Company, held yesterday at 2,389 Third Avenue, the old board of officers and Directors were re-elected. They are: President—Edward A. Meaker; Vice President—Charles A. Stadler; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas W. Olcott; Directors—Anthony N. Brady, John C. De La Vergne, Adolph G. Huffel, John W. McNamara, William Shaw, and Robert C. Pruyn.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

Shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 74,862 tons, compared with 94,497 tons the week before and 42,846 tons last year. The Grand Trunk carried 11,769 tons, the Lake Shore 11,496 tons, the Michigan Central 9,406 tons, the Nickel Plate 7,996 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,603 tons, the Pan Handle 6,374 tons, the Wabash 6,219 tons, the Big Four 5,900 tons, the Erie 4,640 tons, and the Baltimore and Ohio 4,461 tons.

Decision Against Pullman.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court to-day affirmed the report of the Master in the suit of the Central Transportation Company against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The Central Transportation Company is awarded $2,552,000, with eleven years' interest.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—It is reported that the Mexican Northern Railroad Company has purchased the fifty miles of track owned by the Rio Grande Northern Railroad Company, extending from Chista Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas, to the San Carlos coal fields. It is the intention of the Mexican Northern Company to extend its line from Sierra Mojada, to connect with the new road at San Carlos, making a through line from Chista, Texas, to Escalon, Mexico, where connection is made with the Mexican Central road.

—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison system, has returned to Chicago, after a few days spent in this city, in conference with representatives of the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies. The Atchison's contract with the Pullman Company, which was abrogated when the road was sold under foreclosure, has not yet been renewed.

—Holders of Kansas Pacific consolidated first mortgage bonds have received notice from the committee, of which Frederick D. Tappen is Chairman that the committee has accepted the provision offered in the plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, subject to the approval of a majority of the holders of certificates.

—Attorneys in the Northern Pacific Railroad cases will have a hearing before Justices Field, Brewer, and Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, in Washington, to-day. Efforts will be made to secure the appointment of one receiver to take entire charge of the road.

—A full force of men is now employed in the works of the Wagner Palace Car Company at East Buffalo. Fifteen new sleepers are being constructed, and also a private car for D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Road.

—Stockholders of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad met in Philadelphia yesterday and re-elected the old officers. President De Coursey presented the annual report.

—A belief prevails in Baltimore and Ohio circles that Major Alexander Shaw, at present Chairman of the Finance Committee, will continue to direct the financial affairs of that road.

—Semi-official information from the Southwestern Railroad offices in Atlanta, Ga., is to the effect that back dividends of that company amounting to $526,000 will be paid this week.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, says that there is no truth in the report that he is to become officially connected with the Baltimore and Ohio.

—President Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who has just returned from the West, says: "Colorado is the brightest place in the country to-day."

—J. J. Kirby, formerly with the Pennsylvania Road, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of he Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad.

—The grain receipts by rail in New-York last month aggregated 10,172,000 pounds, as compared with 5,001,000 pounds in December, 1894.

—Gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the first week in January amounted to $348,760, an increase of $1,970.

A WOMAN SAVES TWO HORSES FROM FIRE

And a Crowd of Men Stands Admiring By.

From The Washington Post, Jan. 11.

Two horses were rescued from a burning stable last night by the bravery of Mrs. B. F. Crawshaw, who ran into the flaming stalls and forced the frightened animals into the alley. A small but appreciative crowd of men, who evidently did not care to take any risks, witnessed the rescue, and applauded the heroine.

The fire was first discovered by a servant of the Crawshaws, who live near by. After a single glance Mrs. Crawshaw turned to her husband and said:

"It is Hunt's stable. Turn in the alarm quick, and then come and help me save those poor horses."

Crawshaw hurried out of the house and turned in an alarm from the box at the corner of I and Thirteenth Streets. Then he sprinted to the alley and found his wife tugging at the fastenings of the door of the burning stable. Flames were darting from the windows of the hay loft overhead, and the alley was literally black with smoke, but the dozen or more men who had gathered did not even attempt to assist Mrs. Crawshaw. However, with the aid of her husband, she did manage to break the barriers. As the big door swung back those outside could see that the interior of the stable was all ablaze. The stalls in which the two horses stood were at least twenty-feet from the doorway, and the intervening space was carpeted with flaming straw. The horses tugged at their halters and were evidently crazed with fright.

Just before Mrs. Crawshaw left her house she picked up a heavy overcoat. When she gained an entrance to the stable, she dashed through the flaming straw, and threw the overcoat over the head of the horse in the first stall. Then with amazing rapidity she loosed the halter and led the dazed animal almost to the door. Her husband had followed her, and with his aid she got the horse into the alley. Picking up the overcoat, she made a second visit to the stable, and although the other horse was inclined to be fractious she succeeded in getting him out. After the second horse was rescued the crowd applauded and promptly volunteered to look after the animals.

Meantime the firemen had arrived, and they managed to save the adjoining buildings. After it was all over, Mrs. Crawshaw went back to her home and complained of feeling faint. The overcoat which played such a prominent part in the episode was badly singed, but Mrs. Crawshaw escaped without a mark.

LOST AND MISLAID SECURITIES

RICH PEOPLE SOMETIMES ARE STRANGELY FORGETFUL.

Men and Women, Usually of Keen Business Ability, Liable to Remarkable Lapses of Memory.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The experience of the managers of a safe deposit company in the past five or six years has proved to them that the most careful business men and women are liable to extraordinary lapses of memory, such as would unfit them apparently for important posts of trust, and such as might compel them to give testimony which would send innocent persons to prison. For instance, the officers have in their safe hundreds of coupons which have been found upon the floor of the coupon room at different times, dropped there by those who have been engaged in the pleasant pastime of cutting coupons. These coupons which have been found were apparently either never missed by those who lost them, or, if missed, were not supposed to have been dropped in that coupon room.

In the past five years there have been found upon the floor of the coupon or adjoining rooms, or in unrented boxes, stocks, bonds, valuables in the shape of jewelry, diamonds, and the like, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, nearly all of which have been returned to their rightful owners, who, in many cases, had not even suspected that they had lost these valuables, and the amazing thing is that in almost every instance these lost and recovered bonds and stocks represented a part of the possessions of men and women who had earned their wealth by business methods involving the utmost care, good judgment, and wisdom.

A year or two ago a woman of considerable wealth who had been in the habit of keeping her securities in these vaults came into the office one day in great distress. She said that she had placed in her box upon her last visit a number of coupon bonds of the Reading Railway, which she did not find there upon her next visit. She was known to be a woman of singular care in the management of her affairs. She was almost provokingly particular. She insisted that the loss of these coupon bonds would seriously embarrass her in certain business enterprises which she had in view. The manager went to his safe and took from it some Reading bonds which had been found some weeks before on the floor of the coupon room. He questioned this woman as to the numbers of her missing bonds, and found that they were identical with those which he held in his hands, and as he delivered the bonds to her he said: "Madam, you were right; the bonds were not in your box, but they were found exactly where you had dropped them when you last saw them." Prudent and careful as she was, she had actually dropped upon the floor a number of valuable bonds, and left them there as she returned her tin box to its vault.

Another experience, which might have been most unfortunate through the blasting of the career of a young man just beginning life, is worth relating. A very wealthy contractor, who kept his securities in one of the vaults of this safe deposit company, complained one day not long ago that a $1,000 St. Paul first mortgage bond was missing from his box. As he was known to be singularly careful in the management of his affairs, and a man of the most upright integrity of character as well, moreover possessed of a memory that never seemed to fail him, his statement caused a good deal of anxiety. He asserted that upon his last examination of his securities that bond was in the box, and that after this examination he placed the box back in the vault, having taken nothing out, except some coupons which were then due. The mystery seemed to him, and to the officers of the safe deposit company, perhaps to justify the employment of a detective. But detective ability was of no avail. And as a last resource it was determined to place the detective in the office of the Union Trust Company, so that if any one came with a coupon of this bond at the time of the next interest payment that person could be apprehended.

A few months before the detective was thus stationed, a wealthy man said to a young nephew of his, who was just beginning a career as a clerk in the Gallatin Bank: "My boy, the only sure way to get rich, or, at least, independent, is to save your money and invest it from time to time in some safe security. If you do that, you will be surprised, after a few years have passed, to see how much you possess." The young man said that he had saved about $1,000, whereupon his uncle told him that as a starter he would sell to the young man a thousand-dollar bond a little below the market rate. That was done, and the young bank clerk looked forward to the day when he, a miniature capitalist, could go and demand his interest for his first coupon. The day came and he went in the luncheon hour to the Union Trust Company and presented his coupon. There was some delay. The teller seemed to be in consultation with some one, and a moment later the young man found himself seized and declared to be under arrest. He was accused by the detective of trying to cash a coupon which had been cut from a bond that had been stolen from the man who had employed him to trace the theft. The young bank clerk was overwhelmed with mortification, which the detective, of course, assumed was a sure evidence of his guilt. But the clerk appealed to the teller, saying that if he could be taken to his uncle it would be shown that he, at least, had come honestly by the bond. This was done. The uncle indignantly denounced the arrest as an outrage, and declared that he had actually bought the bond from the man who had claimed to have lost it. His story was true. When the uncle and this complaining depositor were brought face to face, then the depositor remembered what he had absolutely forgotten—that he had sold the bond just as the purchaser declared to the detective to be the case. The depositor, of course, was not only humiliated, but greatly worried, fearing that this lapse of memory might indicate a loss of mental power. It did not indicate any such thing. The man has been engaged in the most important business operations since, which he has conducted with great ability. It was simply a freak of memory.

One of the great capitalists in New-York, a man whose achievements, by reason of their enormity, cause his name to be as familiar to the public as that of almost any man in New-York, went into the safe deposit vaults one day and gave to the manager an envelope which he said contained 2,000 shares of Northwestern stock. He did not want to put this stock in his vault for reasons best known to himself. The envelope was given to an employe who did not know its contents, who was instructed to place it in his own private vault until called for, and with that arrangement the capitalist seemed content. A few months later this capitalist was in a great state of mind. He could not find anywhere among his possessions a block of 2,000 shares of Northwestern stock. He could not say whether it had been lost or stolen. At last he gave a bond to the railway company and received for it new stock, and the old issue was canceled. At the beginning of the following year the deposit company's employe asked that he might be relieved of the responsibility of caring for that capitalist's envelope, although he did not know what it contained. The capitalist was sent for and the envelope given to him. He received it in apparent ignorance of its contents until he opened it and found within the missing 2,000 shares of the par value of $200,000. The whole transaction was an utter blank to him. If he had been a man of intemperate habits it might have been explained, but he is practically a total abstainer.

Another capitalist had in his employ a coachman who was a very faithful man. The coachman had saved some $500, and, asking his employer what he had better do with it, was told to put it in a good bond, and the coachman commissioned his employer to do that for him. The bond was bought, and at the coachman's request the employer put it, as he supposed, in his own vault, but, in a fit of absent-mindedness, he put that and other bonds in an unrented vault adjoining his own, and then, after a little, complained of the loss of these securities. They were subsequently found by an employe in this unrented vault.

A very remarkable experience was that which was the lot of a physician of high local repute, who is also a millionaire. His box was one of the fattest in all those great vaults. It was pressed full and running over with the choicest of securities. In fact, so much larger were his securities in actual bulk than the interior measurement of the box that upon one occasion when he had been looking at his wealth four one-thousand-dollar bonds slipped from the pile to the floor, he not noticing it, and he returned his box to the vault, not being aware that it contained $4,000 less than it did when he examined it. The bonds were found and returned to him within a day or two. A few months later this physician reported that sixteen one-thousand-dollar bonds which he had placed in his box a few weeks before he found to be missing. He was able to speak in great detail of the manner in which he had returned these bonds to the box. He described the way in which they were folded, and even the corner of the box in which they were placed. He said that no one, so far as he knew, had been able to get his key, and no one but his daughter knew the password. The daughter confirmed her father's statement, excepting that she could not say that she saw him put these bonds back in the box. The case was a mysterious one, and it seemed impossible that the physician could have dropped the bonds upon the floor as he did at another time, since his daughter was with him; and, moreover, an employe examined the coupon room immediately after the physician departed from it. Investigation was made in every direction. The financial agents of the company which issued the bonds were communicated with, but reported that no attempt had been made, so far as they knew, to place the bonds anywhere. Several weeks after this loss was reported the physician went into the office of the safe deposit company with an expression upon his face half humorous and half shameful, and he said that he had that morning discovered by accident in an old wooden desk in his house these sixteen bonds. He had no recollection of having taken them from his vault or having put them in his desk, but there they were, and he knew that no one but he could have done that thing.

A very rich man made complaint that he had lost several 4 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, which he was sure he had put into his box in the vault upon his last previous visit, and had locked the vault door. He persisted in his declaration that these bonds had been lost somewhere and in some mysterious way in the safe deposit vaults, until a letter was received from the West in which it was stated that this man had actually sent the bonds to the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to have them transferred into preferred stock. He professed to have no recollection of that transaction. A wealthy widow complained that several thousand bonds of a Western railroad company, which she had placed in her box in the vaults, were not there when she next went to examine her securities. She, too, was known to be a very careful woman, and unusually skillful in the management of her investments, having a better knowledge of market values than most women possess. The mystery was not explained until she received from the officers of the railroad company preferred stock which, at her request, the company had substituted for bonds. Another very rich woman complained of the loss of a five-hundred-dollar bond, which she insisted she had left in her safe deposit box, even describing the place where she had put it on the top of the pile of securities, for she said she intended to take it at an early day and send it to her brother in the West for investment. The officers of the safe deposit company wrote to the brother, and in a few days received from him a reply that he had received such a bond from his sister and had invested it, and when she was shown this correspondence she seemed amazed, admitting that she must have sent the bond, but declaring that she had no recollection of having done so.

These are only a few of many experiences of this kind. They seem to show that in handling large quantities of securities there may be [illegible] thereby produced which causes persons who are otherwise prudent and careful to the last degree to become either absent-minded or to suffer from lapses of memory in such manner as perhaps may interest the alienists to investigate.

THE TEACHING FACULTY IN ANIMALS

The Dog Does Not Seem to Have It—Cats and Rats May.

From The Buffalo Courier.

In the course of a sermon the other day one of our clergy very happily pointed his moral by contrasting the intelligence of the brute with that of man. "You can teach a dog almost anything," said he, in substance, "but the dog cannot impart the knowledge he receives from his master to another of his kind. Man, on the other hand, not only imbibes knowledge, but constantly gives of the best of his learning to others."

Without pausing to discuss the moral truth thus illustrated, it is not uninteresting to make some inquiry as to the correctness of the clergyman's opinion that brutes have not the faculty of imparting to their kind the things which man has taught them. As to those processes of thought which we call instinct, which are involuntary, and which are obeyed in every individual of the species with no idea of improvement in the method, the distinction between them and those processes which are owing to association with man is clearly marked. The affection of the female brute for her young is instinctive. The dog's use of the sense of smell in tracking, the migrations of birds, the comb-building of bees, the slave-making of some species of ants, and the yearly movement of salmon and shad from the sea into rivers and back again—these are all instinctive. The young of any of these would, left to itself, develop the same faculties in the same way without asking itself the why or wherefore, and in maturity would be as fully endowed with the instinctive functions as another individual which had had the constant companionship of members of its kind.

But many animals are capable of mental development so far beyond the operation of instinct that the difference between their reasoning powers and those of man is very difficult to determine. A well-trained shepherd dog will not only drive sheep to pasture, but will when commanded fetch them home. More than this, a shepherd dog, having been told to fetch home a certain sheep out of the flock, (the shepherd calling it by name,) has been known to obey the command without an instant's hesitation, singling out the one sheep unerringly. He knew the name of every sheep in the flock, and could fetch any one that was desired. Yet, with all his intelligence, the dog could not teach another to do the same thing. With every new dog the shepherd must go through the same long, laborious process of teaching him his business. Undoubtedly, the training of successive generations through long periods of time has developed in the collie a character which makes his training for sheep herding easier than would otherwise be the case. It is extremely improbable that a pug or a spaniel could ever be trained to herd sheep, or that a collie could be taught to point or set game. But let the collie or the pointer run without breaking, and no matter how much they mingled with trained dogs of their distinct species the one would never learn to tend sheep nor the other to point game.

There was lately published a volume of "Dog Stories from the London Spectator," in which were gathered many anecdotes of the sagacity of dogs, but while they covered every imaginable exhibition of intelligence, affection, wisdom, and even humor, none of them demonstrated that one dog could teach another any trick or duty that it had learned from its master.

It would be supposed that if any animal were capable of imparting as well as acquiring knowledge it would be the dog, yet it seems that that generally intractable, unteachable creature, the cat, actually has this faculty. One instance of this is authentic. A tabby, having a bad habit of leaping on the dining table after the family had risen from it, and of prowling over the fragments, was finally cured by being soundly cuffed on several occasions when she had been caught in the act. After a while she had a litter of kittens, and one day when they were half grown one of them jumped on to a chair, and so to the dining table. A member of the household busy in the next room saw the mother cat leap up beside her offspring and cuff it vigorously on the ears until it scrambled to the floor.

Another story which seems to show that brutes can teach one another is told of a colony of rats. It cannot be vouched for, however. Rats are fond of clams, and the narrator of this story, having left a pile of the shellfish near the back of his house, saw a rat creep up to them. Their shells were partly open. The rat flicked his tail into the shell of one, when instantly it shut down tight and the rat scampered away with it. Presently the rat, relieved of its load, returned with half a dozen companions, when each of them thrust its tail into the shell of a clam, which shut its jaws, and the rats gayly marched off.

This would seem to show that the first rat instructed the others how to capture the clams. But how did the first one learn the trick? Was it instinct or accident, or had he learned it from some patriarch of a former generation? Perhaps the imitative instinct which is found in the lowest forms of life might account for this remarkable proceeding of the rats. But it is pretty certain that the imitative instinct was not at work in the cat when it cuffed its young one. The interesting question is whether the cat was intentionally punishing the kitten for climbing on the table or simply chanced to be in the humor for cuffing at that moment in that place without a thought of the impropriety of its behavior.

The Smoke Nuisance in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

If any one in this city is disposed to think the efforts made during the last few years to suppress the smoke nuisance in Chicago are a failure, he is commended to the reports of what people in other places think of them. "Letters are constantly received by City Smoke Inspector May from the smoke departments of other cities asking for information how to suppress the smoke nuisance." They want to know the secret of the success attained here in bringing offenders to judgment, and how the Inspectors do their work. It has been an uphill job, and the list of persons notified Tuesday is long enough to suggest that there is still much to be done in educating the people up to the point of due observance of the ordinances against smoky chimneys. But enough has been done to encourage the belief that the atmosphere over Chicago in the near future will be almost free from unnecessary smoke, thus greatly enhancing the comfort of the people.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Church Property in West Forty-eighth Street—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

The church property formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's congregation, at 137 to 143 West Forty-eighth Street, and which was subsequently used in succession by a colored congregation and by the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society, has been sold to a society of Christian Scientists. The plot measures 80 by 100.5, and was sold on Jan. 23, 1890, for $70,000.

The William S. Anderson Company has sold for Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers, at $18,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 230 East Seventy-second Street, 17 by 55 by 102.2.

The four-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street is to be altered for business purposes at a cost of $15,000. The ground floor will be turned into a drug store. Mr. H. Cassebeer has leased the property for twenty-one years.

Mr. John Boyle has sold to Louis Krug, at $26,000, the four-story brick dwelling 114 West Sixty-ninth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Only one sale at auction was held in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday. This was by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, who offered, in foreclosure, the two-story brick dwelling, with store, at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Rose Street, 25 by 87. The bidding was quite brisk, and the property, which started at $5,000, was finally knocked down to M. Geisemann at $10,000.

For to-day the following sales at auction are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 336 and 338 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 128.6 feet west of First Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11 by 50 by 75.5½, by jog 6 inches by 25.5½, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $21,840.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 448 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, between First and Pleasant Avenues, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 170 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffy, referee, northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Third Street, William's Bridge, 60 by 125; also northeast corner opposite, 114 by 205.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lorenz Zeller, referee, 1,140 Madison Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,670.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wales F. Severance, referee, 74 Oliver Street, east side, 126.2 feet north of Cherry Street, 26.2 by 100.6 by 25.3 by 100.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,000; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abram King, referee, the right, title, and interest of Thomas W. Conkling of 723 Seventh Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 30 by 50, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $2,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

124 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, by Thomas Brady of 1,538 Madison Avenue and William Hauptman of 74 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, five-story brick flats; cost, $25,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, by the Townsend estate, twelve-story brick stores; cost, $650,000.

43 Exchange Place, by Malcolm, Mary Josephine, and Joseph Stuart, alterations to five-story brick office building; cost, $2,500.

East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bronx River, by Thomas Bolton, Jr., alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $650.

Ryder Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by Gustave Robitzek, alterations to three-story frame coal pockets; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 13.

57TH ST, n s, 81.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16x100.5; Gertrude England and others to Blanche St. C. Kane ... $1
71ST ST, n s, 430 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George W. Bruce ... 22,050
53D ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 33.4x100.5; also s s of 53d St, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90.9x—x88; Thomas Darlington, referee, to John Van Doisen ... 500
64TH ST, 159 West; William E. Finn and others to John H. Henshaw ... 100
84TH ST, 265 West, n s, 133 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Harriet Hatch to John McKeon ... 1
79TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Anna B. Guest to Mary McDermott ... 1
79TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Mary McDermott to N. F. Henry Sturcke ... 6,750
EDGECOMBE AV, 265, w s, 109.11 ft n of 145th St, 15x90; Frederick H. Meserve to Seth M. Milliken ... 1
135TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; William F. Niebuhr and wife to William J. Cunningham ... 1
EDGECOMBE AV, 257, w s, 49.11 ft n of 145th St, 15x90; Seth M. Milliken to Ann E. Kittridge ... 15,800
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick N. Meserve to Seth M. Milliken ... 1
127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Francis J. Schnugg to John Feehan and another ... 10
102D ST, 13 West; John Yule and wife to Minnie Muller ... 1
169TH ST, n e s, 325 ft s e of Broadway, or Old Boston Road, 25x100; David E. Travis to Robert W. Todd ... 1
CEDAR AV, e s, intersected by lands of Morris and Eustis, 50.9xirregular; Lewis G. Morris to John E. Eustis ... 2,500
169TH ST, n e s, 825 ft s e of Broadway, or Old Boston Road, 25x100; Louisa A. McEwen to David E. Travis ... 1
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Ridge St, runs n 830.10x e 178.6 to 1st Av x390 to Ridge St, x196; Denison P. Chesebro and wife to Howard Haviland ... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Nolan and wife to Denison P. Chesebro ... 1
14TH ST, s s, west one-half of Lot 143, map of Wakefield; Gottlieb Schultheis and wife to Ann Ahearn ... 900
1ST AV, n s, Lot 87, map of new village of Jerome, Westchester; Harriett H. Dunklee to Mrs. Harriett H. Spencer ... 1
LOT 290, map of Wakefield; Joseph S. Currie and wife to George Oram ... 200
MULBERRY ST, w s, 3; Harry B. Rosenthal and others to Giosefina Cammarota ... 14,000
2D ST, 235, s s, 24.9x78.6x25x76.11; Joseph Deutsch and wife to Annie Schrieber ... 1
16TH ST, 239 West; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to William Littauer ... 12,000
22D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 14.8x98.9; Charles W. Drake to V. D. Gano ... 8,000
83D ST, n s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Charles H. Lindsley to Laura A. Hall ... 1
136TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 125x100; William Cauldwell, as trustee, to John M. Linck ... 19,250
122D ST, 215 West; Margaret A. Holly to Mary F. Badeau ... 1
100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Frank Kuinse to Emma L. Kuhne ... 1
INTERIOR LOT, 20 ft n of 184th St and 380 ft w of 11th Av 20x70; John D. Beales and wife to Arthur L. Smith ... 1
136TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 125x100; Thomas Rogers, trustee, to John M. Linck ... 19,250
SEDGWICK AV, w s, 50 ft s of Depot Place, 75x100; Julia G. Smyth to Andrew H. Greene ... 13,400
3D AV, e s, 51 ft n of 81st St, 26x101.8; Florence J. Prentice to Anna F. Finch ... 1
80TH ST, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sarah R. Spero and another to Julius Boekell ... 13,800
1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 40.6x56x40.7x56; Oscar Stein and wife to Lilly R. Stern ... 1
71ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Moritz Brockmann and wife to Bernard Katz ... 1
94TH ST, s s, 40.8 ft w of 4th Av, 19.10x25.5; John Jervis to John H. Henshaw ... 12,500
77TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Sarah R. Spero to John H. McGurk ... 17,800
3D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St 25x90; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Henry Korn ... 21,100
112TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Henry J. Burchell and wife to Clarence H. Brown ... 1
MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 110.11x70; Albert L. Phillips, referee, to Mary J. Heldron ... 10
2D AV, 2,213; Marie M. Heink to John A. Weekes, Jr. ... 1
113TH ST, 248 West; William Picken and wife to Herman Von Keller ... 1
EDGECOMBE AV, 625, w s, 109.11 ft n of 145th St, 15x90; Seth M. Milliken to William T. Broadway ... 1

Recorded Leases.

CROWE, Catharine, to Adolph Breschel; 257 6th Av, second floor, 3 years ... $1,800
ESTATE OF SAMUEL JACOBS to William Puck, Jr.; 226 West 124th St, 3 years ... 420
FINCKE, Eleanor C. H., to Minnie Glassman; 377 Grand St, 3 years ... 900
HEIDENHEIM, Jacob, and another to Simon Cyge; 417 East Houston St, 5 years ... 775
MALZONE, Faust D., and another to Vincenzo Dattolo and another; 2,206 1st Av, 3 years ... 240
NOTTBECK, Cecilia L., to Nicholas Healy and another; w s of Washington St, between Clarkson and Leroy Sts, Lot 106, map of Mrs. D. A. Langdon, 10 years ... 800
QUINN, Mattie, to Alfredo Del Genovese; 15 Pell St, 5 years ... 1,400
ROOSEVELT, John E., and another, trustee, &c., to James J. Belden; 13 East 42d St, 20¾ years ... 5,000
THOMAS, Jennie C., to Ferdinand Crans; 120 Water St, 1¼ years, part floors ... 360
THE E. M. VAN TASSELL ELEVATING Company to A. A. Vantine & Co.; 385 and 386 West 11th St; also 384 West 11th St, part, 2 years ... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n w corner of Lenox Av and 117th St, 5 years ... $30,000
ALLEN, George W., and wife to David P. Reid; s w s of Perot St, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, 1 year ... 500
BUNCE, George W., and wife to Matilda B. Brown; n s of 71st St, 430 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years ... 15,000
BERLE, Francis A., and others to Henry T. Molter; n s of 14th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, lease, 5 years ... 4,000
BERLE, Adolph W., and wife to John N. Molter; e s of Avenue B, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 5 years ... 4,000
BOEKELL, Julius, Jr., and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year ... 7,000
BROWN, Clarence H., to Henry J. Burchell; n s of 112th St, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years ... 14,000
BADEAU, Mary F., to Margaret A. Holly; 215 West 122d St, 3 years ... 2,000
BRETT, Sarah F., to August F. Holly; s s of 103d St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year ... 6,400
BROADWAY, William T., and wife to Seth M. Milliken, guardian for Emma L. and Sarah C. Gibbs; w s of Edgecombe Av, 109.11 ft n of 145th St, 5 years ... 15,000
CIRRITO, Joseph, and wife to James B. Soley; ss of 65th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, installments ... 8,000
CAMMAROTA, Giosefina, to Henry De F. Weekes; 3 Mulberry St, 4 years, (two mortgages) ... 7,000
CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Ellen E. Austin; w s of Madison Av, 52.9 ft n of Talmadge St, 60x49x48x2x5 to Av x52.9, 3 months ... 500
CHESEBRO, Denison P., to Charles Nolan; n e corner of William's Bridge Road and Ridge St, 1 year ... 15,000
DRYFOOS, Emma, to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 69th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years ... 22,000
GAINSBORG, Samuel H., to Babette Cohen; n s of 63d St, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years ... 4,000
GOODHEART, Annie M., and Margaret and William F. Moore; 737 Greenwich St, 3 years ... 1,000
GAYNOR, John, and Matthew C. Henry and wives to Kate Casey; n s of 104th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year ... 15,000
HALL, Laura A., to Charles W. Lindslay; n s of 83d St, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 18 months ... 2,500
HELMKE, Henry B., to William Hall's sons; n w corner 8th Av and 137th St, 6 months ... 10,000
HOEPFNER, George, and Henry Wuest and wives and another to August Freutel; s s of 164th St, 250 ft e of Washington Av, 49x100x1x117.10x50x217.8, 3 years ... 3,500
KORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,673 3d Av, 3 years ... 10,000
KANE, Blanche St. C., to Anna S. Hommell and others; 57th St, n s, 81.5 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years ... 6,195
KITTREDGE, Ann E., to Henry L. Slade, guardian; 257 Edgecombe Av, 5 years ... 15,000
LANE, William H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 96th St, 120 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years ... 10,000
LOVELL, Josephine A., and William to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 28th St, 228.8 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year ... 30,000
LINCK, John M., to Thomas Rogers and others, trustees of Jason Rogers; s s of 136th St, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year ... 16,362
McGURK, John H., to Samuel Steiner; s s of 77th St, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years ... 3,000
MULLER, Minnie, to John Yule; 13 West 102d St, 3 years ... 3,000
MILLIKEN, Seth M., to New-York Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 126th St, 3 years ... 90,000
McMANUS, Thomas, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n e corner of 5th Av and 115th St, (2 mortgages,) 1 year ... 50,000
REICHENBACH, Henry, to Consumers' Brewing Company of New-York; New Church St, n w corner of Thames St, (lease,) demand ... 3,000
SPRINGER, Michael, to Clara Sattler; e s of Avenue A, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 1 year ... 300
SAME, to Josephine J. Dumont; same property, 5 years ... 25,000
STURCKE, N. F. Henry, to Austin D. Ewen, trustee; s s of 79th St, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years ... 4,000
STEIGER, Margaret, to Jean W. Feuchere; e s of Grove Av, 433.4 ft n of Cliff St, 3 years ... 2,800
SOHN, John, and wife to John M. Lyon; s s of Westchester Av, 162.7 ft w of Eagle Av, 3 years ... 800
SCHMIDT, David H., and wife to Johann F. Schmidt; n s of 155th St, 320 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years ... 3,000
SMITH, Arthur L., and wife to John D. Beals; interior lot, 20 ft n of 184th St, and 380 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years ... 1,500
THE CHURCH OF ST. JOACHIM to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 22 to 32 Roosevelt St, 17 months ... 130,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peek and wives to Ida J. Ray; w s of Andrews Av, 100 ft s of Hampden Place, 3 years ... 5,000
TRAVIS, David E., to Louise A. McEwen; n s of 169th St, 325 ft e of Broadway, 3 years ... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DREWES, John, to Louis Drewes ... $2,600
LEVI, Joseph C., and another, trustees, to Joseph Chevi, trustee ... 25,000
MURPHY, Edmund E., to Edmund E. Murphy, executor, &c ... 14,099
PETERS, William H. G., to Stephen P. Nash ... 2,000
PATTERSON, Margaret S., to James McHenry ... 6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elihu Ayres ... 10,000
TAILOR, Robert W., executor, to Gouverneur M. Kernochan ... 13,000
SAME to Harriet H. Van Zandt ... 15,000
WOLFF, Amanda, to Matilda Weil and others, executors of Max Weil ... 4,507
ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to J. George Flammer ... 6,405

Lis Pendens.

26TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25 ft front; Edward P. Schell, executor, against Stephen Merritt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; Isaac T. Meyer against Bernard Blumenthal, (notice of attachment.)
84TH ST, n s, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Robert J. Blake against Thomas Hagan and others, (action to set aside deed.)
50TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100 ft front; William M. May against Dennis J. Menton and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25 ft front; Miriam Corn against Simon Levin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
22D ST, 330 West; Christian Gies against George W. Henry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
136TH ST, 229 West; Owl Cigar Company against Elizabeth A. Moulds, (notice of attachment.)
MAIDEN LANE, 37 and 39; Thomas O'Hara against Albert Lorsch and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 188.10 ft n of 185th St, 1 ft front; First Congregational Church of Morrisania against Anna Horinckel and others, (ejectment.)
ARDEN PROPERTY, Lots 173, 178, 210, 235, 514, 516, and 517, Westchester; Edward V. Burton against Walter W. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
14TH ST, 205 West; Louis J. Zimmermann against Xavier Club and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
102D ST, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 50 ft front; H. B. Smith Machine Company against Bridget Hogan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
60TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17 ft front; Perry Belmont against John Boyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AMSTREDAM AV and 204th St, s e corner, 149.11x100; Marie Obry against Kate E. Cassin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
23D ST, 54 West; New-York Condensed Milk Company against Simpson's, (notice of attachment.)
SAME PROPERTY; M. F. Burns against same, (notice of attachment.)
101ST ST and Boulevard, s w corner, 100x100; Morris Steinhardt against John O. Baker and others, (specific performance.)
116TH ST, 71 East; Susan B. Cabot against Clara E. Bliss and others, (forecloure of mortgage.)
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 75.3 ft s of Stanton St, 31.2 ft front; Morris Benjamin against William S. Munn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

145TH ST, 634 East; Joseph W. Ellis against Eliza J. Dunn, owner and contractor ... $35
135TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 34 ft front; Adam Janson against John Hafemann, owner; Robert Lorzing, contractor ... 15
82D ST and Central Park West, n w corner, 100x68.10; Thomas F. Gaynor against Mary Burgess, owner and contractor; Ann Stoddart, owner ... 402
MOTT AV, 354 and 356; Richard J. Cullen against Abraham Yost, owner and contractor ... 131
145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100; J. and J. Carew against Osborne & Morris, owners and contractors ... 485

One-Legged Man's Trouble at a Wake.

From The Chicago Record.

Gustave Becker, a one-legged flagman employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, died New Year's morning at his home, 291 West Fifteenth Street. Becker had a cork leg, which was the envy of all the one-legged men in that portion of the city.

A wake was held the night Becker died and a great crowd of neighbors and friends attended. One man who had often expressed his yearning for the cork leg was also present and kept hovering about the coffin. The widow eyed him sharply, and when his back was turned secured the cork leg and locked it up. She left the room for a few minutes, and during her absence the loss was discovered. Then there was trouble. The one-legged man was eyed with suspicion and a committee appointed to search him. He protested, and things were rapidly beginning to assume a stormy aspect, when the widow returned. Explanations were made and the one-legged man was pacified.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

A FORGED DEED.

It is not many years since a savings bank in New-York loaned $12,000 on the property at the northwest corner of 39th Street and Seventh Avenue, New-York. The loan was made to a person calling himself William C. Bennett, and the title seemed to be good in him. It was properly certified by the bank's counsel, and a handsome abstract deposited in the bank's archives giving the history of the title. The property, however, really belonged to William P. Woodcock, who lived at Bedford, Westchester County, and the deed from him had been forged, and, though recorded, of course did not pass any title. When the real owner sued to clear his title, the bank could only answer "that it caused Bennett's title to be examined in the usual manner by competent counsel, and the usual requisitions for searches were issued to the Register, who returned the deed from the plaintiff to Bennett, which deed on examination seemed to be sufficient." The bank was remediless and the loan proved a total loss.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,250,000.

BARGAIN, FIFTH AVENUE,

No. 813, Block 62d to 63d St.

Open view through centre of block.

LOT, 108 FEET—HOUSE, 90 FEET.

Possession. Easy terms to Suit.

Mortgage, Four and One-quarter Per Cent.

APPLY TO ROOM 800, 93 Nassau St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Long Island Property.

GARDEN CITY,

LONG ISLAND.

LOTS FOR SALE AT $10.00 PER FRONT FOOT.

HOUSES TO RENT, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AT $30.00 PER MONTH AND UPWARD.

Fifty minutes from East 34th Street Ferry, via Long Island Railroad; new hotel now open; good schools. Write for map of property to THE GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, 280 Broadway, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

23d ST., NEAR STERN BROTHERS. **TO LEASE.**

New five-story iron front, 25x100. ELEVATORS ... COMPLETE. Inquire RONALD K. BROWN, 76 Nassau St.

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—SARAH JACOBS, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM MORRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of Oliver Street, between Cherry and Oak Streets, and known by the present street number as No. 74 Oliver Street, and which, according to a survey made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated December 18, 1860, is described as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of Oliver Street, at a point distant one hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, and running thence easterly one hundred feet and six inches; thence northerly twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly one hundred feet and six inches, to the easterly side of Oliver Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; and containing, according to said survey, in width in front on Oliver Street, twenty-six feet and two inches, in width in the rear twenty-five feet and three inches, and in length on each side one hundred feet and six inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1895.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

d23-2aw3wM&F&ja14

EAST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CARRIE L. WADE against EMELINE E. W. LOSS and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventy-first Street and the Third Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Third Avenue aforesaid, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, December 20th, 1895.

EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.

ARTHUR F. DUCRET, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 114 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

d24-2aw3wTu&F&ja14

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALFRED ROE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date October 18th, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant westerly one hundred feet from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of said street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the line of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1895.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ALFRED ROE, Attorney in Person, 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

ja7-2aw3wTu&F.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors, Operators, Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

BEWILDERMENT OF SCOTS

Monroe Doctrine a Schism Fatal to the Church or a New Dogma.

WHO WERE FOLLOWERS OF JAMESON

Military Officers Who Resigned Not to be Cashiered, Students Who Failed at Examination, and Gamblers.

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.—Sensations are coming fast and plentiful upon us, and at the present moment yacht racing is fairly blanketed. President Cleveland of the United States and Filibuster Jameson of the African Chartered Company have been running very big shows with all the novelties that go to prevent sound sleep and the "contented mind" so much advocated by pulpit orators. President Cleveland's warnings about the Monroe doctrine have exercised in a cruel way our good Christian people, who are uncertain whether it is a political dogma or some fatal schism that threatens to rend the Church.

Even to the majority of our newspaper editors the Monroe doctrine is a new, unheard-of, and fatal stumbling block. Filibuster Jameson has another and less complicated doctrine, which a pious Scottish officer enforced upon his troops on the eve of battle, and which was to "trust in Providence, but keep their powder dry." Filibuster Jameson forgot in his raid into the Transvaal a detail which the Scottish officer also forgot, and which was not to fire at random, but shoot straight. This detail is the point on which the African Boer relies, and when the Boers shot down the best British troops at Majuba as if our soldiers had been so many cock pheasants, the lesson was not lost, unless to the Falstaff lot of banditti which followed Jameson across the frontier into the Transvaal.

Who the banditti were that followed Jameson in his invading escapade has been explained by the wailing in London clubs, military and others, and among the West End aristocracy of London. The following of Jameson was the well-known offscouring of what is here called "society"—military officers who have retired to prevent them from being cashiered the service, students who have failed to pass the examinations for doctors and lawyers, spendthrifts who have ruined themselves and others, the refuse of London "gambling hells," and the large class of young men who have been heartbreaks to their families. If the Boers had swept Jameson's cohort off the face of the earth there could have been little public or private sorrow over its fate. Our larger cities here are having what are called "destructors" built, in which refuse and rubbish are burned up, but as yet human rubbish cannot be got rid of in this way. Such providences as the Johannesburg raid supply the place of a destructor. It will hardly be believed that the influence of the highest families is being used to save the lives of the aristocratic rebels who have fallen into the hands of the Boers. Had they belonged to our regular army and been the sons of hard-working tradesmen, not a finger would have been raised to protect them.

Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are bound to denounce Jameson and his raiders, and a few of our newspapers do also, but the majority hope for some sort of vengeance on the Boers, whose great fault has been allowing alien miners and alien traders to locate inside their territory. Of course, as soon as the alien population was strong enough, it demanded the franchise for the purpose of overturning the laws of the Transvaal in their favor, and the Boers have been denounced and war made upon them—for objecting to hand away their country to the stranger.

A Scottish paper puts in a sentence what may prove to be the outcome of Jameson's raid. The Dundee Advertiser says it may be the advent of "a flare-up of anti-British passion all over the world which is inevitable, and will come at a time when things are hot enough about our ears."

Our aristocracy and Tory politicians have been longing for a Tory government that would improve trade, vindicate English arrogance, hasten military promotion, and pursue a warlike policy at variance with Liberal views.

With troubles over Venezuela and Armenia, Ashantee, and, finally, the Cape of Good Hope, the Tories are having their desire gratified, and it will not take many months to develop the advantages of their régime.

As far as Jameson's raid into the Transvaal is concerned, the parties most to be envied are the poor Matabele people, who must enjoy a quiet chuckle over the spectacle of the white men shooting each other down like dogs, and which the world, outside of parties and sympathizers, cannot very well avoid smiling at. Since the African Chartered Company has had ample opportunities of knowing that Jameson's intended raid was being prepared for, it has brought upon itself the odium of the filibuster expedition, and the company under a Liberal home Government would have been exploded. But Lord Salisbury believes in chartered companies. Like the old John Company's East India Company, they are the means of extending territory and commerce, and, above all, providing an outlet for the offscourings of the aristocracy.

The telegram from the German Emperor to President Kruger has fallen like a shell on our press, and will silence not only Jameson's sympathizers, but silence the chartered companies' vindicators, as the Duke of Abercorn, the Chairman of the company, has been doing, but his whitewash is not laid on thick enough. But, of course, being a Duke, our press cannot see that he is only another filibuster in disguise.

The arrival of the Cape steamer Norman at Plymouth has given our press details of interviews with passengers which go to prove that the gold-mining fraternity at the Cape quite eclipse your own lawless pioneers in California. Passengers wept with rage over the capture of Jameson and his gang, which, we are informed, were the best shots and best-drilled men of the column that massacred the poor Matabele and took possession of their country. In the face of this information we are also informed that Jameson's invaders, armed to the teeth, entered the Transvaal on a message of peace and mercy, with the object of entering Johannesburg to keep order and assist the Boers. Other information goes to show that Cecil Rhodes is looked on as the inspirer of Jameson's raid, and without any question either he or his officials have been winking at it for the weeks it was in preparation. It is further threatened by those who have the information that Cecil Rhodes will carry out Jameson's policy on an effective scale.

The German Emperor's telegram to President Kruger will have the immediate effect of alarming our own Government, and probably lead to the removal of Rhodes and his filibustering officials. The Queen's personal sympathy is bound to be all in favor of the German Boers, and Lord Salisbury is too good a courtier to try on any bluster in the face of the feeling of the Court.

English conquests in South Africa fill the blackest page in England's history, and it is not to be regretted that Jameson's raid has stamped in true colors the brutal swagger with which the English have pursued their invasion.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES W. JACKSON

Services at the Rutgers Riverside Church Conducted by Its Pastor.

The funeral of Charles Wood Jackson, who died suddenly in Abilene, Texas, Sunday, Jan. 5, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from Rutgers Riverside Church, Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard.

The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Conkling. The floral tokens included a crescent piece from the Crescent Masonic Lodge and Chapter, and a harp of lilies of the valley from the officers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company, together with a wreath of choice flowers from the officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank. In both of these institutions Mr. Jackson had been a Director for a number of years. The choir was assisted by Mrs. Jenkins, the soprano singer of Dr. Saunders's church. Mrs. Jenkins sang a solo at the opening and closing of the services. The pall bearers were Dr. Dawbearn, J. D. Jenkins, T. A. Burnham, C. Godfrey Patterson, J. J. Mason, and Dr. Bowden.

Meeting of Baptist Pastors.

At the weekly meeting of the Baptist pastors yesterday, at 149 Fifth Avenue, the subject "Can Pentecost be Repeated?" was debated by the Rev. Drs. Wolfgang and Haldeman and the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn. The subject of next Monday's discussion will be "Ordination."

CURTIS PERMANENTLY ENJOINED

He Will Not Be Allowed to Play the Leading Part in "Gentleman Joe"—Justice Lacombe's Decision.

In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe handed down a decision yesterday which will prevent M. B. Curtis from appearing here as Gentleman Joe, if it does not result in the withdrawal of the play from the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"Gentleman Joe" has been presented at that house more than a week now, and the name of M. B. Curtis has appeared on every programme as playing the title rôle, while, as a matter of fact, Mr. Curtis has not been on the stage once, owing to a temporary injunction secured against him from Judge Lacombe in the suit of Henry Loewenfeld on Monday of last week. It was a motion to make this injunction permanent that Judge Lacombe was called on to decide, and he has decided in favor of Loewenfeld by an order restraining Maurice B. Curtis pemanently from producing "Gentleman Joe." He directs that the order shall take effect upon two days' notice to the defendant, and adds:

It may be that when all the testimony is adduced on the trial there will be found some sufficient excuse for the flagrant violation by the defendant of the agreement between himself and the complainant, but as the case now stands upon the undisputed facts, it is difficult to see upon what the defendant claims that he still has the right to perform the play.

The other suit against Curtis, in which Rudolph Aronson is the plaintiff, was to have been heard before Referee John E. Ward at 59 Wall Street, yesterday, but, on an appeal from defendant's counsel, the hearing was postponed until this morning.

BLAMED A TAMMANY LEADER

COMPLAINT MADE BY W. S. LAWTON AND CHARLES E. FOOTE.

Say They Were Assaulted in the Street—The Politician, James W. Boyle, and W. H. Broderick Not Held.

James W. Boyle, Tammany Hall leader in the Seventh Assembly District, and William H. Broderick, chief subpoena server in the District Attorney's office and a prominent Tammany man in the same district, were in Jefferson Market Court yesterday in answer to a subpoena that had been served on them at the request of Walter Sanford Lawton, a lawyer of 227 West Fifteenth Street, and Charles Eugene Foote of the same address.

Magistrate Flammer had issued the subpoena last Friday, when the two complainants had told him that they had been assaulted on Fourteenth Street by four men, and that they had reason to believe that the men had been hired by Boyle to assault them if they came around the headquarters of the Seventh Assembly District General Committee, at 232 West Fourteenth Street.

According to their story, everything is not as harmonious in the Tammany circles of the Seventh District as it might be. Lawton and Foote were on the General Committee last year, but they became opposed to the way Leader Boyle ran things, and when the election and primaries were held they were dropped from the committee. The new General Committee was to hold a meeting last Thursday night, and the two complainants went to the headquarters to make a speech to the committee, in which they would renounce Leader Boyle.

They declared that admittance to the committee meeting was denied to them on the ground that they were not members, and that they were told that they had better leave the house or they would have to take the consequences.

They left the house and walked about 100 feet nearer Eighth Avenue, when a man they had seen in the club, and whose name they do not know, followed them and, they said, told them that "if they had any regard for their lives they would clear out of the neighborhood and not come back." The complainants swear that the man told them that he had been hired by Leader Boyle for the purpose of keeping them from raising a row about the clubhouse. The two complainants refused to move away from the street, and they declared that the man went back to the clubhouse and returned with three other men, one of whom was the Sergeant at Arms of the committee.

Lawton swears that the man who had first warned him to leave came up to him and without another word struck him a violent blow in the chest, knocking him into the muddy street. Foote was similarly treated. The four men then went back to the headquarters and entered the building.

Lawton and Foote met Policeman McDonald of the Charles Street Police Station and demanded that he go to the club and arrest the four men. McDonald refused to do this, because, as he said, he had not witnessed the assault, and told them that they would have to get a warrant before he could act. Lawton and Foote called on Inspector Brooks and Commissioner Andrews the following day and told them the facts of the case. They say that the policeman was severely censured by the Commissioner and Brooks. They then secured the subpoenas that were returnable yesterday.

Lawton was the spokesman in court yesterday. He described the man who assaulted him. He declared that he had seen Boyle talking to the man a few minutes before the assault, and he said that he had subpoenaed Boyle for the purpose of finding out the name of the man who had assaulted him, and for the purpose of seeing what connection Boyle had with the case.

Magistrate Flammer asked Lawton if Boyle had witnessed the assault, and Lawton replied that he did not think he had. Then Magistrate Flammer said that, as Boyle had not seen the assault, he surely could not identify the man who struck the blow. Lawton contended that Boyle could tell the name of the man from the description he had given, but the Magistrate said that that would not be evidence. Mr. Boyle was accordingly told that he could leave the court.

Mr. Broderick was then examined. Lawton said that Broderick was present a few minutes before the fight, and within sixty seconds after the assault. Magistrate Flammer said that, as Broderick had not seen the blow struck, he also was an incompetent witness, and Broderick was told that he could leave the court. Before he went, Broderick, through Lawyer McClelland, who was present to represent him, said that he had no ill feeling against the complainants, and that he thought their imagination had made their wrongs much greater than they really were.

Lawton declared that the Sergeant at Arms, whose name he did not know, but whom he had seen in the courtroom earlier in the morning, had been present at the time of the assault, and asked that the name of the Sergeant at Arms be given to him. Lawyer McClelland said that James M. Freeman was the name of that gentleman, and Mr. Freeman, who had left the court, was sent for, and he returned. He denied under oath that he had seen any fighting, or that he had seen anybody strike either Lawton or Foote. He admitted that he had ordered them away from the clubhouse, but said that was the last he had seen of them. Magistrate Flammer told Freeman that he also could go.

Before leaving court Lawton said that he would apply to-day for a warrant for Freeman's arrest as an accessory to the assault, as he was willing to swear that Freeman had been in the party that had assaulted him and Foote.

Quarters Needed for Charity Lodgers.

President Rosalin Butler of the New-York County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association for Bellevue Hospital and other public institutions calls attention to the disturbance Saturday evening among the lodgers in the dockhouse at East Twenty-sixth Stret, described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday. He points out that better accommodations are needed for these lodgers, who consist of waifs and strays, waiting to be transferred to the islands.

Owing to the large number of unemployed, the quarters are greatly crowded with men, some of whom are most vicious. There is not even room enough for all to lie down, and there is always quarreling and fighting. With such conditions disturbances are inevitable, Mr. Butler says. He hopes the new Department of Charities will devise some means for making use of the $10,000 recently appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for treatment of these homeless lodgers, so that the decent men in distress may be separated from the professional tramps.

Corporation Counsel Burr's Aides.

Joseph A. Burr, who will be Corporation Counsel under Mayor Wurster, beginning his labors Feb. 1, yesterday announced the following appointments of assistants: Alfred E. Mudge, reappointed; Michael Furst, reappointed; Frank S. Angell, reappointed; Herbert Brush, reappointed; Richard B. Greenwood, Jr., reappointed; Frank Sperry, William G. Cooke, Alexander H. Van Cott, and Rolin A. Breckinbridge. George W. McKenzie was reappointed chief clerk.

RECEPTIONS IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. Peckham, Wife of the New Associate Justice, Entertains a Large Company at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Peckham, wife of the new Associate Justice, held her first reception this afternoon. It was a brilliant opening to her Washington social life, and the large parlor suite at the Arlington was thronged by her callers.

Mrs. Peckham has most agreeable and cordial manners, and, having the acquaintance of some of the most agreeable of the residents, had a party of lady friends from among them to receive with her. She was elegantly gowned in black and white striped satin, with diamond ornaments. Receiving with her were Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Wilson, wife of Col. Wilson; Mrs. Davis, wife of Commander Davis; Mrs. Rice, wife of Commissioner Rice; the Misses Lee of Boston, and Miss Bertie Pruyn of Albany, who is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Rice. Miss Waller and Miss Rice did the honors of the tea table.

Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brown, and Justice Brewer and others of the Supreme bench came down with Justice Peckham from the court to pay their respects to Mrs. Peckham. Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, and Mrs. Lamont were also among the visitors, and the reception was a great success.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. Grant, at which their guests were Mrs. Garfield, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senators Perkins and White of California, ex-Senator Davis and and wife, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Gen. Harry Bingham, Mrs. David Bartlett of Baltimore, Prof. Elliott of Johns Hopkins University, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. De Meck of the Russian Legation.

Mrs. Lamont gave a breakfast to-day in honor of Miss Woodward of New-York. The other guests were Miss Herbert, Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. George Fraser, Miss Williams, Miss Gray, Miss Helen Hay, Miss Condit Smith, Miss Barney, Miss McMillan, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Edith Patton, Miss Anderson, Miss Cameron, Miss Cassels, and Miss Barrett. White roses decked the table, and corsage bouquets of violets were at the covers.

The Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney. The other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Morton, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mr. Osborne, and Miss Edwards, sister of Mrs. Gana. The table was decked in yellow and white.

Miss Aline Wilcox, daughter of Mrs. William C. Whittemore, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Florence Bryant of New-York, who is spending the season with Mrs. Lamont. The Whittemore residence, in New-Hampshire Avenue, was superbly decorated with fine roses. A mandolin orchestra played, and the young hostess was assisted by Miss Woodward of New-York, Miss Stevenson, Miss Fuller, Miss Harmon, the Misses Mendonça, Miss Miles, Miss Scott, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Pitts, Miss Jackson, and Miss Addison Mitchell. The occasion brought together several hundred young people.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Troxell, celebrated their golden wedding to-night at their residence, and the happy event was participated in by their son, Elmer Troxell of New-York; Mrs. Davis of Long Branch, with others of their children and grandchildren.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Mary Quay, daughter of the Pennsylvania Senator, to Louis R. Davidson of Beaver, Penn., has been made. The ceremony will take place Wednesday, Jan. 29.

DRIVERS WERE MUCH AROUSED

LIVELY TIMES WITH THEIR WALKING DELEGATE, M'NULTY.

Had Met to Receive Money for Street-Cleaning Claims and Could Not Agree on the Settlement.

There was an exciting scene yesterday in the Potter Building, where Patrick J. McNulty, the walking delegate of the Hostlers' and Drivers' Protective Association, came near being mobbed by a number of his angry constituents.

About 200 drivers connected with the Street Cleaning Department had met by appointment to be paid for their claims under the judgment secured against the city by McNulty. The suit was the last of a series of four to recover the difference between the $600 a year and $700 a year rate, the latter being the maximum rate under the law enacted April 26, 1894.

Until August, 1894, the street cleaners had not received the money constituting the difference between the two rates, and they were advised to bring a friendly suit against the city. The first suit for the claims was won on Aug. 15, the second on Sept. 20, and the third on Nov. 29, 1894. The claims were paid by the Controller. The last suit was delayed 110 days.

The men assigned their individual claims to Walking Delegate McNulty, and it was that which gave rise to the trouble yesterday. Several of the men said that they had signed some paper or other, but they did not know what it contained. Of all the men who went to the Potter Building yesterday, seventy-four had engaged Lawyer Philip W. Goodhart, who has an office in the building, as their counsel. They had been told that McNulty would be there and see that they were paid. McNulty had secured a mandamus compelling the payment of all the claims, amounting to about $18,000, to him, as assignee, and the money was deposited in bank.

When the men reached the Potter Building they crowded the hallways leading to Mr. Goodhart's office. McNulty, who was inside, sent out word that only those who had engaged Goodhart were to be paid. This announcement irritated many of the others, and they pushed the door open. They crowded into the office, hurling angry epithets against McNulty. He and Mr. Goodhart tried to explain that only the seventy-four who had engaged Goodhart were to be paid, and asked the others to walk out. The drivers declared they wanted their money and were going to get it.

A policeman from the City Hall was sent for, and Mr. Goodhart succeeded in persuading a number of the men to go away. When peace had in a measure been restored, the other men were asked to sign a release of all claims. When all had signed, Walking Delegate McNulty announced that 20 per cent. would be deducted from each man's claim, besides $1.50 which they had promised to pay the lawyer.

"We won't pay!" shouted the men.

"Then you won't get your money," replied McNulty.

"If we don't get our money you don't come out of this shop alive," roared an infuriated driver.

"We'll have you arrested," yelled another.

"Do what you like," replied McNulty. "It cost me 20 per cent. of the claims to pay the lawyer."

Lawyer Walsh came in and consulted with Mr. Goodhart. The latter explained that he had been at the Controller's office, where he learned that all the street cleaners had assigned their claims to McNulty. At this one driver declared that he had not put his name to any paper in the Controller's office, and if it was there it was forged.

"Who is McNulty?" cried one man. "I'll pay the $1.50 I promised the lawyer, but not one cent more."

"We'll all do that," joined in the other men.

Lawyer Goodhart offered to compromise on 15 per cent., but a man shouted, "Not a brass farden."

McNulty insisted on his claim, and said: "I paid the lawyer my own money for you, and must have it back or no pay. You have your remedy in the courts. You assigned your claims to me, and I got a lawyer. If you got another one, it was your own fault."

The men made a greater noise, and several more policemen came, but McNulty, the men, and the lawyers bewildered them by each trying to explain what was the matter. Finally it was agreed that Lawyer Goodhart was to have $1 and McNulty 50 cents from each man, besides 10 per cent. for McNulty's legal claims. Checks were given to the men for the balance. The average amount per man before any deductions were made was $10.50. McNulty announced that the employes of Stable 9 would be paid to-day.

Col. Thomas W. Knox's Will Filed.

The will of the late Col. Thomas W. Knox, the author and traveler, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

He leaves to Sarah Drewry $10,000, and his library, after the executors have taken souvenir volumes, is left to the Pembroke Academy of Pembroke, N. H.

The remainder of his estate, worth $40,000, goes to his sister, Emma J. G. Chapman.

DINNER TO COL. WILLIAM HESTER

His Twenty-five Years' Service as President of The Brooklyn Eagle Association Commemorated.

A testimonial dinner was given to Col. William Hester, President of The Brooklyn Eagle Association, at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. The event was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his being chosen President of the association. There were 250 guests.

The toasts and responses were as follows:

"Our Guest," St. Clair McKelway. To this Col. Hester fittingly responded.

"Our Guest's Friend," George F. Dobson and Justice E. M. Cullen.

"Our Guest as a Citizen," William C. De Witt.

"Our Sinews of War," Harry S. Kingsley.

"Our Future," Pomroy Burton.

"Our Esprit de Corps," William V. Hester, son of the guest of the evening.

"Some of Our Flights," Herbert F. Gunnison.

"A Friend in Need," George C. Adams.

"Some of Our Resources," William Herries.

"Our Defenders," William N. Dykman.

"One of Our Neighbors," William Berri.

"Another," William Cullen Bryant.

"A Voice from Below," Patrick J. Gilson, of the pressroom.

"A Voice from Above," William H. Sutton of the composing room.

"An Occasional Contributor," Jacob G. Carpenter.

"Our Only Job," Robert F. Clarke.

"Our Stereotype Sentiment," Alfred Keenan.

Among the prominent guests present were Surrogate Abbott, Justice Willard Bartlett, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Alfred C. Burton, ex-Superintendent of Police Patrick Campbell, Public Administrator William B. Davenport, Senator Gallagher, Judge W. B. Green, William H. Muldoon, Hamilton Ormsbee, George H. Price, Percy B. Purdy, F. Dana Reed, J. B. Renauld, Don C. Seitz, Charles M. Skinner, William Van Auden, William Walton, George W. Willis, James M. Wood, and W. Zeigler.

Each guest received a miniature copy of The Eagle. The ice cream was served in miniature reproductions of the metal pots used in the stereotyping department.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEWPORT

Summer Residence of the Late Walter Langdon Brings a Small Sum.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—The Summer residence of the late Walter Langdon on Sunnyside Place was sold to-day that the estate might be settled. The house cost $40,000, and to-day the place brought only $10,250. The purchaser was Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs, United States Navy; Walter L. Kane, a nephew of Walter Langdon, and William R. Hunter were among the bidders.

The Parker cottage, on Parker Avenue, has been rented to Herman L. Duryea of New-York, for next season. Mr. Duryea is a well-known yachtsman.

Mrs. E. F. Rook of New-York will give a ball at her cottage here Thursday, Jan. 23, in honor of Miss Rook.

While Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were making a tour of the stores this afternoon the two horses attached to their carriage balked, but fortunately Mr. and Mrs. Belmont had just entered a place of business. The horses became injured in their kicking and plunging, and Mr. and Mrs. Belmont had to drive home in a hired conveyance.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has good city reference. 169 West 21st St.; ring the bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or do waiting, in a small private family; has good city references. L. S., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse to grown children; excellent references. L. Crooks, 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references; last employer can be seen. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references; last employer can be seen. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as a first-class chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Morton, 159 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 1,096 3d Av., between 64th and 65th Sts.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. 410 West 17th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; three years' city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and maid or chambermaid and waitress; private only; good reference. S. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, one as chambermaid, the other as waitress; thoroughly understand their duties; highly recommended. 239 East 79th St., Dahlgrist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, willing girl as chambermaid and seamstress or will wait on lady; well recommended. Lane, 218 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a Swedish girl; highly recommended. 239 East 79th St., Dahlgrist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 423 West 49th St.; McNamee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. 101 West 49th St, ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—German girl wishes situation as chambermaid and waitress. 2,053 2d Av., candy store.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference. Call, Monday, at 857 9th Av., Murrey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—English; best of city reference. A. M., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an elderly lady to travel with invalid lady or girls. 222 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; no washing; excellent references; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a German girl, in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Louisa, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; can be highly recommended by last employer. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By colored woman, highly recommended, to do cooking by the day or week; gets up dinner parties. H. S., 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl; baker; desserts, game, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; club or hotel. 467 4th Av.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly competent in all its branches; first-class references. A. B., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By good French cook in nice family; speaks little English; best reference. Helene, 206 West 37th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Respectable; first-class laundress; good baker; economical; private family; city reference. M. R., 649 9th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; best city references. 1,444 2d Av. Ring four times.

COOK.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging; personal reference. 159 East 53d St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in a first-class boarding house or restaurant; has good city reference. 268 7th Av., one flight up.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a small private family; first-class city references. 215 West 16th St., first floor; ring Young's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook and laundress in city; reference. 241 East 38th St., care Billman.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing; best city reference. Miss Lyons, 223 West 61st St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best reference. 444 West 50th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in American family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; city or country; good references. 227 East 28th St. Cram.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; At present employer's, 143 West 71st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As good plain cook and laundress; city reference. 412 West 47th St.

FRENCH COOK.—By young Protestant girl; baker, desserts, game, soups, marketing, dinner parties; city, country; reference. 467 4th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable German woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; good laundress; best reference. Mrs. Schroeder, 451 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. 369 West 52d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman, work by day or in flat. 109 West 29th St., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. 196 3d Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK and BAKER.—By a young woman; thorough private family cook and baker; soups, fish, meats, entrees, jellies, creams; first-class reference; wages, $25; no cards. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 315 West 44th St. Call two days.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as good cook in Christian family; doesn't object to an apartment; understands nice family cooking; city reference. 317 East 39th St., store.

COOK.—By a tidy North German; good, economical cook; assist in washing; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—Strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking, courses of dinners, and entrées; good reference; city or country. 411 West 32d St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; take full charge in private family; moderate wages; best city references. M. F., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; no washing; wages, $25; personal city reference. 243 East 32d St. Miss Lawson.

COOK.—By English-American cook; suits the most fastidious; French and German; 100 handsome dishes out of what others would waste; wages moderate. 232 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a capable cook in private family; good baker; soups, meats, and entrées; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 440 West 48th St., first floor.

COOK.—First class; in private family; does all kinds of pastry cooking; desserts of all kinds; good baker; personal reference. 109 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a perfect German cook and housekeeper; competent in all branches; wages $40; city references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; by the day; understands lunches and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. G. Glane, 584 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as cook and laundress; $18. 317 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Bahr.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook; good personal reference. Call, two days, 446 West 53d St., candy store; no cards.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, formerly with Mme. Deiden, will make gowns from $8 to $10; reference. 202 West 43d St.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER.—Makes stylish evening and street dresses; home or day. Mme. Collin, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; working for first-class families; willing to fit at ladies' home. M. Daillet, 251 West 28th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements in private families; can give reference if necessary. Miss Reilly, 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. Box 66, 596 Columbus Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl, housework, or chamberwork and waiting in small private family; best city references. 315 East 78th St.; ring No. 4 bell, west.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework, plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 313 East 81st St., one flight, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; good reference. 451 West 56th St., third floor, back.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German, English, and French; competent seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference. 140 East 43d St., care Mrs. Cook.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser and packer; willing and obliging; first-class city and personal reference. T. E., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced, competent woman as maid to elderly lady or growing girls; understands all her duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; nine years' unexceptionable city reference as to character and capability from last employer. M. M. W., 64 East 53d St., Martin's box.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; best city references; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. 497 Lexington Av., between 47th and 48th Sts.; Milligan's bell.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; willing to assist in other work; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; no other work; best city reference. 151 East 43d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl, whom she can highly recommend, as laundress. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 12 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; best reference. Gilmartin, 210 East 27 St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; would do little chamberwork; best references. 202 East 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; personal reference; city or country. 200 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; year's best city reference. 255 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer; best city references. E. M., 957 3d Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a very competent infant's nurse or to young children; thoroughly understands her business; take full charge from birth; first-class city references. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German as nurse; 28; for small children or as maid; plain sewer; willing, obliging; best reference. Norman, 61 East 7th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To an infant; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best references from last employer; willing to travel. S. S., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; best city reference; understands bringing up on bottle. Call, for two days, 81 West 45th st., second bell.

NURSE.—By experienced woman to baby; best city reference. S., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; any kind of sickness; willing and obliging. M., 144 West 62d.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; speaks German, English, and French; in small Christian family or dressmaker; city references. Mrs. McKee, 155 West 102d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best references. Mrs. Carpenter, 1,594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as good seamstress; would also care for children or do light chamberwork; willing and obliging; reference. 669 2d Av., McGuire's bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class seamstress and maid; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good city reference. C. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take full charge of dining room, serve all courses, make salads, carve; excellent reference. Call two days, 231 East 34th.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a first-class young woman, permanent place with family going to Southampton, L. I., in Summer. Present employer's, 43 East 78th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; takes butler's place; has very best city reference. 236 East 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; takes butler's place in a private family; five years' city references; makes all kinds of salads; carves. 64 West 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; takes butler's place; has very best reference. Adams, 117 East 53d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as waitress or chambermaid; good references. 410 West 50th St., Hughes's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. T. J., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl as first-class waitress in restaurant or boarding house. 366 West 19th St., ring bell once.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl; first-class; capable in all branches; best of reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; assist chambermaid; best city reference. A. J., care Welton, 211 East 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find a place in small family for a waitress of a few months' experience; most willing and obliging. Call, Tuesday, from 9 till 1 o'clock, 15 East 54th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; first-class references. 239 East 79th St.; ring Dahlqvist bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By seamstress and do light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, 43 West 53d St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WAITRESS.—By young Scotch woman as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; good, quick carver; city or country; best reference. 128 West 50th St., first floor.

Washing.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatment at their residence by a graduate of experience, address M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St., Sunday and Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Rapid and accurate; permanent position. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, NORMAL College graduate, would like position to read or write for a few hours daily. A. A., Box 10, 156 East 125th St.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Office or clerical work of any kind; young lady; good handwriting; several years' experience in business houses in this city; good references; no agents. E. G., 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; competent in their respective duties; he is a thorough maître d'hotel and valet, and she a thorough housekeeper, trained in high class service; strictly respectable. M. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly trained; in private family; intelligent, neat, obliging, and temperate; wages, $50 to $60; excellent city reference. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family, where a parlormaid is kept; single; tall; best city reference. A. H. G., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent in his duties; sober and honest; first-class references from country and city. C. J. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French Swiss couple; man has first-class references; wife recently arrived from Europe; very good cook. A. Sulliand, 230 East 40th St., care of Mrs. Lecron.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; in small family, where active, steady young man is required; by competent young man; well recommended; lowest wages $35. Butler, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Good; experienced; well recommended; personal or otherwise; age, 30. L. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. L. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As butler or second; English; just landed; good reference; age 30; understands duties. H. C., 880 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; good reference of the city; in private family. L. C., care of Lozzero, 130 West 27th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best testimonials. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a German Swiss, single, as single-handed man; city or country; very best city references. B. H. 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; single; Protestant; very willing and useful; first-class city references. Swiss, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a competent young Swiss; personal references. Paul, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; English; first-class city references; three years in last place. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best testimonials. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city references. P. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady Englishman, where second man is kept; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches. D. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly sober, honest, competent, steady; references. Lomet, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Best city reference. A. S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—English; good references. Moslen, 152 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By the day in private families; dinners, lunches, suppers prepared; first-class references. Gatti, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman and groom who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; six and a half years' best city reference from last employer; married; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obliging; on a gentleman's place; country preferred. Mahony, 1,560 Broadway, care Stillings.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate; trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F. Mason's Stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; nine years' unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish appearance; expert driver; temperate, obliging, respectful, industrious, trustworthy; economical manager; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS—Man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple, who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. Address M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; first-class handler of fine horses, which last and former employers will certify; no objection to stylish place in country. Coachman, Stivers's Carriage Factory, 150 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; 28; single; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. N., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; last employer seen. R., 139 East 39th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a North of Ireland man; stylish, careful, city driver; six years' city reference from last employer. Coachman, care Stillings, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—Wife seamstress, houseworker; thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, industrious; city or country; moderate expectations. Protestant, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; long experience; strictly temperate; good city driver; first-class city reference, written and personal, if required. W. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; has thirteen years' personal city reference; nine years in last place; just disengaged. Edward Clark, 114 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; capable and reliable; honest and sober; careful driver; city or country; first-class reference from former employer. W. O., 671 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced man, with the best of references. Those needing a first-class man, address J. G., care Dr. T. Delaney, 140 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single, temperate, and experienced city driver; steady position; city or country; private family. Coachman, 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way; present employer. S. L., 254 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a situation for my coachman, who has been with me for six years. 477 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a man 30 years old; single; thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's country place; can milk, &c.; splendid reference from last employer. R., 152 6th Av.

GARDENER.—By a middle-aged gardener, with best of references; eight years in last position. Address Gardener, Box 210 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By single, young Scotchman; thoroughly understands his work; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; good reference. W. M. Donald, care Mrs. Connor, 893 3d Av.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman; used to the care of fine horses; good English and American reference. C. Eve, 225 West 77th St.

GROOM.—As groom or second man; either saddle or harness horses. T. C., 166 East 38th St., private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; first-class valet, understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; references. C. S., 909 6th Av., second floor.

SECOND MAN.—Well recommended; personal character; English. John, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN where third is kept; best of references. A. D., 207 West 46th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In a private family; understands steam furnace, valeting, and all other housework; six years' personal city reference. M. R., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands steam, furnaces, valeting, and all kinds of housework; six years' personal reference. M. R., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Footman; private family; understands steam heaters, furnaces, brasses, windows, and greenhouse; handy with tools; best city reference. C., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; understands care of fine horses; willing to work at anything; city or country; best city reference. P. E., 231 West 58th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Valets.

VALET.—As valet to one gentleman, where good man is wanted; by active, intelligent young man; thoroughly trained; well recommended; will take charge of apartments; can prepare light meals if required. Valet, 990 6th Av.

VALET.—By a German, single, age 34, with some experience as nurse; care of invalid and bachelor's apartments; good reference. Boucher, 106 West 42d St.

VALET or BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly experienced servant; English; five years' city reference. Valet, 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—By young Englishman; good references. Lawrence, 400 4th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or COOK.—By Japanese Christian; waiter or cook; best reference. T. N., 164 Sand St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A young man, age 22, with a Stock Exchange house over three years, who has had some experience at bookkeeping and is quick at figures, wants to get with some good house where he can advance himself and also receive better salary; references Al. M., Box 109 Times.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

FOOTMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 22; height, 6 feet; good appearance; Irishman. Alex. Lockhart, 100 West 40th St.

MASSAGE.—By young man; high-grade operator; connected with select private sanitarium, having wide experience in nervous, rheumatic, and other cases; a few more engagements by the hour at patients' residences. J., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

The Trades.

UPHOLSTERER and CABINET MAKER.—Englishman; re-covers, repairs, repolishes, and varnishes all furniture equal to new; mattresses made over; carpets taken up, cleaned, repaired, relaid at ladies' houses by day or week; town or country; best reference. Myers, 448 West 55th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Thoroughly first-class laundress, German or Swedish, by the day; none need apply except with very best references. Between 8 and 9, Tuesday morning, at 104 East 37th St.

WANTED—Young, competent cook; plain washing; best personal reference. Call, after 10, at 19 West 35th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Lived Happy Ever After.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"And what are you reading now, my son?"

"Oh, a delightful story of love and happiness. A young couple fell in love at first sight—"

"Bushrod, do you know what that is?"

"What, my father?"

"Love at first sight."

"Why, a noble sentiment; a lofty impulse; a holy passion—"

"Bushrod, that is puppy love."

"Father! You are becoming a confirmed disbeliever in anything."

"Far from it, my son. Now, what became of the young people you were just reading about?"

"Oh, they were married and lived to a good old age, and there was never a harsh word or an unpleasant thought between them—"

"Bushrod, do you believe it?"

"And why not? It comports with all preconceived ideas of love, and what love should be—"

"My son, I knew that couple—"

"Impossible, father! I never heard you mention them."

"What were their names, my son?"

"Reginald Percy and Viola Vane."

"I thought so. I knew them. They went to housekeeping as happy as two doves in a thorn tree—"

"Precisely! Just what the book says—"

"Three months after their marriage the husband came home and ordered supper immediately; she begged him to wait till it was ready; he declared he would go where he could get his meals on time; she invited him to go—and stay; he declared he was sorry he ever married a fool—"

"Impossible, father—"

"And she, Bushrod, declared that her mother always warned her against marrying a rattle-brained scoundrel. They parted; she cried; he growled—"

"At his bride?"

"No—no! He growled at himself for being just what she accused him of being. She cried at herself for being afraid she was just what he charged. So they parted."

"And were their young lives blasted by such foolishness, father?"

"No, oh, no! Reginald came stealing back in just an hour and fifteen minutes, and assured her that her sweet little head could never imagine one-thousandth part of as big a scoundrel as he knew himself to be. She smiled through her tears, and tried to compel him to admit that she was the biggest fool of her size that he ever saw—"

"And the book is all a lie, father, and they lived like cats and dogs?"

"Oh, no. The book is true in the main. The 'never-a-harsh-word' clause is simply an embellishment to a reasonably fair tale—"

"But, of course, this early trouble taught them a lesson—"

"Oh, yes. It always did—"

"Always did. I don't understand."

"Always did, because it occurred several times a year for the first twenty-five years of their married life."

"But they finally lived together in peace—"

"Certainly. They became wise enough in the last half of life to see what simpletons they had been in the first half—and they always loved each other dearly."

"But this case ought to be an example to others—"

"It is, my son. They all—or nearly all—follow it."

In the Good Time Coming.

From The Washington Capital.

Said the theatre girl: "I will wear a small hat
Whenever I go to the play."
Said the theatre man: "Between all of the acts
In my seat I will quietly stay."
Said the masculine star: "I'll let some one else take
My place in the front of the stage."
Said the feminine star: "I will play only parts
That do not conflict with my age."
The chorus girl said: "I'll give some of my time
To music instead of my gown."
Said the comedy man: "I'll endeavor to be
An actor instead of a clown."
Said the playwright: "I'll write them a sure-enough play
Without barnyard or buzzsaw or wheels."
Said the public: "We'll give a full house to that play
Just to see how the company feels."
I heard in my dream all these beautiful things—
"And when will it happen," said I.
Said the bicycle maiden that blooms in the Spring.
"They'll occur in the sweet by and by."

A Popular Loan.

From The Chicago Post.

"What do you think of this popular loan scheme?"

"Why, to tell the truth, I have not paid much attention to it, but, personally, I may say—"

"Well?"

"—that any loan that I can negotiate would be regarded as popular. Do you happen to have a 'V' about you?"

How They Paid the Church Debt.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Watts—There! We have cleared off the last of that church debt, and it never cost you men a cent. See what women can do.

Mr. Watts—I don't know about the other fellows, but I know you have made me spend more than $100 for extra meals down town while you were out monkeying around.

Tastes Differ.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Rivers, it strikes me it's childish to spend so much of your time admiring that old black meerschaum pipe."

"Banks, if that old valise you're so fond of carrying was mine, I'd scrape off those dirty European hotel and steamer tags."

Sure Enough.

From Judge.

"Which do you prefer—fact or fiction?"

"Oh, the former, by all means. Fiction nowadays is much too stranger of fact."